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HISTORY

OF

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
DONCASTER.

DESTROYED BY FIRE, FEBRUARY 28, 1853.

BY THE REV. J. E. JACKSON, M.A.

Brit. 629 ... 49

1850



H Bedford, lith.

Printed and Sold by The Queen

ST GEORGES CHURCH, DONCASTER.

(FROM THE SOUTH WEST.)

DESTROYED BY FIRE - 1853.

Engraved by W. G. Smith.

THE
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
AT
DONCASTER,

DESTROYED BY FIRE FEBRUARY 28, 1853.

BY
JOHN EDWARD JACKSON, M.A.
OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD;
RECTOR OF LEIGH DELAMERE AND VICAR OF NORTON, WILTS.


"Poi che la carità del natío loco
Mi strinse, radunai le fronde sparte."
DANTE, INFERNO, Canto xiv. 1.

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1855.

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REGIA
MONACENSIS.

P R E F A C E.

HE chief difficulty attending the compilation of this Volume has consisted in its being the posthumous history of a Church and its contents, of which nothing is left. In such case the appeal must often lie to memory. Should the recollection of others be found to vary in any respect from his own, the Author can only say that he has neglected no source of information known to him, and has spared no pains to recover with precision every point connected with the subject.

His own early familiarity with the Church, interrupted but never effaced, has been assisted by the local knowledge of many witnesses; especially by that of his brother, Mr. Charles Jackson, who throughout the preparation of this Work has been equally anxious with himself to render it full and faithful; and whose customary observation of matters similar to those here treated of has enabled the Author to make, with perfect conviction of their accuracy, many statements that otherwise must have been left in considerable uncertainty.

The Historian of South Yorkshire, whom otherwise to name, so long as English Literature lasts, will be superfluous, has approved the effort here made to investigate more in detail a small portion of the field peculiarly his own.

To Dr. Sykes, Mr. William Sheardown, Mr. James Falconar, F.S.A.; Mr. H. Whitaker; to the Editors of the Local Journals; to Mr. W. L. Moffatt, Mr. C. W. Hatfield, Mr. J. Rogers, and Mr. Charles White, all of Doncaster; and to the Rev. Edward Cutts, of Coggeshall, Essex; the Author desires to make suitable acknowledgment for valuable assistance derived from their researches or publications.

With respect to the Illustrations, the Author is at liberty to consider himself fortunate. As no one anticipates the destruction of a Church, few provide against it. Amongst those few were Mr. J. G. Weightman of Sheffield, and Mr. F. H. Abraham of Leeds, from whose large Views of the Exterior and Interior, Plates I. and XI. 2, have been reduced. But, for the greater part of the Drawings here made use of, more particularly those which relate to the discoveries made by the Fire, the public are indebted to the Rev. James Bell, now Vicar of Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury. Being in 1853 resident in Doncaster, as Curate of the Parish, he made at the time, and on the spot, several valuable sketches, which have been most kindly placed at the Author's service. To Mr. Bell he is also obliged for various information upon the architectural features of the Church.

To the skilful pencil of the Rev. George Ornsby, Vicar of Fishlake, are due the drawings of Plate 8, figures I. and II., and those of the Communion Plate.

For the Illustrations of the New Church and for the use of correct Ground Plans, he has to thank Mr George Gilbert Scott; from whose Paper (reprinted in the Appendix) the Author has derived the greater part of the information presented to the Reader, relating to the Early Church formerly upon the site.

Mr. Francis Bedford, of Rochester Road, Camden New Town, London, has executed the lithographs in a manner which, it is hoped, will give general satisfaction. From the drawings of Mr. J. D. Wyatt and Mr. J. Burlison, connected with Mr. Scott's office, many of the woodcuts were made by Mr. R. E. Branston.

LEIGH DELAMERE RECTORY,
NEAR CHIPPENHAM, WILTS.
OCTOBER, 1855.

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St. George's Church,

Doncaster.

I. INTRODUCTION.

HE year 1853 will be distinguished in the History of Doncaster by the loss of the important Building which, in compliance with the wish of friends, the Author has undertaken to describe.

Without asserting for the late Church of *St. George* any undue claim to perfection in all points of Architecture, it still deserves to be spoken of as having been, upon the whole, one of the noblest, of its own degree, if not in England certainly in South Yorkshire. Of this, the Reader who never saw it can of course judge only from illustrations laid before him, here or elsewhere. Those who knew it, will not easily find another that will exactly bring it to their memory: still less any that excelled it in its most remarkable feature—The Tower.

In the centre of a wide and level district this rose before the eye with an air of ancient dignity, rich and pleasing in its proportions even from a distance; producing an immediate impression of stately solidity, which prevented even the idea of destruction. There it had stood for ages, bidding welcome and farewell to many generations, as one came and another went; the silent witness to infinite change in men and things beneath and around it; itself but little changed, and apparently built for ever.

Almost in one moment the whole of this venerable pile vanished from sight. On the evening of Sunday, its walls had received the usual congregation in the

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St. George's Church, Doncaster.

usual way. The service over, they dispersed; and night closed in. But when morning returned, the Church was no more! In its place the inhabitants of Doncaster beheld, to their dismay, a scorched and shapeless Ruin.

It would seem, at first sight, very improbable that an accident of this kind should occur either to a church or any other public building, which, not being in hourly occupation, is so much the less exposed to the common risks arising from familiar use. But when the various chances of it are considered, they are, and by frequent example have been shown to be, neither few nor slight. Inflammability of old material, carelessness of workmen or attendants, the act of a maniac, a stroke of lightning, and the like, have brought to an untimely end, or within great peril of it, many a fine edifice, which from its isolated position, and other circumstances, might more naturally have been expected to be free from danger.

And when misfortune overtakes them, how often does it happen, even with respect to our national and more famous buildings, that no description is preserved. Exceptions there may be; but in cases like the present, the catastrophe is generally absolute; and Posterity would probably know no more than that there had been once another Church. Who built it? what was its style? what monuments it contained? how it came by its end? would be questions to be answered in after-times by tradition and conjecture only. For, things quite familiar to the living are soon forgotten, unless recorded; whilst of architectural subjects mere description in words is not enough; no clear idea of them being ever conveyed without the help of the draughtsman. To the Pencil and the Press, therefore, recourse is now had, in the sincere belief that the destroyed Church of **St. George** is, upon the whole, well worthy of being made known to the future Inhabitants of Doncaster.

There may be also some motives, arising out of personal recollection, that have in some degree removed the Author's unwillingness to attempt that which might have been much better done by many others. His own regrets will be shared by all who have equal reason with himself to value the memory of a familiar FRIEND: for such he can truly say that this Church was. None of the images of early life are more strongly impressed upon the mind than that of the church of our childhood. A special veneration belongs to it; increased rather than

diminished by time and absence. Of its architectural defects, as well perhaps as of its merits, we were then not particularly conscious. We may have discovered both since: but the discovery does not interfere with our first partiality.

Neither is this feeling a weakness. Natural it surely is: and its effect, at any rate, is strong. In the present instance it has done more than produce a new *volume*. It has, in great measure, produced a new CHURCH. For there is no doubt that to the affection (not unmingled with pride) felt by the inhabitants and neighbours for the Old Parish Church, is mainly to be attributed the noble and almost unparalleled liberality which, in the course of only a few weeks, commanded a subscription of nearly £30,000 towards replacing it; an effort which reached the ear and sympathy of the THRONE.

There is a further reason why some descriptive record of **St. George's** is desirable. It was, like others, a depository of Family Monuments: memorials seldom indeed tasteful in themselves, but, as a general rule, entitled so far as possible, and for the sake of the feeling which erects them, to careful preservation. In the present case, as might be expected, thorough havock was committed: the gravestones upon the floor being irrecoverably crushed, the tablets against the walls reduced to powder by the heat. Scarcely one will admit of restoration. Many of the inscriptions had been fortunately printed,¹ some entire, others so far as to names and dates: but of those which had been placed in the Church during the last twenty-six years there is no copy, unless accidentally in private hands. The monuments being gone, pains have been taken to make the collection of Inscriptions and Interments as complete as possible: which was the more to be desired, on account of the injury done by the Fire to the Parish Registers as well as to the Church.

Finally: In taking down the calcined shell of ruins, much new light was thrown upon the previous, if not the original, character of the building itself. It was already generally known that the Church was intrinsically much older than the exterior warranted; a few traces of earlier architecture having been always visible within. But what its full size and appearance had been was never ascer-

¹ Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i. p. 42.

tained, and could not have been conjectured. The opportunity of examination afforded by the Fire was not thrown away. Mr. Scott's¹ experience enabled him, judging from a few relics of outline and work, to pronounce without much hesitation what the whole is most likely to have been. The description of this, with the illustrations that accompany it, will, it is hoped, atone in some degree for the other imperfections of this Volume.

II. SITE, &c.

UN the absence of positive statement, we are indebted to elaborate inference for the earliest ecclesiastical notices of Doncaster. These will be found in Mr. Hunter's South Yorkshire, a work of the highest authority, which assigns to the town, as the *Campodunum* of Bede, a succession of Parish Churches from the seventh century downwards, upon one and the same site—that of **St. George's**. It is not to be expected that every question relating to a remote and dark period can be wholly relieved from difficulties, even by the ablest hand: and the present Author confesses, with deference, that the *site* of these ancient churches is a point which appears to himself open to conjecture more or less probable.²

As, however, this Memoir is strictly confined to the description of *one* building, traced upwards so far only as may be warranted by the testimony of *its own struc-*

¹ George Gilbert Scott, Esq., the Architect of the New Church.

² In a memoir published in April, 1853, just after the Fire at **St. George's** (but, as it happened, written before and passing through the press at the time), upon another ancient church, St. Mary Magdalene's, resuscitated a few years ago in the Old Town Hall, the Author, upon a comparison of the architecture of the two churches (so far as such comparison could then be formed), and upon other considerations there detailed, ventured to make a few remarks upon this question of site; more particularly as to whether the site of St. Mary's (if not the building itself) might not originally have been that of the Parish Church. His object was merely to offer, upon a subject of local curiosity and for the amusement of any who might take interest in such things, a statement on fair grounds of the possible claim of St. Mary's to that distinction. The discovery made by the Fire has produced nothing to show that any part of **St. George's** itself was older than, or even so old as, St. Mary's, the date of which was considered to be about A.D. 1130. The oldest fragments found in the ruins of **St. George's** are of about A.D. 1140. But whatever their age, and to whatever building they may have belonged (whether on another or the same site), they would not prove such building to have been necessarily a Parish Church. Whether the site of **St. George's** had been always available for parochial purposes was the point on which the Author conceived that he saw some difficulties; and these have not been removed by any additional evidence that this Fire has supplied.

ture, it is unnecessary to attempt, and indeed it would be impossible to give, any certain account (as to their style and character) of churches that may have occupied its site *before* itself. It will be enough to remind the Reader, that according to Leland, an eye-witness about A.D. 1540, the late Parish Church stood upon the very area and within the walls (some of their foundations then remaining) of the ancient Castle of Doncaster. Whether the Castle, whilst used as such, had contained any spot of consecrated ground; whether that ground had been occupied by a parish church or only a chapel; at what time the whole area of the Castle became consecrated and parochial; and in what style any first churches may have been built,—are points that will receive from this Volume little or no aid to solution.

But, with respect to the real and hitherto obscure character and age of the particular Church lately destroyed, conjecture has now been strengthened almost into certainty. This consolation, poor though it may be, remains to us from the wreck. A Fire is usually followed by thorough clearance above and below; which brings once more to light lines of old foundation and other subterranean history unknown before. Every stone passes under hand in course of removal; and, scrutiny being on the alert, marks of age, long lost sight of, come forth again to surprise us, incongruities are unriddled, and all that the masonry itself can tell is at last fully told.

The new information is, so far, welcome. It would have been much more so, had the price paid for it been somewhat less than the total sacrifice of the Church itself. But in this case, as in others of a different kind, the anatomy of the living patient was not very distinct, and we have only been able to arrive at the truth by an inspection,—alas! *post mortem*.

The oldest fragments recovered from the shattered walls of **St. George's** are represented in Plates II. and III. They present much variety of pattern: some are the remains of mouldings of “beak-headed” ornament, and belong to the First Century after the Conquest [Plate II. Figs. 2 and 5.] Being found not *in situ*, (that is, not in their original architectural place,) but only as old material here and there, it is impossible to say whether they are portions of a distinct building, or only of **St. George's** itself in its first style. Supposing them to be the remains

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

of a Church entirely Norman, built in the First Century after the Conquest, its existence will have been a very short one, scarcely a hundred years. For, in the chronicle of the disasters that have befallen Doncaster, we arrive very soon after that century at an event which will at once account for its disappearance wholly or in part. By a Fire upon Easter Eve, A.D. 1204 (less merciful than that of 1853), the town was consumed from its foundations ("funditus combusta est")¹; a vigorous phrase, which leaves little room for doubting the fate of a supposed Norman Church.

A Church burnt or considerably damaged in A.D. 1204, if replaced immediately, would assuredly have been built in the prevailing style of that period, Early English in its infancy. Of such style exactly was the principal framework of **St. George's**, especially the Nave Arcades.

Mr. Scott (in a Paper upon this subject²) assigns to these arcades a date rather earlier than A.D. 1204; viz. from A.D. 1190 to A.D. 1200. The difference may seem immaterial; but it is so far important as to imply that if they were standing even a day before Easter Eve, A.D. 1204, then, it was *not a Norman*, but an Early English Church that suffered in the Fire of that year.

But, whatever may have been the case before, from and after A.D. 1204 the style adopted would certainly be that of which we find upon this site undeniable evidence.

¹ Gale, i. 181. Leland's Collect. ii. 212.

² See Appendix to this Volume, p. v.

III. THE EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

FOR it is now beyond all doubt that the Church burned in 1853, though for the last 400 years known by its outward architecture as "Perpendicular," had been in its previous (we dare not say original) state, essentially and throughout of the order known as "First Pointed," or Early-English. The period usually allowed for that style is about 118 years; from 1 Richard I. to 35 Edward I., A.D. 1189 to A.D. 1307.

By whom built, it may seem vain to inquire; but we are not wholly without grounds for suggesting the names of one or two principal promoters.

The cost of the chancel would be provided by the owners of the Rectorial property, then the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's at York. Under such influence, that part might be expected to correspond (as from the pattern remaining in the old side-windows appears to have been the case) with the more enriched variety of this style, of which that Abbey was itself an exquisite specimen.

Amongst contributors to the rest of the Church, without ranging vaguely beyond the bounds of reasonable conjecture, *one* may perhaps be identified in the person of Robert de Turnham, a Crusader under Richard I., distinguished by special notice in metrical chronicles of the day. To him, more strongly than to any other, several circumstances point. If he did not favour the work, no one at least could have been better qualified for doing so: for he was living at the time; and he had both the spirit of a church builder, and the means; these, not only ample, but derived from the closest connexion with the town. He was, in fact (by marriage with the heiress of the Foswards), Lord of Doncaster, and actual owner of the estates now possessed by the Corporation. Of a devotional mind—the spur to great gifts—he gave proof elsewhere, by the foundation of Beigham (now Bayham) Abbey,¹ in Sussex, the ruins of which, in

¹ The Abbey of Beigham, founded by Robert de Turnham, had some rights near Doncaster, probably of his gift or that of his family; "Loversall's and Caldecott's, worth £5 a-year."—(Pope Nicholas's Taxation.) Twelve acres and a toft at Lunershall (Loversall) belonged in 1231 to St. Nicholas's Hospital at Doncaster, subordinate to the Abbot of Beigham.—(Tanner, 684.) In 1466 the Manor of Blaxton and Alkely, near Doncaster, are mentioned in connection with the same Abbey.—(Tanner, 562.)

point of style, are not dissimilar to the early *St. George's*. Finally, that he was contemporary with, and must have been a sufferer in property by, the Fire of A.D. 1204, is certain; for he did not die until six years after it, in A.D. 1210. These coincidences render it not unlikely that as chief proprietor in Doncaster he may have set an example in the thirteenth century, which, without being even known, has been nobly imitated in the nineteenth, by his successors in the Lordship—the Corporate Body of the borough.

May we not also venture to suppose that other friends to the building of an Early English Church might be found in those, whosoever they were, who built the Early English Cross (which, until the year 1792, still survived in Hallgate) in memory of the Seneschal of Coningsborough under the Earl of Warren,—Otho de Tilli?¹

But, emerging from these speculations, we come to the *terra firma* of the Church itself.

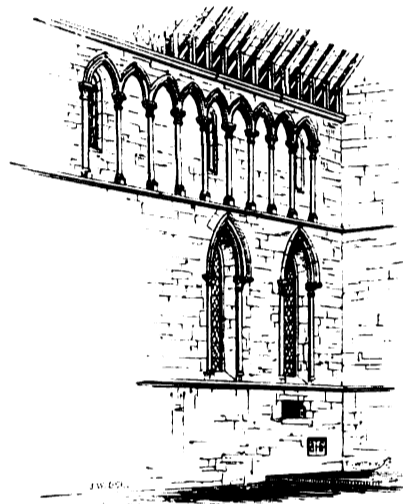
The ground plan [Plate VII.] gives a general idea of its shape, dimensions, and internal arrangement.

The length was the same as in 1853; the width of the Nave (50 feet) 16 feet less. The form, that of the Latin Cross, having Nave and Chancel; with Transepts (North and South), to each of which was appended on their eastern side a small aisle or chapel. The sloping roof-line of one of these, (on the North side,) was found under the plaster of the Chancel wall. There seems to have been no communication between these two Chapels and the Chancel, only a partition by dead wall; but between each of them and the Transept to which it was attached were two arches. The bases of the pillars of these were discovered, corresponding in character of work exactly with the bases of the pillars of the Nave.

¹ The date of Otho de Tilli's death does not appear to be known; and, as the transactions in which his name occurs are chiefly dated in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. it is perhaps unlikely that he would be living in A.D. 1204. Of his Cross, as it originally appeared, a fine engraving was made in 1752 by the Society of Antiquaries. It must have been one of the earliest specimens of its style in England. Of this, as well as of another, rather more enriched, which formerly stood at the northern entrance to the town, near the Mill Bridge, woodcuts will be found towards the end of this Volume.

At the WEST END, judging from the number of fragments of "beak-headed" moulding, of the pattern Plate II. fig. 2, found about that part of the ruins, it is not unlikely that there may once have been a Norman Door (as supposed in Woodcut No. 4, p. 12). But to the Early Church undoubtedly belonged the West Door destroyed 1853, formed of three pointed arches, and seen in Woodcut No. 5, p. 18, and in the Frontispiece. The principal West Window would probably be one of several pointed lights.

The NAVE was formed by two large arcades, each consisting of five obtusely-pointed arches rising upon massive octangular pillars. The capitals and mouldings were without ornament, and of the earliest period of this order of architecture, dating probably from about A.D. 1190 to A.D. 1200. These remained to 1853 (see Plates X.; and XI. No. 2). Above these large arches (between them and the roof) there was originally a range of low windows¹ (forming the Clerestory); the space of wall between the windows being faced with small arches upon stout round columns with square capitals. Behind them, and within the



1. EARLY CHURCH. CHANCEL WINDOWS (INSIDE).
CLERESTORY AND TRIFORIUM.

thickness of the Church wall, ran a narrow gallery known as the "Triforium" passage. This small upper arcade and gallery, of which many portions were found, went all round the Church inside; being continued through the Transepts and Chancel, (see Woodcut No. 1), and preserved across the large later windows, nearly at the same height from the ground as in the Nave. There were narrow aisles, both North and South, to the Nave; and probably a Porch.

Four massive piers at the cross were ready to support some kind of steeple. The pattern of the original capitals of the columns forming those piers, as recovered from a fragment, is seen in Plate III. fig. 5.

¹ Probably seven: "not coinciding with any regular division of the five bays"—(Mr. E. B. Denison's Lectures, p. 87.) The windows were formed by about every third of the arches of the arcade being pierced through the wall; thus combining in an unusual way a *triforium* (gallery) with a *clerestory* (upper range of windows).—Ibid. 34.

The CHANCEL was enclosed, *i. e.* entirely without side arches.

In each of the walls, North and South, were long and elegantly shaped lancet windows, as seen in the woodcut No. 2, annexed; and above these, in the Clerestory, was a row of smaller pointed ones, each of a single light. The character of the East window is unknown. It would probably resemble that of the Western. In the South wall, near the altar, was a semicircular recess with ornamented tooth-moulding, and beading within the soffit. In this recess were three sedilia, or priest's seats. Close to it, a water-drain of the same date.

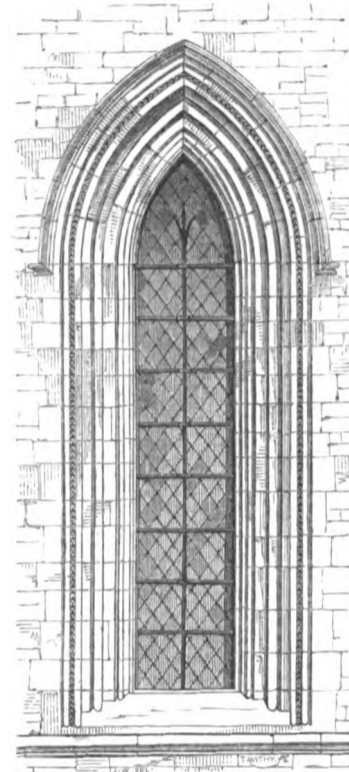
In the opposite wall (North) was a doorway (blocked up). Outside, were plain buttresses; a corbel-table, cornice, and pinnacles at the angles. The walls were built of very small unhewn stones.

Under the site of the Communion Table was found an oblong slab with crosses incised at the corners, and one in the centre. From these marks, as well as from the peculiar way in which the margin was finished, it was considered to have been part of the original Altar of the Church.

In the TRANSEPTS (the same in length and breadth as in later times) windows of one light, and deeply splayed, faced west. There would be, probably, others like them facing east, but it was only on the western side that any portions of window were discovered. The splay was stencilled in scroll-work. The remains of a pointed entrance doorway were found in the wall of the SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Here also, in the South Wall, was a plain low sepulchral arch, with which is probably to be connected the one only Founder¹ of any part of the Early Church

¹ We have the name of an *embellisher* in Sir James Daubeney of York, 16 Edw. III. (1342). See in a later page, Sepulchral Memorials, De la Pryme's Inscriptions, No. 2.

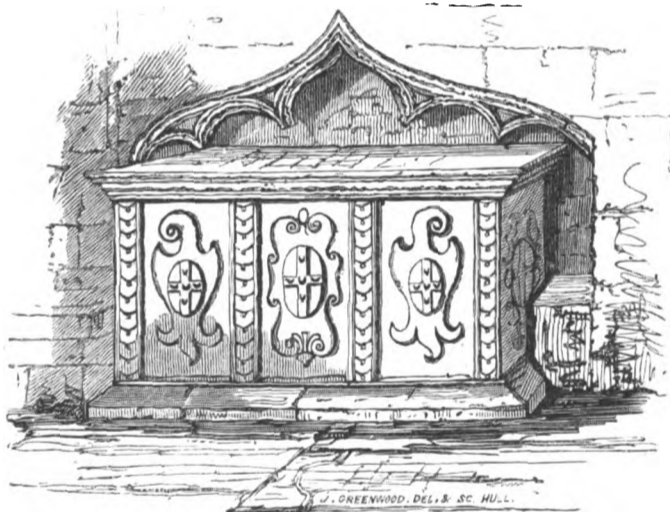


2. CHANCEL SIDE WINDOW (OUTSIDE).
EARLY CHURCH.

whose name is known, Thomas Fledburgh, a chaplain. For here, at the South end of this Transept (afterwards altered), is considered to have been the Chantry of St. Nicholas, founded by him on (the day is worth remarking) the Feast of *St. George*, A.D. 1323. The Endowment provided daily mass for the souls of himself, Roger Fledburgh his father, Margaret his mother, Peter de Fledburgh, and all faithful deceased. This was done with the consent of the Rector (St. Mary's Abbey), and was confirmed by Archbishop Melton, 18th January, A.D. 1329.¹ The sepulchral arch, within which Fledburgh may be presumed to have been buried, was afterwards appropriated to a modern memorial.²

IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT AISLE

Another recess, boldly canopied, within which had probably lain the effigy of some founder, now unknown, will be recognized in the woodcut (No. 3) as the place



3. SEPULCHRAL ARCH OF THE EARLY CHURCH, (CONTAINING THE LATER TOMB (TEMP. JAS. I.) OF THOMAS ELLIS, WHO DIED 1562.)—NORTH TRANSEPT AISLE.

¹ It does not appear to be any where positively stated that this Fledburgh Chantry was in the south transept; but it has been always so understood, and it is difficult to say where else room could have been found for it; the South Chancel being identified as Strey's by a tomb of one of that family there; the North Chancel as St. Mary's Quire by the burial of Thos. Ellis; the North Transept as Harrington's, by the window. Thomas de Fledburgh was a purchaser of houses in Doncaster in 1317, from Roger the Parson of D.—(Miller, App. III.) Before founding his Chantry he paid £40 for a licence from the Crown to convey his lay fee in Doncaster to mortmain. 12 Edward II. (1318).—(Abbrev. Rot.) For the Endowment see "Appendix—Chantry Lands."

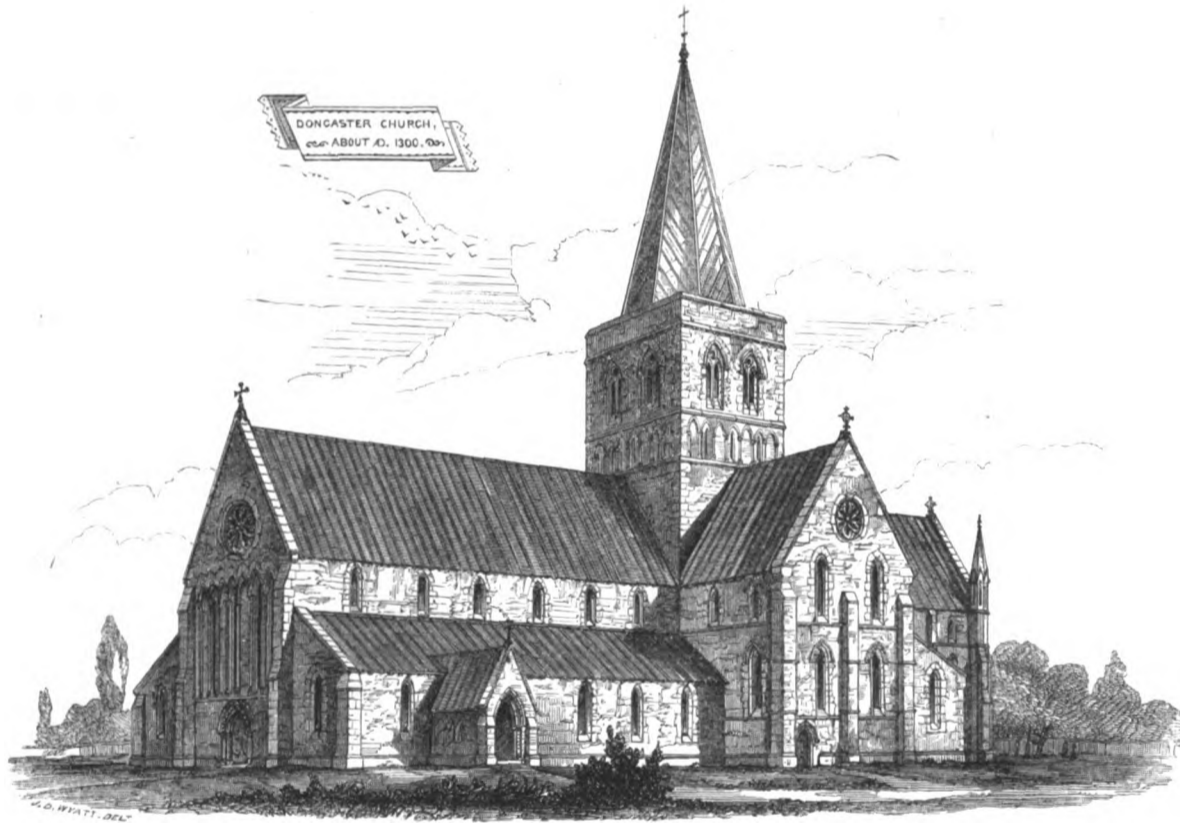
² That of B. W. D. Cooke, Esq. of Alverley.

of shelter inharmoniously assigned (at a recent alteration) to a tomb of later and wholly different style.¹

To this Church also belonged the FONT [Plate VIII. Fig. 3], which existed to 1853, and will be described in a subsequent page.

Such, so far as is known, was the Interior of the Early **St. George's**.

Of the EXTERIOR, an outline, to a certain extent conjectural, but representing what the Church is most likely to have been about the year 1300,² is given below.



4. THE EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH.

¹ The tomb of Thomas Ellis, founder of the Hospital. An account of it is given under "Sepulchral Memorials, N. Chancel."

² It will be hardly necessary to say that neither this representation of the Church about A.D. 1300, nor the subsequent one of about A.D. 1450, are here pretended to be taken from any complete and actual warrant. The designs are inferred, to a considerable extent, from evidence afforded by the ruins. The rest is due to the suggestions of Mr. G. G. Scott, founded upon that evidence. See in the Appendix, page iv., his paper read at Oxford, and printed in the *Ecclesiologist*, No. XCVII., August, 1853.

From conclusions supplied by examination of the Ruins, it appears to have been built very much upon the same model as the Churches of Darlington and Hedon (near Hull). Like the former, and others of the same date, it would probably have a spire. The block-cornice, corbel-table, and lancet-windows of the old Chancel were visible to the last. The roof all over was high-pitched; and that it had been at the angle of a pentagon, or 72 degrees, was ascertained by measurement of the weather-moulding discovered upon the Ruins of the Tower.¹ The faces of the Transepts were divided by buttresses; and there were probably two ranges of pointed windows corresponding with those in the Chancel, and a third still smaller range, or a wheel window, in the gables. The Clerestory of the Nave would resemble that of the Chancel. The stone, chiefly used for windows and ornamental work, appeared to have been brought from Brodsworth.

IV. THE CRYPT.

UNDER ground, N.E. of the Chancel, is a Vault [Plate VI.], which is introduced here, rather on account of some relics found within it, belonging to the Early Church, than from any feeling of certainty that the vault itself existed, either wholly or in part, at that time. If it did, it must have lain quite clear of that Church, as the western end of the vault (by measurement) adjoined the foundation wall (east) of the ancient North Transept Aisle.

It is mentioned in De la Pryme's M.S. Notes (about A. D. 1698) as "a large spacious charnel-house under the North Quire, almost full of bones, and curiously arched over." It had long been known to exist, and was opened some years ago: but was again closed up to prevent accidents or improper usage. In 1850 (before the Fire), upon removing part of the floor of the North Chancel Chapel for the accommodation of the organ, the workmen struck upon the vaulting below. It then underwent a close examination.² The doorway in the N.E. corner having

¹ Mr. E. B. Denison's Lectures, p. 86.

² An account of this discovery, with some illustrations of the slabs and crosses found, together with a small view of the vault itself, accompanied by some remarks from the pen of the Rev. James Bell, then Curate of Doncaster, now Vicar of Meole Brace in Shropshire, was published in the *Archæological Journal*, No. XXX. July 1851, p. 202. See also *Doncaster Gazette*, Dec. 13, 1850.

been entered outside from the church-yard, by removing a flag-stone, the chamber was found to be in length 24 ft. (since reduced to 22 ft. 5 in.); width 15 ft. (now 14 ft. 10 in.); height 12 ft. 7 in. to the centre of the arch; and built of rough-hewn stone.

At the east end was a splayed window, trefoil-headed, which seems to have looked originally into the church-yard, but had been gradually concealed by the rising of the ground. The sill of this window was made of part of an old gravestone boldly cut with the letters ". . . . ONIS LA BOSV;" portion of the words Hugonis la Bosville.¹ The vaulting rested on eight stone ribs, six of which were of plain pattern. The first (west), not shown in the plate, was double chamfered. The second and third (west) rose from stone brackets projecting from the wall at the abutment, and were moulded in Early English style; the stones (six to four inches wide), of which they were made, appeared from the state of the joints to have been used before.² The roof between the ribs (both the plain and moulded ones) was partly made of pieces of monumental slabs, incised with crosses and devices of various pattern. They are represented in Plate IV. fig. 9, and Plate V. figs. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. The others there shown were found in various parts of the Ruins.

The whole series, of which a more detailed account is given in the Appendix, exhibits several good designs, though not unlike what have been discovered elsewhere. The Barge [Plate IV. No. 9] is curious and new. The greater part of them belong to the Early English period; but one or two may be a little earlier, viz., Anglo-Norman; the same to which the fragments of beak-headed doorway belong, shown in Plate II. Nos. 2 and 5. There is nothing of Saxon character about these incised cross-slabs.

Under the idea that this Crypt was of curious antiquity, and that circumstances

¹ No person of this Christian name appears in the pedigree of the branch of Bosville settled at Doncaster.

² But always as vaulting ribs. So the Author is assured by Mr. John Burlison, assistant to Mr. Scott, who adds that the section of these two ribs corresponds remarkably with that of the ribs in the original crypt under St. Joseph's Chapel at Glastonbury, examined by him in 1847. There the arch is very low and flat.

might require its removal, a Plate of it was prepared for this volume: but, as the place itself is still to be seen, the question of its age, on which there has been variety of opinion, is one on which the reader may yet form his own, by inspection. A similarity between it and the entrance gateway of Pevensey Castle in Kent, and its general likeness rather to a castellated than an ecclesiastical relic, led to a suggestion that, though now below the level of the Church-yard, it might have been part of an entrance from Church-street into the Castle, which anciently stood upon this site; and so, have been converted at some later period into a church vault.¹ If this were its history, then the plain ribs would be the oldest, and the two moulded ones, later: and their presence (like that of the incised cross slabs) might be explained by supposing that, when it was converted into a vault, two of the old plain ribs, requiring repair, were replaced by second-hand stones taken from some former arch no longer wanted, and the roof mended in a similar way.

It is however a decided professional opinion, that the two moulded ribs are the oldest, and the plain ones later; consequently, that the vault, in its full size at least, did not exist in the Early Church. The small portion (westward, beneath the two moulded ribs) may have belonged to a small vault or a vestry, in that Church; but the hope of giving so much antiquity even to that portion is very much lessened, first, by the fact of the masonry of those two ribs being not original, but second-hand Early English; and next, by the roof of the vault—even the interstices between those two ribs—being made up of broken Early English gravestones; a desecration not likely to have been committed so long as the Church to which they properly belonged was standing entire: but very likely to be made when it was undergoing some general restoration or repair. Looking therefore at this Crypt as of much less antiquity than has been supposed, its history may be, that when the Early Church was altered into Perpendicular, more particularly when the North Transept Aisle was enlarged, the vault was then (not repaired, but) for the first time *made*, of old materials and waste bits of the Early Church; gravestones, no longer claimed, being taken for its roof; old arch stones for the two moulded ribs; and the

¹ A few Roman and other coins were found amongst the rubbish after the Fire, near the crypt:—one of Trajan A.D. 98—117; Carausius A.D. 287—293; Constantine A.D. 306—337; Victorinus A.D. 265—267. Also a silver penny of apparently Edward IV. or Henry VI.

builders not caring to be at the extra expense, continued the rest of the ribs plain.

Of an enormous heap of bones, indiscriminately piled together, and sufficient to have provided Hamlet with endless soliloquies upon the degraded greatness or beauty of the former proprietors, many are said to have been brought hither, when, in laying the foundation of the Theatre in the Magdalenes, the old graveyard of St. Mary's Church, near that site, was disturbed in the year 1774.

V. LARGE ALTERATION OF THE EARLY CHURCH, WHY REQUIRED.

BEFORE describing the next stage in the Church's history, viz., its transformation from the appearance presented in Woodcut No. 4 above, to that which it will present in No. 5, a question naturally arises:—What had happened to make such transformation necessary? Supposing it to have been new, or at any rate made sound and good after a fire in A.D. 1204, how came any alterations at all, still more, alterations almost equivalent to *another* rebuilding, to be required so soon as they appear to have been made? That the Church had been substantially built, we had, even to our own time, the evidence of genuine remains,—the Nave Arcades: yet, within little more than two centuries, we shall find that almost every other part of it had been once more renewed. Solid churches do not usually wear out so fast. Mere change of taste, or love of architectural improvement, are not wont to meddle with costly operations in stone and mortar where the existing pile is large enough, and in no respect deficient: they will let well alone, if it *is* well. Even pious liberality itself will pause if there is no real occasion for its aid. It therefore seems as if the Early Church had met with some untimely end or heavy disaster, in its turn.

Another fact that helps in some degree to lead to this conclusion is, that the first and almost the only monument of any quality or consequence in Doncaster Church was of the year 1465.¹ The cross slabs discovered (chiefly) about the Founda-

¹ John Harrington's.

tion of the South Transept, besides those above mentioned in the roof of the Crypt, are indeed of the thirteenth century; and some of the inscriptions copied by De la Pryme (as will be seen on referring to them in a later page) bear dates between A.D. 1330—1413. These would have been in or belonging to the Church before it was altered: but no memorial of any kind *better* than a simple gravestone appears until the Church had been made almost new again. Yet some memorial of higher degree might fairly have been looked for in a burial-place of central importance; unless, indeed, they had been all demolished by—what one cannot help suspecting—another Fire.

VI. GRADUAL CHANGE FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO PERPENDICULAR.



PARTLY from internal evidence, as pointed out by Mr. Scott, partly from proof of other kind, the process seems to have taken place in the following course:—

1. About A.D. 1392, the large Perpendicular window was inserted in the West Front. That this was done, the rest of the Church being still Early, is clear from an arrangement made for continuing the Triforium Gallery across the new window by a double row of mullions in the lower tier, between which it was conducted. The date of this insertion is supplied by the will of one Robert Usher, of East Retford, who, in this year, bequeathed "5 marks towards the construction of a window at the western end of the Church of *St. George*, at Doncaster."¹ At this period, therefore, the Nave would be lighted by the large window at the end and the small narrow lights of the clerestory at the sides (see woodcut 5, p. 18).
2. A.D. . . . A large Perpendicular window inserted in the South Transept; the arrangement, just described, for continuing the Triforium, being here also observed. It passed along the window sill, to which (being lower than the

¹ Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Society) 1834, p. 176. Will dated the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel A.D. 1392. Proved 22 April 1393:—"Item lego Ecclesie Sancti Georgii de Dancastre pro unâ fenestrâ in parte occidentali dictæ ecclesie construendâ v. marcas." Usher is an old name at Doncaster and Arksey. Who this testator was does not appear: but that he was a substantial man, may be inferred by numerous bequests of rings and diamonds, &c. To the Carmelites in the town he also gave xx s.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

general line of the Triforium) a little stair within the angle of the Transept descended on each side. [See Ground Plan, Plate VII.]

3. A.D. 1430 (?). The Decorated Tower built. The main body of the Church still Early English. Though this important addition is generally considered as one that from its style ought to have been made long *before*, but as having been made between the beginning and middle of this Century, there is doubt, after all, whether it did not take place later still. [See a subsequent note (p. 31) upon the shield of Scrope and Tibetot.]



5. ST. GEORGE'S, DONCASTER, IN ITS TRANSITION STATE, FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO PERPENDICULAR.

The woodcut No. 5 represents **St. George's** as it would appear after the insertion of the large windows in the West Front and South Transept, and the addition of the Decorated Tower.

4. A.D. 1450 (?). The North Transept *Aisle* enlarged into a Chancel Chapel. The Triforium Gallery was now interrupted, and became, in the East wall of the

Transept (over the arch), merely a passage to the Tower. The name and date of this enlarged Chapel are uncertain. But it is not unlikely that it may have been called, before the alteration, the Chapel of St. Lawrence;¹ afterwards, that of St. Mary. It seemed to have undergone a later change, and to a worse style. The lower part of the walls of this Chapel (when examined after the Fire) showed some remains of Decorated work.

5. A.D. 1456. The end of the North Transept made a Chantry Chapel by John Harrington. The Triforium having been, in the last alteration [No. 4], once interrupted, would no longer require to be conducted across the window. Accordingly, the double mullions of the West Front and South Transept windows [Nos. 1 and 2] were dispensed with here.
6. A.D. 1493. About this time the Nave Clerestory was taken out; nine large Perpendicular windows inserted on each side;² and the Triforium Arcade destroyed. This alteration is presumed to have been not later than this year, as one of those windows once contained a legend on stained glass to pray for the soul of Thomas Pickburne, a name which may perhaps be identified with the Mayor of that year.
7. At the same time, flat roofs, instead of the older ones high-pitched, were introduced all over the Church.
8. Nave Aisles widened. North Aisle Porch added.
9. Perpendicular South Porch built.
10. South Chancel, or Tudor, Chapel built, on the site of the old South Transept Aisle removed.

¹ In the will of Thomas Wentworth, Esq of Doncaster, 19 March, 1449-50, allusion is made to the "chantry of St. Lawrence within St. George's Church." He desires to be buried there, and that his best scarlet robe, gold chain, belt, and dagger, may be sold towards finishing some "new work" in that part of the church. It was in a window there that the arms of Wentworth are believed to have been placed. See p. 23.

² See Frontispiece.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF THE PERPENDICULAR CHURCH, TO ITS
DESTRUCTION IN 1853.

THE alterations above recited in order of date brought *St. George's* by degrees to the appearance which it presented at the time of the Fire. Though to the last cruciform, it had acquired more of the form of a parallelogram, through the enlargement of the Chancel Chapels and widening of the Aisles (see Plate IX.). We now proceed to a more detailed description of it in its several parts; how each was affected by these changes, and what was its general condition when destroyed. The monuments and inscriptions, both ancient and modern, are reserved for a separate section.

1. THE CHANCEL.

On the removal of the two early Chapels mentioned above [p. 8], the new ones had been carried quite to the east end of the Church, and so wide that their outer wall appeared to be almost a continuation of the end of the Transept.

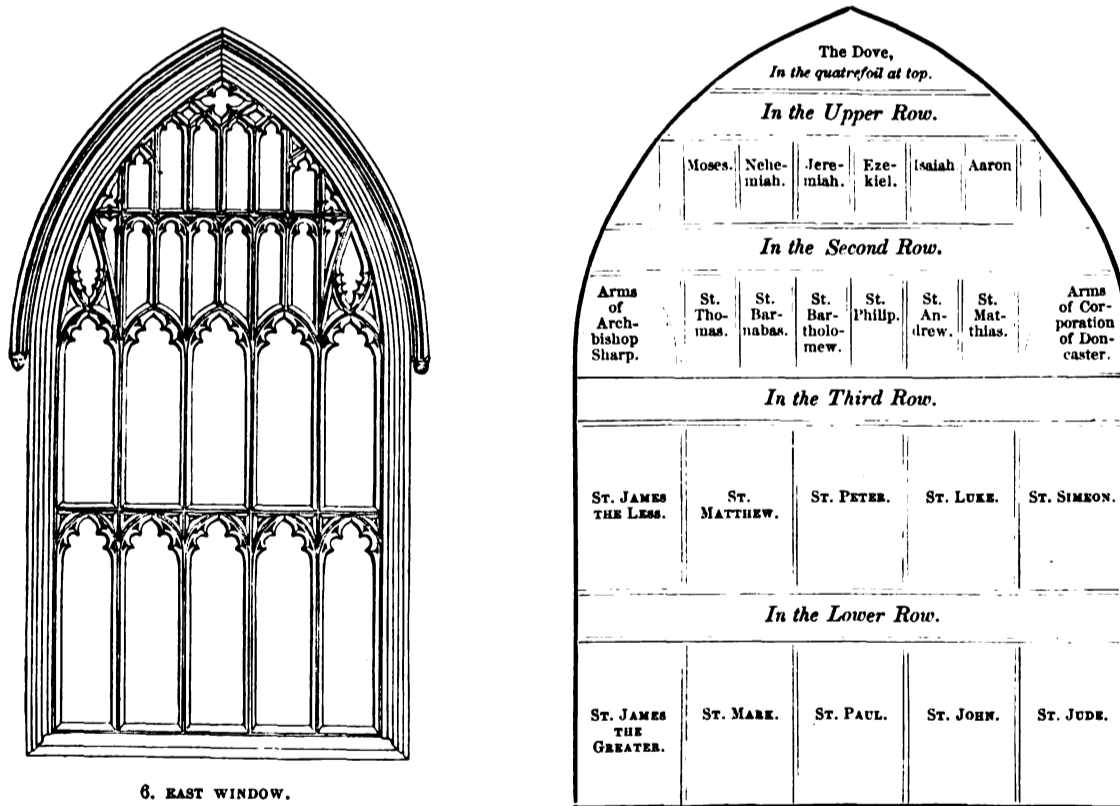
The Chancel walls, formerly pierced with narrow-light windows looking into the churchyard, became mere inner walls of partition from the Chapels. For purpose of communication, two large arches (in the second and third bays from East) were made; in doing which, the old narrow-light windows of the lower row were sacrificed,¹ except two nearest East, one in the North, the other in the South wall. These two continued to the last; and, being of course unglazed, to persons who did not know their history they formed unmeaning apertures between the Chancel and Chapels. The small plain-pointed single lights in the Early Clerestory were succeeded by a row, on each side, of debased windows² unusually wide for the situation. The Arcade and Triforium were partly destroyed, partly immured. On the outside, the old corbel-table, cornice, and pinnacles were preserved; but in an anomalous position, surmounting the new debased Clerestory. The buttresses were concealed.

¹ The head of one in the south wall, over the first arch (East), came to light again in the ruins.

² These appear in a lithograph of the ruins by Mrs. Popplewell.

EAST WINDOW.

The large Perpendicular East Window, (by whom or at what period inserted, does not appear; perhaps by some Archbishop as Rector;) consisted of five principal lights, divided by a transom into ten compartments. Above were two rows, each of smaller compartments, with tracery to fill up. In the year 1822 it was enriched with stained glass, at the cost of £1000, by Thomas John Lloyd Baker, Esq. of Hardwick Court, near Gloucester; who in right of his wife, a descendant of Archbishop Sharp, had recently disposed of the lease of the tithes of Doncaster, and adopted this mode of erecting within the Church a memorial of the long connection of the Archbishop's family with the Rectory. The window was executed by Mr. Miller of Regent Street, London, since deceased.¹ The design as follows:—



6. EAST WINDOW.

¹ Mr. Miller's family possess a coloured drawing of the window.

The ceiling of the Chancel was in square panel, but of poor style, and unworthy of the Church. It was too low in the centre to allow of the full development of the Tower Arch, the mouldings of which were cut into by the depressed ceiling line.

Under the floor, running diagonally North to South, immediately in front of the Communion table, was found a portion of wall, about two feet and a half thick and intersected in two places by graves. What this had been is uncertain. Perhaps some vestige of the Old Castle.

The Altar Railing, of ordinary pattern, formed three sides of a square; and on a large modern reredos, under the East Window, were painted the Commandments and Lord's Prayer. Miller's Chronicle mentions a "new marble slab for the Communion Table, in 1743, the gift of Ann Howden." A good carved wooden screen, much mangled by injudicious additions some years ago, divided the Chancel from the Nave; and others of inferior character parted off the North and South Chapels respectively. Attached to them on the side within the Chancel were Stalls, old, but not of strictest ecclesiastical form, in some of which the seat, or "Miserere," turned up on hinges, showing a grotesque carving underneath.

The floor of the Chancel, as well as of the Side Chapels, being several feet higher than that of the Nave, there were ascents of five steps both in the centre and at the sides. A square-headed doorway was found blocked up in the North-East corner of the eastern wall of the Chancel, a little to the left of the East Window.

2. NORTH CHANCEL CHAPEL. (ST. MARY'S, OR OUR LADY'S, QUIRE).¹

The windows, probably a late insertion, were of very bad style; square-headed, with heavy mullions: one at the East end, and three, with a door, on the North side. The Founder of this Chapel is unknown; but there may be

¹ For an account of the ancient endowment, see Appendix, "Chantry Lands."

some reference to him in the following notes¹ of some shields on stained glass once in this part of the Church.

No. 1. *Argent, a cross sable; impaling, Quarterly argent and gules, a bend sable:* with an inscription **Pray for the souls of John West of Wath . . . Robert their son and Margaret. . . .** The Wests of Wath-upon-Dearne are said to have descended from John West, a younger brother of Richard West Lord Delawarr and Agnes Iveson of Wath his wife, temp. Hen. VI. A John West is mentioned 1454, and Robert West 1515.²

2. On a banner, *France and England quarterly.*

And "in the East window of the same 'Yle'"—

3. "*Quarterly gules and argent, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a martlet sable:*" Impaling, "blank, now destroyed." It had been "new set up."³

4. RYE. *Gules, on a bend three ryestalks and ears sable:* Impaling, WENTWORTH, "*Sable, a chevron between 3 leopard's heads or.*"⁴

5. In another window, "*Gules, on a fess or, between 3 boar's heads coupéd argent, as many lions rampant sable.*"⁵

6. *A cross, Impaling, Quarterly . . . in the 4th quarter a mullet.*⁶

When De la Pryme visited the Church (about A.D. 1698) "the stones where the Altar in this North Quire had stood were yet unlevelled." He says that the Altar had been dedicated to St. Mary,⁷ and that on each side of it were the images of St. Peter and St. Nicholas.

In the North-West corner there used to be a wooden staircase leading to the

¹ Harl. MS. 801, p. 27. Miller, p. 81. Hunter, S. Y., i. 39.

² Hunter, S. Y., ii. 70.

³ Nos. 2 and 3 were found "in the North window of the Chancel North 'Yle,'" August 17, 1645, by Captain Symonds, an officer in the Royal Army (Charles I.), who had a laudable habit of making such hasty antiquarian visits as he could to the Churches of the towns where he happened to be quartered for the night. See his little pocket-book, Harl. MS. 944, p. 3.

⁴ This coat is believed to be here correctly assigned to the North chancel windows, though its true place is nowhere very distinctly stated. Mr. Hunter (S. Y., i. 40) conjectured it to be the coat of *Wombwell* impaling *Wentworth*. The shield is still to be seen in the centre of an old moulded ceiling in a large room up a courtyard at the back of a house in Frenchgate belonging to Mr. Joseph Clark; where it was the coat of Edward Rye, Esq. of Aston, and his wife Maud daughter of John Wentworth, Esq. of North Elmsall. (S. Y., ii. 454.) Mr. Rye was of a family of Whitwell, co. Derby, who bore "*Gules, on a bend ermine three ryestalks and ears sable.*"

⁵ Hunter, S. Y., i. 39.

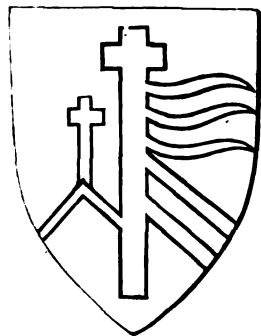
⁶ Harl. MS. 801, p. 27.

⁷ Here perhaps may have been the much frequented "Image of Our Lady at Doncaster," which Bishop Latimer, writing somewhat emphatically to the Lord Privy Seal, recommended, with others of like perilous popularity, to the flames.

"I trust your Lordshipe will bestow our great Sibyll to sum good purpose, 'ut pereat memoria cum sonitu;'

North Transept Gallery. At the time of the Fire it had just been taken away to allow space for the organ, removed from the Western Gallery, and then in course of erection on this spot, for which purpose the floor required to be sunk two feet. The North-East corner, enclosed within a high wooden partition, had been used, since the year 1796, as a Vestry-Room. In a recess of the North wall were the iron safes for custody of the Parish Registers.

Over the outer door on the North side was a pointed arch, surmounted at the apex [as drawn in Miller (p. 108)] by some kind of horned figure. The dripstone rested on two stone shields¹ bearing a singular Merchant's Mark, probably the device used by the person who altered the chapel.



7. MERCHANT'S MARK.
NORTH DOOR.

At the angle of junction with the North Transept, and within the thickness of the Church wall, a circular staircase led to the Tower. In the Early Church (Plate VII.) this stair opened inwards; afterwards into the churchyard. At the top of the first flight of steps, a passage alluded to above (p. 18, No. 4) conducted to the North-West pier of the Tower, within which the staircase was continued.

3. SOUTH CHANCEL; OR, STREY'S CHAPEL.

This was a good specimen of Tudor architecture; having one large window on the East, and three on the South side (see Frontispiece). It was called "The Chantry of St. John the Evangelist," and was founded by Robert Strey, Priest, not long before the Reformation. A Thomas Strey was Mayor of Doncaster A.D. 1509. A Monument to one of this Family, temp. Henry VIII., and another

She hath byn the Devyll's instrument to brynge many (I feere) to eternall fyre. Now she hersylff, with her old syster of Walsingham, her younge syster of Ipswych, and their other two systers of Dongcaster and Penryesse, would make a jooly musture (muster) in Smythfeld. They wd nott be all ðay in burning."—Sir H. Ellis's Original Letters, vol. iii. p. 207.

¹ Now in the possession of Mr. Alderman Maw.

to Anne Brereton, both of which formerly stood in this Chapel, will be described under the "Sepulchral Memorials."

Stained Glass Shields, formerly in the South Chancel, in the side windows.

1. FITZWILLIAM. ¹	<i>Lozengy argent and gules.</i>
2. NEVILLE ¹ of Hornby Castle.	<i>Gules, a saltire argent charged with a crescent.</i>
3. LEWYS of Doncaster, 1586.	<i>Sable, a chevron between three trefoils or.</i>
4.	<i>Argent, three martlets on a bend cotised gules.</i>
5. FURNIVAL.	<i>Argent, a bend between six martlets gules.</i>
6. COBHAM. ²	<i>Gules, on a chevron argent three torteauxes.</i>
7. ELAND?	<i>Gules, on a bend argent three escallops of the first.</i>
8. ———?	<i>Per fess . . . and argent, an annulet in base sable.</i>

In the North-East corner was found a Pointed doorway, blocked up. It had been the entrance to a small building once against the East end of the Church, formerly used as the Vestry. When the door in the South transept (mentioned in page 10) was disused, another was opened in the first bay of this Chapel, on the South side. This was afterwards moved farther on, to make way for the Gallery Stairs, and on their removal, about a year before the Fire, it was taken away altogether.³

♦ There were no seats in this part of the Church, the South Transept Gallery coming so low as to make the Service inaudible. But in the centre stood

¹ FITZWILLIAM and NEVILLE. These two coats perhaps refer to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwarke and his wife Lucy Neville, one of the co-heirs of Lord Montacute, about A.D. 1483. See S. Y., ii. 55.

² Cobham. What interest this great family (if it is to them these arms refer) had in Doncaster does not appear. The only links of connexion between their name and the neighbourhood, known to the Author, are these: 1. In Mr. Poulett Scrope's History of Castle Combe (p. 274), is a curious letter from Sir John Fastolf (then tenant for life of Bentley) to Sir John Knottingley, Parson of Arksey, A.D. 1450 (whose name, by the way, may be added to Mr. Hunter's List of Rectors there, S. Y., i. 327), relating to an intention of marrying the widow of a Sir Reginald Cobham ("one Fauconer's daughter of London") to Stephen Scrope then heir of the Bentley estate. 2. Margaret, granddaughter and heiress of [the above?] Sir Reginald Cobham of Sterborough married Ralph fifth Baron Neville and second Earl of Westmerland (who died 1485), and was buried at the Whitefriars or Carmelites at Doncaster. Her image was afterwards removed to the Parish Church [from which it has long disappeared]. Leland saw it there (1540), and was "told by one that it was the Countess of Westmerland; but by her coronet she should be a Duchess." Miller erroneously enshrines the image in one of the niches of the South Porch (p. 107). Mr. Hunter calls this lady Eleanor (S. Y., i. 40).

³ Mr. E. B. Denison's Lectures, p. 81. In the old view of the church on the plan hanging up in the Mansion House, the mark of the South Transept door appears: there being then no door in the South Chapel. In Miller's View of the Church (p. 71) the South Transept door (blocked up) and the door first made in the South Chapel are shown. Weightman's View of the Church has only the latest South Chapel door under the middle window.

THE FONT,

of which a drawing is given in Plate VIII. fig. 3. It was of Early English pattern, no doubt coeval with the older Church. The bowl, octagonal and capacious; upon a cluster of four shafts with smaller ones in the interstices, and a plinth; all resting on two broad octagonal steps. The faces of the bowl had been in later times carved into bad panel-work, and on one of the panels the date of the performance inserted—1661. To please variety of taste, it had been embellished with successive coats of paint, in imitation of green marble, mahogany, dove-marble, sky-blue (!) and stone colour. In course of time, paint and putty having partially concealed one of the figures, some later eye, believing the date to be 1061, boldly and without much regard to architectural distinctions, caused the Roman numerals MLXI to be emblazoned upon it in black and gold. This was discovered upon cleaning it in 1845. It formerly stood at the West end of the Church, and was removed to its last situation not many years ago.

The modern Memorial Windows of 1852 are described amongst the "Sepulchral Monuments."

4. THE TOWER.

That some kind of Steeple, probably a Spire, rose above the Church in its Early days there is no reason for doubting; massive piers, unquestionably of that date, being there to support it. What the original Steeple had been, and why or how it was removed, is not known. But it is certain that, whilst the body of the Church still continued Early and Pointed, the noble square tower was erected.¹

Externally, it will be best understood by examining the view (Frontispiece).

It was 141 feet high from the ground: and in two stories above the vaulting of the transept. The lower story contained eight windows, divided into three lights each, with an embattled transom; which in the centre light was rather higher than in the side lights. Over these windows was a quatrefoil border,

¹ See Appendix: Mr. Scott's Paper, p. viii.

encircling the whole tower. Above this, eight other windows longer than, and differing in the tracery from, the lower ones: ogee headed with finials. The finials rested on a cornice ornamented with crowns, divided by small niches. Below the cornice were shields. The summit was fringed with pinnacles and an open balustrade, all richly crocketed. At each angle of the Tower were two shelving buttresses, besides a smaller one on each face running up the full height between the windows. Each shelf was ornamented with a crocketed canopy: and the buttresses terminated at top in a corner pinnacle. "Though not the highest nor the most highly ornamented of English towers, it was inferior to none in the combination of elegance of form and beauty of detail."¹

Mr. E. B. Denison's Lectures, p. 66. He also observes (p. 61) that the upper windows were longer as well as broader than the lower, as at Lincoln and Canterbury. The tower had also a peculiar swell in its outline, being not merely tapering, as all buttressed towers are, but tapering more rapidly towards the top. This effect, which is a matter of nice adjustment, was obtained by a remarkable arrangement of the walls and buttresses. The upper or bell-chamber windows were not exactly over the lower or belfry ones, but the lower nearer together than the upper. . . . The architect knew that the tower lights ought to increase in size upwards, and that in a tapering tower, if they go in pairs, they ought also to spread out as the width of the tower contracts. . . . The tower of Hedon resembles this more closely than any, but its windows are lower, and on the whole not so good. Mr. Denison points out another propriety observed in the fringe of pinnacles. In some cases, as at the west end of York Cathedral, the buttresses running up the angles of the tower are cut off square before they reach the top; and on the top stand the pinnacles, unconnected with the buttresses below. They should grow out of and be a finish to the buttress, as they properly were at Doncaster.

The following remarks upon the Doncaster Tower, by E. A. Freeman, Esq. occur in "Illustrations of the Spires and Towers of the Mediæval Churches of England," by Charles Wickes, Architect, who gives in the same work (Plate No. 18) a large view of the Old Tower:—

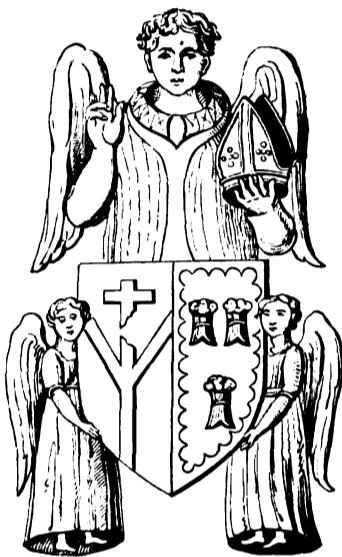
"Central Towers.—We have already observed that the most dignified Central Towers of this style are those which are furnished throughout their height with bold turrets at the angles, and that it is far more difficult to introduce buttresses with a good effect. There are, however, many noble central lanterns in which they are employed, Yorkshire supplying a large proportion of the most satisfactory examples. There are several in that county which evidently breathe a common spirit. Such are the Towers of Hull, Hedon, and that of the lately destroyed Church at Doncaster. The general resemblance among those is palpable, though there is considerable difference in detail. In a central tower the ideal certainly requires, as we have seen at Canterbury, two stages above the roof, and a vertical division, commonly into two, so as to make four windows on each side. Some difference may well be made between the two stages, but the upper one need not receive the marked prominence and distinctive character which belongs to a belfry-stage in a Western Tower. At Doncaster there is not much difference between the stages. At Hull, a Tower of greater proportionate height, the upper stage is very lofty and dignified. At Hedon, owing to the lowering of the roofs—more recent, it would seem, than the erection of the Tower—the height is excessive, almost disproportionate. There are now three stages, the small windows on each side the roof making a third; but what was intended to be the real lower stage, above the original apex of the roof, is rather smaller than at Doncaster. Of these three, Hedon and Doncaster have very grand double-pidamented buttresses extending to both stages; at Hull, they reach only to the lower one, those on the upper range being flat. The arrangement of pinnacles is different in all these, though the number, as many as sixteen, is the same

Looking up at it from the interior of the Church, it rested upon four lofty octangular piers, the capitals enriched with foliage and roses: the arches of the Second Pointed order, with ogee-headed dripstone mouldings terminating in a boldly executed finial at the apex. Their fine effect had been for many years spoiled by the belfry floor being brought down so low as to conceal the finials and almost the points of the arches. The floor was raised sixteen feet in the year 1819: but still not high enough to bring into view the lower windows of the Tower, which according to the original purpose of the architect, were evidently intended to form a "lantern" visible from below, being quite out of all character for the mere object of giving light to a belfry. One alteration proposed for this part of the Church a little while before the Fire was to get rid of the belfry floor altogether, by constructing a corbelled stone gallery round the walls of the Tower inside, similar in effect to that in Durham Cathedral. It was thought by some that such a gallery, requiring only a projection of about four feet, would have afforded sufficient space for the ringers, and at the same time have brought the windows into view from the body of the Church: but it is doubtful whether the tower was wide enough, and whether such gallery would have been quite suitable for ringing of bells.

Solid as the piers seemed to be, and to a certain extent were, their solidity was treacherous. When the Decorated Tower was added, the upper part of the piers was rebuilt in massive stone down to about 20 feet from the ground. Below that height they were left in their original state, consisting of small stone and rubbly material, unfortunately cased over only with a new facing of limestone. During the efforts to extinguish the Fire the action of the water thrown by the engines upon this newer facing, whilst in a state of great heat, had the effect of reducing it to quicklime; and the heart of the pier, not being of itself substantial enough to bear the weight of the Tower, which but for this oversight or unlucky economy of our forefathers would have been uninjured by the flames, fell through lack of support.

in all. At Doncaster they are too much on a level, no sufficient prominence being given to those at the angles. Hull has the same number, but the distinction between them is better preserved, &c. * * *
Strange to say, the diagonal buttress is by no means excluded from central towers, though there is no position in which it seems so inappropriate. Gloucester has four little windows peeping out, as if in mockery of the arrangement of Canterbury and Doncaster."

Of the precise date of the building of the Decorated Tower we have no further information than such as may be inferred from some heraldic memorials and other devices upon stone shields inserted in the walls inside, immediately above the arches.¹ Of these the principal one was over the Eastern arch,²—the demi-figure of an Angel in ecclesiastical vestments, pall, &c.: the right hand



8. ARMS OF ARCHBISHOP KEMPE.

raised in the act of benediction; in the left an Archiepiscopal mitre. On the shield, supported by two smaller figures, the ancient arms of the See of York³ (*a Pall surmounting an Episcopal Staff*); impaling the coat of Cardinal Kempe⁴

¹ There were other stone shields upon the cornice of the Tower outside, but the devices upon them, if there ever were any, had long since perished.

² For the use of these woodcuts, most of which have already appeared in the History of South Yorkshire, vol. i., the Author is under obligation to the Rev. Joseph Hunter. They were made, it is believed, from sketches taken by Mr. Drummond formerly Vicar of Doncaster.

³ The arms of the two Archiepiscopal Sees were formerly very nearly alike, and so continued until the time of Henry VIII. when the pall surmounting an episcopal staff (nearly as above) was retained for Canterbury only, and the cross keys and crown, previously used for the Church of York, were adopted for the See. The arms of Cardinal Wolsey are found impaled with both the old and the new bearings of the See of York.—See Notes and Queries, vol. viii. pp. 111, 302.

⁴ Without wishing to crowd these pages with matter that may be only slightly relevant, it may not be altogether out of place when speaking of CARDINAL KEMPE as a chief contributor to the Tower, to add a short notice of one to whom historians have scarcely done justice. It is clear that he must have been an extraordinary man; but his case may teach us that it is possible to be so, and yet be little known to posterity. The common

(*three garbs, or wheatsheafs, within a border engrailed*);¹ over the angel's head the letters *J. D. S.* Miller (p. 92) adds "a woolsack, with the letter K, to show that he was Chancellor;" but this is not remembered.

story that he was son of a poor husbandman or weaver appears to be incorrect. This is to be regretted, as it would have been another and very remarkable instance of humble poverty working its way by dint of talent to the highest stations. But Hasted (*History of Kent*) states that he was son of Thomas younger brother of Sir Roger Kempe, of a knightly family settled at Ollantigh, in the parish of Wye, for some generations, until the death of Sir Thomas Kempe in 1607, when his estate was by daughters transferred to other families. The Archbishop was born and baptized in the parish of Wye in 1380, and was of Merton College, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D., and of which he was Fellow. He was afterwards Archdeacon (Dean, say some) of Durham, Dean of the Arches, Vicar General to Archbishop Chichele, and not long afterwards made by King Henry V., on his conquering Normandy, Chief Justiciary of that Province, all of which appointments he seems to have kept at one time, and until, in 1419, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. In 1421 he was translated to Chichester, where he did not continue long, for at the latter end of that year he was translated to London, and in 1426 to York. In 1427 (4 Henry VI.) he was made Lord Chancellor, and in 1452 was translated to the See of Canterbury, in which he remained until his death, March 22, 1454. He received his pall at Fulham, at the hands of his nephew Thomas Kempe, then Bishop of London. In 1439 (being then Archbishop of York) he was made Cardinal Priest with the title of "St. Balbina;" and on his promotion to Canterbury, Cardinal Bishop, with the title of "St. Rufina." His high dignities are expressed in a concise line by his nephew Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London:—

"Bis Primas, ter Præsul erat, bis Cardine functus."

Twice Primate (*York and Canterbury*), thrice Bishop (*Rochester, Chichester, and London*), twice Cardinal (*as Priest and Bishop*).

To which Thomas Fuller adds another of his own coining:—

"Et dixit legem bis Cancellarius Anglis."

And twice gave the law to England as Chancellor.

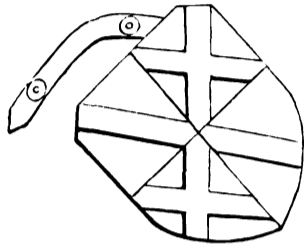
He was munificent in works of charity, particularly to the Divinity Schools and Merton College in Oxford; of which the University had such grateful remembrance, that a particular day was appointed there, to solemnize the memory of him and his nephew the Bishop of London, when they used to be stiled the two Mæcenases of the University. Besides this, he beautified the Collegiate Church of Southwell and bountifully endowed a College at Wye. The Archbishop, in his preface to his Statutes for this College, gives his reasons for founding it, observing that he had entered his 67th year and therefore it was very probable his death was not far off; and, revolving in his mind God's wonderful and great mercies to him in leading and preferring him to such riches and eminence in Church and State, and in preserving him from dangers both by sea and land, and out of gratitude to the memory of his parents and friends, at whose charge he was educated and brought to that pitch of honour, he thought he could not pay a more grateful acknowledgment than to set apart a very considerable part of his estate in this manner. He died at Lambeth, and was buried at Canterbury on the south side of the choir. The Bishop of London was executor of his will. A pedigree of his family is given in Harl. MS. 1174, 246, 247.

One Dr. Thomas Gascoigne (quoted in Lewis's *Life of Pecoek*, pp. 20, 21) gives but an indifferent account of Archbishop Kempe, as "one of the wicked and worthless men advanced to the highest stations in the Church." According to this authority, Kempe "for almost twenty-eight years that he was Archbishop of York, was wholly absent from his Diocese, living at London, or in Kent, or elsewhere in England, excepting that sometimes in ten or twelve years he resided in his Diocese at York for two or three weeks, and at York a few or no days." He is further represented not only as a non-resident, but as a dilapidator, and one who left his church, when he was

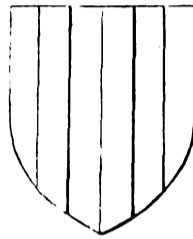
¹ Miller (p. 92) strangely miscalls the winged figure of the angel "*Cardinal Kemp's effigy*."

The other shields were disposed as follows :

Against the East wall—



9. SCROPE AND TIBETOT.



10.

It is to be observed that, in the Scrope and Tibetot shield, the saltire in the second and third quarters is represented (if it was correctly taken in the original drawing) as *plain*, and not as it should be, *engrailed*.¹

translated to the See of Canterbury, in great disorder and confusion. Whatever may have been the case elsewhere, let the noble Tower of Doncaster Church at all events bear witness against *that* article in the Doctor's accusation. [It is perhaps to the rare fortune of the Cardinal that we are to attribute the origin of a saying used by Ben Jonson; from whom derived is uncertain, but evidently from some great example of prosperity:—

“Would I had *Kemp's shoes* to throw after you.”]

¹ According to the chronology of church architecture, the Decorated tower belonged to the fourteenth century. But if these arms are to be regarded (as arms in such places usually are) as an index to the age of the building on which they are found, there is an incongruity between the style of the tower and the late period at which the persons lived to whom these shields seem capable of being attributed.

Of Kempe's there is no doubt. He was Archbishop of York, from April, 1426, to March, 1452; of Canterbury, from 1452 to 1454. So far as he is connected with the building of the tower, it might have been begun by others before he was archbishop, and finished by him when in the see; or begun by him, and finished by others; or wholly built after his death, his arms being inserted, *in memoriam*, on account of gift by his will (which document has been sought in vain).

The other important shield (No. 9), commonly considered to be Scrope quartering Tibetot, presents greater difficulty, as throwing the building to a very late period. It has already been observed in the text, that the saltire cross in the second quarter was cut *plain*, and not with that particular kind of bordering called in heraldry *engrailed*, as the cross saltire of Tibetot ought to be. This distinction (not neglected in the border of an adjacent shield, No. 8) may however not have been always attended to in rough stonework. If, therefore, the first quartering is Scrope, the second may be taken (subject to that defect) for Tibetot; for there was no other cross saltire that the Scropes were entitled to *quarter*. But the time at which they became entitled to *quarter* Tibetot is very conflicting with the proper architectural age of the tower. The Tibetots were of Bentley, near Doncaster. Millicent Tibetot, one of three co-heiresses, married Sir Stephen Scrope, and brought to him in marriage the Bentley estate. Sir Stephen could not *quarter*, but only *impale* the arms of Tibetot; the shield is therefore not his. He died A.D. 1408. Millicent, his widow, did not die until A.D. 1446. Their son and heir, Stephen Scrope, would be the first of the Bentley branch of Scrope who could use Scrope and Tibetot *quarterly*: and, according to the custom of heraldry, he could not use it before the death of his mother, by whom, as an heiress, the saltire cross came into Scrope's shield.

The next shield, No. 10, *Paly of six*, is uncertain property. (It agrees with Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, whose heiress married a Scrope.)

Therefore, *as belonging to Scrope of Bentley*, the very bearing of Tibetot quarterly did not in fact exist until A.D. 1446. We find it used by Stephen Scrope on a deed, dated September 14th, 1448. (Hist. of Castle Combe, p. 284.) But though entitled in 1446 to use this coat, it seems almost certain, from Stephen Scrope's history, that he could not possibly have been in proper case to contribute to the building of Decorated towers, for he was kept out of his estates 14 years after his mother's death. In 1408-9 (within the first year of her widowhood) she had re-married Sir John Fastolf of county Norfolk, who, upon that marriage, contrived to secure to himself the Bentley and other estates for his own life. This happened to be a very long one, as he did not die till A.D. 1460. In Mr. G. Poulett Scrope's History of Castle Combe (p. 281) there is a very full and curious account of Fastolf's illiberal treatment of his unlucky stepson, Stephen Scrope, whilst waiting for his reversion. According to poor Stephen's lamentable auto-biography, he had not bread to eat, much less any spare cash for building church towers. In A.D. 1460, on Fastolf's death, he at last succeeded to his property; but by that time he had become so much involved in debt, during his long minority of 52 years (reckoning from his father's death, 1408, to Fastolf's, 1460), that almost his first act was to sell his maternal inheritance at Bentley. As early as 1465 he had absolutely alienated to a relative, Richard Scrope, Esq. afterwards Sir Richard (called a younger son of Henry fourth Lord Scrope of Bolton) all his estate in Yorkshire, including Bentley and the advowson of Arksey church. Stephen died in 1472. A much more likely person to have given largely to the tower was this Sir Richard Scrope; and he was equally entitled, with his relative Stephen, to use the arms of Scrope and Tibetot quarterly, his ancestor having married another of the three co-heiresses of Tibetot, sister to Millicent, Stephen's mother. Sir Richard's effigy, in stained glass, was once upon the church windows of Arksey, bearing this very coat quarterly. (See South Yorkshire, vol. i. 329.)



11. SEAL OF STEPHEN SCROPE
(Heir to the Bentley Estate) from
a Deed dated 1448, in possession
of G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. M.P.

The points, therefore, of this history of the Scropes of Bentley that bear upon the date of the building of the tower, are, that if the shield is rightly ascribed to that family, it could not have been used by any owner of Bentley before A.D. 1446; that the first owner entitled to use it was in a state of starvation till A.D. 1460; and that he sold his Bentley estate, in 1465, to a relative of the same name, entitled to use the same shield.

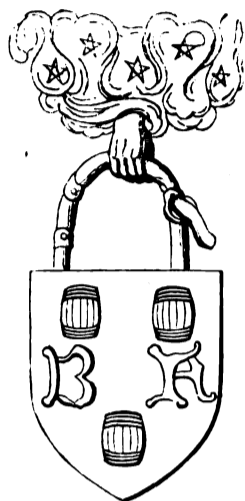
In suggesting Sir Richard as the more probable benefactor, it may just be mentioned, that the adjoining shield, No. 10, "*Paly of six*," never yet identified, happens to correspond with the arms of Strabolgi, the attainted Earl of Athol, one of whose daughters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth, born at Gainsborough, married a Scrope of Masham, and was the maternal ancestor of Sir Richard Scrope.

If it was Sir Richard to whom the coat on the tower refers, A.D. 1465 is certainly very late indeed for its date: but in the face of the Scrope history above referred to, it does not appear how any of that family, *as owners of Bentley*, could have assisted to build it at an earlier period.

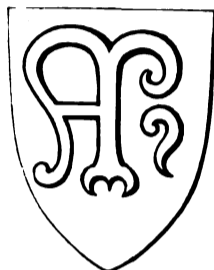
De la Pryme says, that the Scrope shield was "cut sideways to show that the owner died before the steeple was finished." There seems to be no authority for such a statement. One of the commonest arrangements on old seals is that of a shield sideways, with helmet and crest over it: and these additions the shield on the tower once had. (Miller, p. 91.)

It may be added that the bearings in woodcut 9 correspond accurately with those used by two other families, Mauley and Neville (a saltire *plain*): and it is also a further fact that the last of the Mauleys, Lords of Doncaster, (Peter, who died A.D. 1415), had to wife Maud, daughter of Ralph eighth Baron Neville, and first Earl of Westmerland; but the Mauley pedigree, and an heraldic difficulty, forbid our assigning the shield to these names. Peter de Mauley, of 1415, might have *impaled* the Neville saltire: but being worn *quarterly*, it implies that the wearer

Over the arch on the North side, under the Tower, were the three following:—



12.



13.



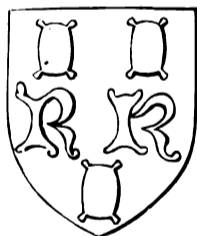
14.

No. 12. Some unknown device, or rebus: the shield being supported by a hand issuing from a cloud bespangled with stars. (De la Pryme describes them *all* as thus suspended.)

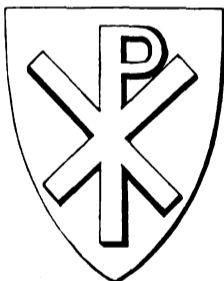
No. 13. The letters **M. R.** (*Maria Regina*); a common monogram of the B. V. Mary.

No. 14. Unknown. Probably some merchant of the town.

Over the arch on the South side were the arms of Redman (15), and Burton (17): between them the monogram of Our Saviour.



15. REDMAN.¹
3 cushions tusselled.



16.



17. BURTON.¹
A chevron between
3 owls crowned.

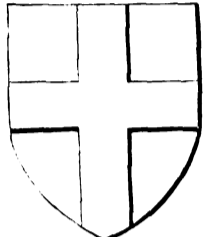
was son of, or otherwise descended from, a *Neville heiress*. Now Maud, the wife of Peter de Mauley, was not an heiress: and, moreover, the Mauley pedigree states that they had no issue. The coincidence, however, of these bearings with those of another family (besides Scrope) connected with Doncaster, is worth noticing. Miller (p. 91) calls it the shield of Scrope descended from a co-heir of Neville. There certainly was a match between those two families about A.D. 1417, but, in that case also, the wife was not an heiress. (See Sir Harris Nicolas's Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, II. 59.) It does not seem possible, upon the whole, to consider it as any other than Scrope and Tibetot.

¹ Nothing is now known of the connexion between the families of Redmayne (or Redman) and Burton with

On the West side, in the centre, the cross of St. George the Patron Saint (19), between two singular, and hitherto unexplained, devices.



18.



19.



20.

On the first of these three (No. 18) there was (to use Mr. Hunter's description) "a piece of fretwork, or what the heralds afterwards called three chevrons braced in base; out of which rose the Saxon wheel cross, the head being so incurvated as to suggest the idea of a pastoral staff. The words in the upper part of the shield are probably the name of some contributor; but, though the letters are perfectly fair, they have yet found no interpreter." De la Pryme says, "These shields were on great stones two foot long, sticking a foot out of the wall. But what these words mean I cannot tell, though it is writ at large in the Armes (if Armes they be) in very large characters." The device on No. 18 is not unlike one of those by which merchants formerly marked their goods, and printers the productions of their press. The last word but one is plainly "John;" to the rest the reader must affix his own interpretation.

On the shield No. 20 was a plain cross, with an annulet in the first quarter, surmounted by a large P, with an ornamented finish to the curve.

From the character of many of these shields, it is to be inferred that the Tower was in great measure erected at the expense of some of the wealthier burgesses: but it cannot be said that they were very happy in the selection of the devices by which they proposed to live in the recollection of posterity.

Doncaster. Redman was a name in the north of England. Sir Matthew Redman of Levins, in Westmerland, bore "Gules, three cushions ermine, buttons and tassels or;" and was a witness for Scrope in the controversy with Grosvenor. His son Sir Richard (about 1415) married the heiress of Aldeburgh, of Harwood, in Yorkshire, in which church are various tombs and effigies of the Redman family. A manuscript pedigree from Hopkinson and others, mentions a match, without date, between Thomas Burton and Eleanor daughter of Sir John Harrington, but whether that implies a link with the Harrington of Nether Hall, who founded the chantry, does not appear. Burton of Kinsley had the same arms as those on the Tower (three owls, &c.)

5. THE TRANSEPTS.

In altering the Early Transepts, no change was made in the length or width. At the extreme ends large perpendicular windows were inserted; a space of about nine or ten feet being parted off in each, by a carved screen, for the purpose of a Chantry Chapel. At some later period, when the aisles were widened, the Transept side windows (described before as of single lights, and deeply splayed, with painted scroll-work in the splay) were built up in the walls, and larger ones were introduced. (See Frontispiece.)

NORTH TRANSEPT.—ST. KATHARINE'S, OR HARRINGTON'S CHANTRY.

About the time of the great alteration of the Early Church, a Chantry was founded at the end of this Transept, on the day of the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra, (or St. Peter's chair,) January 18th, A.D. 1456; by John Harrington and Isabella his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Sewer, of a Lincolnshire family settled at Nether-Hall. They endowed it with lands at Wheatley,¹ &c. John Harrington was youngest son of Sir William Harrington and Margaret Nevile, of Hornby Castle, co. Lancaster;² and brother of Sir Thomas Harrington, who married the heiress of Dacre. He died A.D. 1465 (some copies of his inscription say 1475): his tomb, and the arms upon it, will be found described amongst the Sepulchralia of the Church. His daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir Richard Copley of co. York; by whose family, owners of Nether-Hall, the Chantry was allowed to fall into neglect, and the vault appropriated for interment. The first of them known to have been buried here was George Copley, Esq. who died A.D. 1557.

THE HARRINGTON WINDOW.

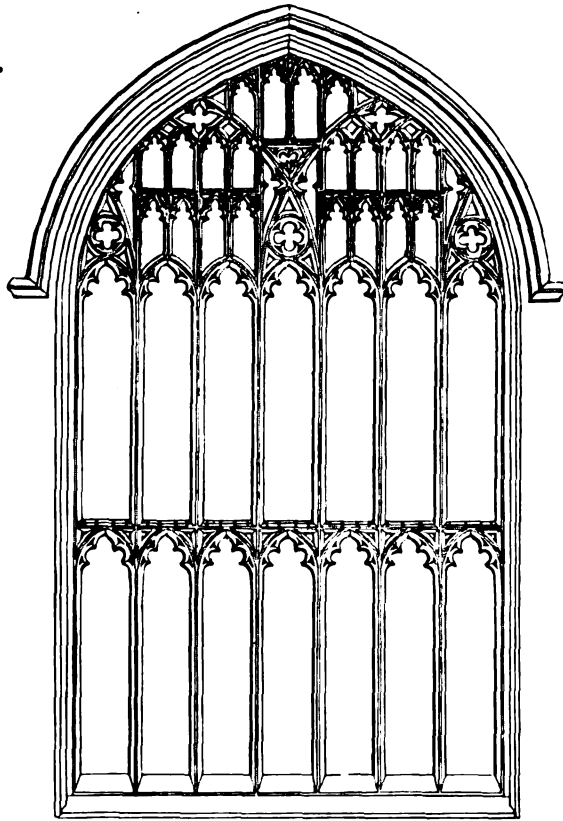
This is pronounced to have been "pretty good Perpendicular, not very marked as to whether it was early or late in the style:"³ but it was so much concealed by the large North Transept gallery as to form no feature in the Church, and

¹ See Appendix—"Chantry Lands," page x.

² See Baines's Lancashire, IV. 469. The printed pedigrees of Harrington are confused. Burke's Baronetage does not recognize John Harrington, of Doncaster.

³ Mr. Scott's Paper—Appendix.

was only fully seen after the Fire. It had seven lights divided by a transom, with abundant tracery above: and was, no doubt, placed here at the expense of the



21. HARRINGTON'S WINDOW, NORTH TRANSEPT.

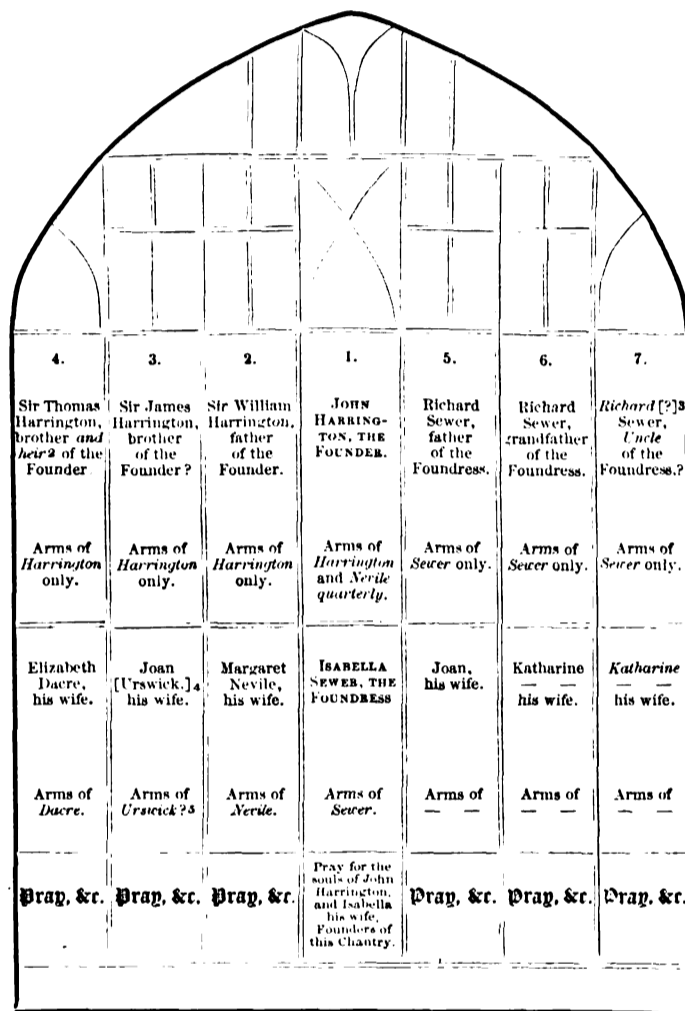
Founder, as the stained glass which formerly enriched it, but had perished long before 1853, appears to have been put in by himself during his lifetime.¹ A description of this glass is preserved in old Church notes,² but with some confusion of statement, owing to its broken condition at the time. The arrangement appears to have been as follows:

All the males in the upper, all the females in the lower row. The principal

¹ From an expression used by Dodsworth that Harrington was buried "in the *North Quire*," some have thought that the North Chancel Chapel was the Harrington Chantry. But the true site is settled—1. by the size and number of the lights which he enriched. In the North Chancel Chapel windows there was neither space nor height enough to admit so many and large figures. 2. By the site of the vault, which came to the Copleys from Harrington. In the same way De la Pryme speaks of the Fledburgh Chantry as "in the *South Quire*;" meaning the South Transept; for the South Quire was Strey's Chapel.

² Harl. MSS. No. 801.

persons, Founder and Foundress, in the centre light: his relatives, 2, 3, 4, on the dexter; her's, 5, 6, 7, on the sinister side.¹ All the figures kneeling; and their dresses surmounted with the respective coats of arms.



ORIGINAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE STAINED GLASS. A.D. 1460.

¹ This seems to have been the natural arrangement, as given by Mr. Hunter; but in order to correspond with the actual description in the Harl. MS. (copied by Miller and Wainwright) the lights 3 and 6 will require to be transposed.

² The founder's heiress was his daughter.

³ The names in light No. 7 being exactly the same as those in No. 6, justify a suspicion of some mistake. Further, the foundress's father (No. 5) being Richard, her uncle (No. 7) must have had some other Christian name.

⁴ Burke's Baronetage (Harrington) states that Sir James Harrington brother of Sir Thomas (No. 4) married "a daughter of Urswick."

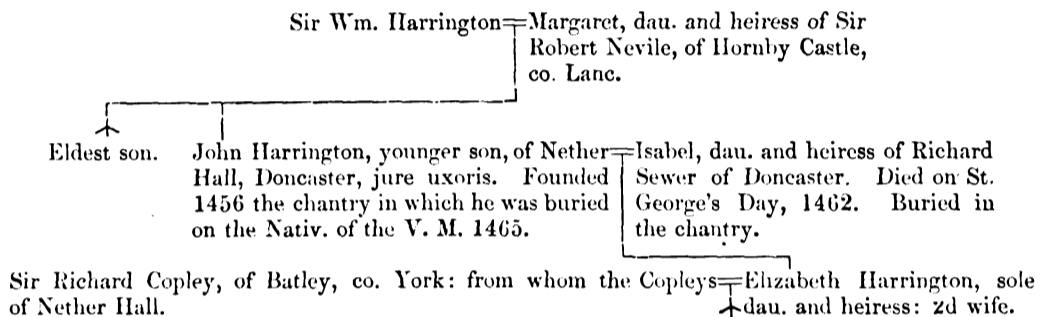
⁵ Mr. Hunter (S. Y., i. 40) says that this wife's arms were "three fusils in fess" (i.e. *Urswick*). Miller (p. 78) gives "three mill-picks" (*Pigot*), which Wainwright (p. 93) has transformed into "three *milk-piggins*."

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

ARMS.

HARRINGTON of Hornby and Doncaster.	<i>Sable, fretty argent, a label of three points.</i>
SEWER of Nether Hall, Doncaster.	<i>Argent, on a bend sable three spouted jugs (or ewers) with handles of the first.</i>
NEVILE.	<i>Argent, a saltire gules.</i>
URSWICK.	<i>Argent, on a bend sable three lozenges of the first.</i>
DACRE.	<i>Gules, three escallops argent.</i>

EXTRACT FROM THE HARRINGTON PEDIGREE.



The whole of the North Transept was filled, like the one opposite, with a gallery.

SOUTH TRANSEPT.—ST. NICHOLAS'S CHANTRY.

Of the Chantry founded here (as mentioned above, p. 11) by Thomas Fledburgh, A.D. 1323, whilst the whole Church was still Early, the sepulchral arch (visible in 1853) and the doorway (seen blocked up in Miller's View of the Church, 1805), both in the South wall, were relics. The upper part of the South wall, with the old windows, appears to have been taken out, amongst the first alterations, about A.D. 1392, seventy years after Fledburgh's foundation, in order to insert the large Perpendicular window seen in the Frontispiece. The reason why it is considered to be older than the corresponding window in the North Transept has been given above (p. 17, No. 2, and 19, No. 5). The vault under this Chantry was probably used by the Barbour family in 1420 (see Sepulchral Memorials); and afterwards by the Mounteneys, of Wheatley, temp. James I. De la Pryme (1698) saw a Mounteney monument here; and their arms (*Gules, a bend between six martlets or*) were in the window so late as 1804. From about the year 1770 a branch of the Cooke family used the vault as a burying place. The Transept itself was, in later years,

filled by the "Wheatley Gallery," the principal seat in front being occupied by the owners of that estate.

6. NAVE.

The Nave Arcades had escaped the alterations of the fifteenth century; but about thirty years ago, in order to assimilate the arches to those under the Tower, ogee mouldings with finials and heads were added. Not one stone being left upon another by the Fire in this part of the Church, no opportunity was given here, as in the Chancel, of ascertaining whether any part of the Early Triforium was concealed in the walls. It has been already stated (p. 19, No. 6) that, about the year 1493, the old Clerestory was taken away and replaced by the Perpendicular windows shewn in Plate I. (Frontispiece). These were once filled with stained glass, of which we have the following notes:—¹

ARMS, ETC., FORMERLY IN THE CLERESTORY WINDOWS.

"Divers matches with big crest."

A cross: in the first quarter a cinquefoil.

COPLEY. *Argent, a cross moline sable: impaling WORTLEY. Argent, on a bend sable between six martlets gules three bezants.*

COPLEY. *Impaling RITHER. Azure, three crescents or.*

COPLEY. *Impaling —? Argent, a fess between three cinquefoils sable.*

[These were the impalements of the early Copleys of Nether Hall, temp. Henry VII.²]

Near these an inscription "*Orate pro animabus Thomae Pickburne et Isabellae uxoris ejus.*" ("Pray for the souls of Thomas Pickburne and Isabella his wife.")

PICKBURNE. *Argent, a fess engrailed sable, between three pyots or pyannets (magpies) proper.* [Pica is Latin for a magpie.]

Do. *Impaling MORTON. Quarterly gules and ermine, in the dexter chief and sinister base a goat's head erased argent.*

Do. *Impaling —. Per fess . . . and sable, in base a pale argent.*

"On a window on high, on a bend . . . three roundels."

The windows adjoining the above appear to have been emblazoned at the expense of some of the "Guilds" of Doncaster: fraternities formed (not unlike modern "Companies" and "Friendly Societies") for mercantile, religious, or

¹ Capt. Symonds, Harl. MSS. 944, p. 3, and Harl. MSS. 801.

² Hunter, S. Y., i. 40.

charitable purposes.¹ In one light were represented "divers kneeling," and under them the words "**The Guild of St. Cratus**" (*Q. Gratus?*) In another "divers kneeling," and under them "**The Guild of St. Mary.**" In a third the same, with "**The Guild of St. Anne.**"

When the Clerestory windows were newly sashed and glazed about eighty years ago, the last remnant of this glass went to adorn the "Hermitage" of a vicar of Louth.² The large square panes, better suited to a conservatory or ball-room than a church, had been partly replaced before the Fire by more correct glazing in lozenge.

WEST END OF NAVE.

In a window somewhere here were anciently these coats:—

1. *A bend.*
2. FLETCHER. *A chevron between three eagle's heads erased.*
3. *Argent, a chevron gules between three roses proper.* ("This was at the lower end, on the left hand."—Miller, p. 81.)

The Western door, a relic of the Early Church (mentioned above, p. 9), appears in the Frontispiece. There was a descent of two steps inwards.

¹ Sir Edwyn Sandys, in his Survey of the State of Religion in Europe, after enumerating sundry particulars wherein the religious orders greatly strengthened the power of the Pope, proceeds, "I must add the inventories of spiritual fraternities and companies, in which, under the protection of some saint, and oftentimes annexing themselves to some of the orders of friars, the lay people of all sorts, both men and women, both single and married, do enroll themselves into one or more of these societies." (Beverlac, p. 612). The Guilds of bakers, tailors, &c often had each their own Alderman. Almost every parish contained one, and sometimes several guilds, which had each a patron saint and a chapel or altar, sometimes in the parochial church and at other times in a distinct building annexed to the Guild-hall. (Taylor's Index Monast p. xvi.) There are some grounds for thinking that a *Guild Chapel* of this kind once existed close to Doncaster Church. The original Guild or Moot Hall was on the east side of the Church, immediately at the top of Church Street. And there was also (says De la Pryme) "on the east side of the Church, bordering upon it, an old *sacred* building of the bigness of a large Chapel, now (1698) used by the tanners. I take it to have been a great Chantry." A large building corresponding with this description, and apparently detached from the Church, but close to the site of the Old Guild-hall, may be perceived upon an old painting of Nether Hall in the possession of Mr. Mason the present Town Clerk. It is not unlikely that within this the Guilds may have met, and perhaps the Corporate body elected the mayor after attending, as in those days they did, the Service at the Church. With respect to this usage a few memoranda will be found in the Appendix, No. VI.

² Miller, p. 76.

GREAT WEST WINDOW. (See FRONTISPIECE.)

This end of the Church was almost filled with one large "Third-Pointed" Perpendicular window, reaching nearly to the Vaulting, inserted amongst the first alterations (see above, page 17).¹ It had nine lights divided by a transom, the tracery above being in four rows of small compartments; the canopy supported by grotesque corbels. It nearly resembled, in architectural shape, the West window at Bridlington, and two (East and West) in Beverley Minster.

THE COOKE MEMORIAL.

A short time before the destruction of the Church, a costly improvement had been made in this part of it. The West window had been for some years masked by the organ, which stood at the top of the Western gallery. On the removal of the Instrument to the floor of the North Chancel Chapel, the stone-work of the window being found to require repair, the opportunity was taken of applying the situation to the purpose of a Public Testimonial in memory of a much respected Gentleman of the neighbourhood, lately deceased, Sir William Bryan Cooke, of Wheatley, Bart. The sum of about £700 having been raised by subscription, Mr. W. Wailes of Newcastle received an order to fill the whole with stained glass.² The design adopted was that of a JESSE window; one which represents the genealogy of OUR SAVIOUR from the father of King David, according to St. Matthew, I. v. 6—16.

It embraced 28 full-sized figures. In the middle light of the lowest range was that of Jesse, recumbent on the left arm, and asleep: in an underdress of pale green, the cloak purple, lined with white and edged with gold. From

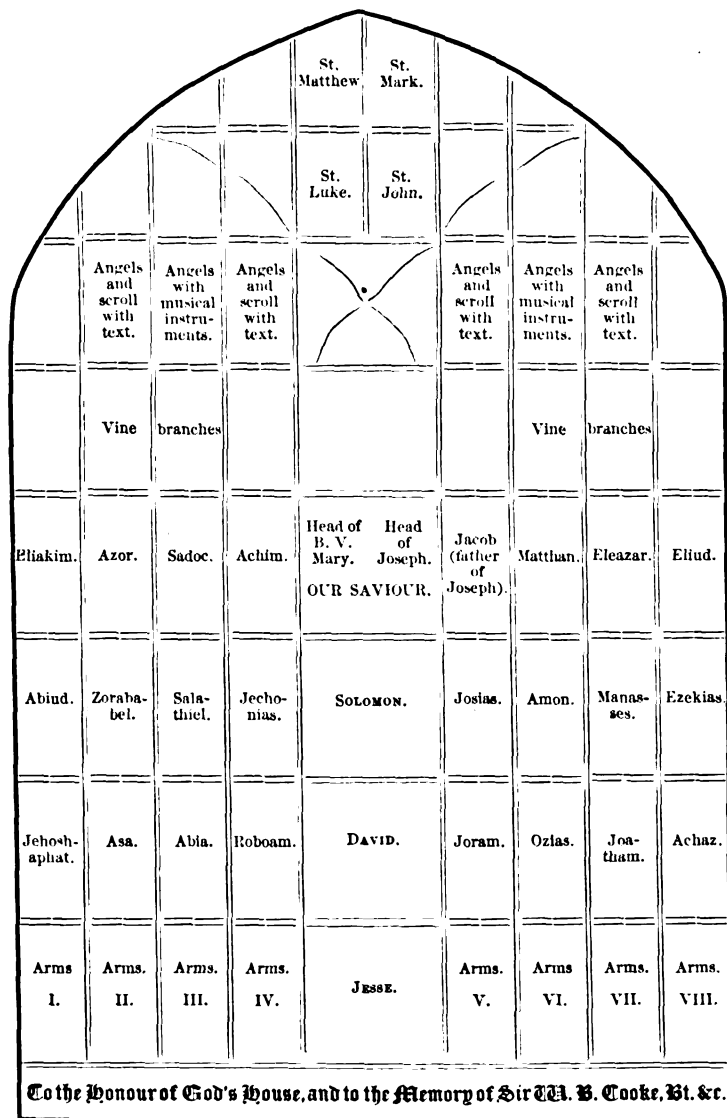
¹ In a letter printed in the Doncaster Chronicle, 25 March, 1853, Mr. W. L. Moffatt, Architect, expresses an opinion that the west window appears to be of the same date as the upper portion of the Tower, and was probably inserted about the same time as the Tower was built. But if Usher's bequest alluded to above, p. 17, is to be regarded as giving us the date of the window, circa A.D. 1393, and if the heraldic difficulty stated at considerable length in p. 32, has the effect of throwing the building of the Tower to a much later year, the interval between the two becomes considerable. Still, it is not unlikely that both may have been part of one and the same design, which could only be executed as means were forthcoming.

² Mr. Wailes has preserved a large coloured drawing of this window, and a smaller one is in the possession of the Dowager Lady Cooke, now of Green Hammerton.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

this, a vine issuing upwards right and left into the other lights, supplied suitable spaces for the several personages represented as growing from the root. Imme-

DESIGN OF MEMORIAL WINDOW TO SIR W. B. COOKE, BART. 1852.



diately above Jesse was King David, with crown and harp, in underdress of ruby, with mantle falling over the left arm. Over this, King Solomon, bearing a globe and sceptre; in underdress of pale slate colour; the cloak purple, edged with gold, and lined with white. Higher up, the figure of OUR SAVIOUR, the right hand raised in the act of benediction, in the left a globe and cross; the underdress

of yellow with white diaper pattern, the mantle ruby, lined with green and bound with diaper gold edging. In the same division, on the dexter side, the Head of the Virgin Mary; on the sinister, that of Joseph. The figures right and left of OUR SAVIOUR, (excepting that of Jacob, the father of Joseph,) and those on the line underneath, right and left of King Solomon, bore scrolls in old lettering; the words divided amongst them being the text from Isaiah lx. v. 6 and 7: "**For unto us a child is born,**" &c. King Solomon and the 8 figures right and left of King David, were represented with crown, sceptre, and ball. Above these 28 full-sized figures, a rank of 12 compartments was filled with vine branches. Over this another of 12 angels, some with musical instruments, the rest bearing scrolls dividing amongst them the words "**Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill amongst men.**" In the four principal spaces at the top, the Evangelists with their emblems. The rest of the tracery was filled with festoons of the vine. The lowest rank contained the armorial bearings of the Eight Baronets of the House of Cooke of Wheatley, including those of Sir Wm. B. Cooke, himself the eighth. The date of the death of each was inscribed under his respective shield: viz.,

I. SIR GEORGE COOKE, BART. Ob. 1683.

Quarterly. 1st. Or, a chevron gules between two lions passant guardant sable, armed of the second: the badge of Ulster in canton. COOKE. 2d. Or, a fess between three crosses pattée fitchée sable. RYLEY. 3rd. as 2d. 4th as 1st, omitting the badge of Ulster. Crest. On a front-faced helmet, a demi-lion rampant guardant sable, armed gules, gorged with a ducal coronet or, issuant from a crown mural argent. Mantle gules, doubled argent.¹

II. SIR HENRY COOKE, BART. Ob. 1689.

Quarterly. COOKE and RYLEY, as above; Impaling, Argent, on a chevron azure, between three demi-lions passant guardant gules, crowned or, as many covered cups of the last. BUTLER.

III. SIR GEORGE COOKE, BART. Ob. 1732.

Quarterly. COOKE and RYLEY, as above; Impaling, Argent, a cross moline sable. COPLEY.

IV. SIR BRIAN COOKE, BART. Ob. 1734.

Quarterly. COOKE and RYLEY, as above; on an escutcheon of pretence sable three swan's necks coupéd argent, beaked gules. SQUIRE.

¹ The above armorial bearings of the Cooke family were confirmed to Brian Cooke of Doncaster, gentleman, 27 August, 1635, by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy. In the Book of Grants at the Heralds' College, the achievement has been inadvertently omitted to be exemplified in the margin, as is usually done. The demi-lion in the crest is there described without the addition of "*guardant*:" and was so represented on the gravestone of Diana Cooke, 1668, in the North Chancel, and on the Communion Plate. In the Visitation Book of 1666 it appears "*guardant*," and has so been usually borne in later times.

V. SIR GEORGE COOKE, BART. Ob. 1756.

Quarterly. 1st. COOKE, 2d. RYLEY, 3rd. SQUIRE, 4th. COOKE, as above. On an escutcheon of pretence, Per pale argent and azure, three lions passant counterchanged. SUNDERLAND.

VI. SIR BRIAN COOKE, BART. Ob. 1766.

Quarterly. 1st. COOKE, 2d. RYLEY, 3rd. SQUIRE, 4th. COOKE, as above. On an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly, 1st. and 4th, Argent, a fess engrailed between three cinquefoils, within a border, sable. FOLEY. 2d. and 3rd. SUNDERLAND, as above.

VII. SIR GEORGE COOKE, BART. Ob. 1823.

Quarterly. 1st. COOKE, 2d. RYLEY, 3rd. SQUIRE, 4th. FOLEY, 5th. SUNDERLAND, 6th. COOKE, as above. Impaling, Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a cross patonce argent. MIDDLETON.

VIII. SIR WILLIAM BRYAN COOKE, BART. Ob. 1851.

Arms the same as the last; without impalement.

Below the rank of Arms along the base of the Window, the following words: "To the honour of GOD'S House, and to the memory of Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart., this window was dedicated. A.D. 1852."¹

THE ROOF AND CEILING.

When the nine Perpendicular Clerestory Windows were introduced into the Nave, the old high-pitched Roof was reduced about 12 feet, and made nearly flat.² The Ceiling was divided by substantial oak ribs into compartments about three feet square, which, in ancient times, had been painted with arms and divers scriptural embellishments. De la Pryme speaks of them, and especially of the "episcopal coats," as having been injured by the muskets of Cromwell's soldiers, but as "lately repaired." On a scroll in one panel was a legend in Latin: "*Orate pro anima operatoris hujus operis.*" ("*Pray for the soul of the artist of this work.*")

In 1709, these ancient paintings having again fallen into decay, a "beautification" of the Church, as Miller calls it (p. 179), took place in the style in which churches were beautified in the days of Queen Anne. In each of the square panels was introduced a half-figure, device, or scriptural allusion, forming

¹ After the death of Sir Wm. B. Cooke, some who had wished to join in a public token of respect but did not concur in this mode of expressing it, raised by subscription a sum sufficient to purchase £334 Three per Cent. Stock, which was invested in the names of trustees, to apply the dividends in providing yearly Prize Books to be called "Sir Wm. B. Cooke's Prizes," for the School at Arksey, founded and maintained by his family.

² "The new clerestory wall came up about ten feet higher than the bottom and twelve feet lower than the top of the former roof."—Mr. E. B. Denison's Lectures, p. 35.

altogether a miscellaneous collection: heads of saints and apostles, with their distinctive emblems, St. Bartholomew with a knife, &c. &c.; the badges of the different tribes of Israel, as the serpent for Dan, the ass for Issachar; an angel with a trumpet, and the legend, "**Cry aloud, spare not**"; the Royal Arms; those of the Prince of Wales, and the See of York. All these were roughly executed; and their principal effect (as the Author's own early recollections oblige him with shame to testify) was to distract the attention of the juvenile and more inquisitive members of the congregation by a perpetual effort to recognise and understand them. In the view of the interior of the Church [Plate X.] a small portion of this Ceiling is seen; enough to show its character. The Ceilings of the Transepts and Aisles were crossed with ribs of oak, covered from time to time with oil paint. The intervening spaces were plastered.

The Floor of the Nave was occupied by the Pews of the Parishioners, with a passage down the centre. The Seats of the Mayor and twelve Aldermen faced the Pulpit from the South side, in front of the first arch from the tower. An iron socket, close to the pier, received the large mace which announced the presence of the Head of the Corporate Body. The rest occupied pews in front of the Pulpit. The Municipal Seats, and others in this part of the Church, had been replaced just before the Fire, by open stalls of oak.

From the Ceiling used to depend, some years ago, three old-fashioned brass chandeliers, the gift in 1772 of one Madam Neale, widow of an alderman. Upon the great Festivals of Easter and Christmas, these chandeliers were wont to be dressed, agreeably to a very innocent and ancient custom, with flowers, or evergreens, according to the season. Every pew throughout the Church was similarly garnished; and the reading-desk, and more especially the pulpit, were distinguished by bouquets of the most liberal dimensions.¹

¹ The Author has a vivid recollection of the effect produced in earlier days by the general spectacle which this noble Old Church presented upon these occasions. It was then the custom for the (Old) Corporate Body, preceded by their servants, some in full scarlet, others in more sober guise, bearing maces gilt and silver, the chief one the gift of Sir George Cooke (the first baronet) in 1683, and accompanied by the Vicar, as Chaplain, in full canonicals, the Mayor arrayed in furred and scarlet robe of office and golden chain ("*ostroque insignis et auro*"), the Aldermen in embroidered purple and velvet, the Common Councilmen in black trimmed with fur, and all wearing the German cocked hat of the reign of the first George, to meet at the Mansion House before the hour of

AISLES.

These, both in the Early and the Perpendicular Church, were of equal length with the Nave. When altered to the latter style, they were considerably widened. This was shown after the Fire by the outer wall of the South Aisle being found to abut against the middle of an Early Window, built up within the western face of the South Transept. Had the Aisle remained of the original width, the window alluded to would have had a clear look-out along the front of the Aisle, as shown in the Woodcut of the Early Church [No. 4, p. 12]. The four Windows on the South side of the South Aisle, as well as those at the Western end of both Aisles, were of the same pattern as the Nave Clerestory Windows. The Parapet over the North Aisle was plain; that over the South, embattled. The five Windows on the North side of the North Aisle were square-headed;¹ of three lights each, with plain heavy mullions, and altogether bad.

THE GALLERIES.

The Galleries, in 1853, went all round, from the South Transept inclusive, along the South Aisle, across the Western end, under the great window, and back along the North Aisle to the North Transept, inclusive. The original Galleries had been merely "Lofts," towards the Western end of each Aisle, by which De la Pryme says (1698), "the Church was much disfigured." A seat in the Northern one was known in 1734 as "The Apprentices' Seat." These Aisle Lofts were taken down in 1764, and on being rebuilt, 1766, at an expense of £500, raised by subscription, were extended eastward the full length of each Aisle.² If the old ones had been

Divine Service, and after a preliminary libation of chocolate, to walk in procession through the streets and enter the church at the western door. As soon as the great mace, borne in those days by a giant, appeared within the threshold, the organ thundered forth its voluminous tones, making the very walls vibrate, and adding not a little to the excitement with which the congregation awaited the arrival of this time-honoured civic display. The effect of all this was not only harmless, but it was wholesome. For there can be no doubt that by such exhibitions the minds of young spectators, especially in the humbler classes of life, are insensibly impressed both with feelings of attachment to local institutions, and with the desire, which leads to the effort, of rising to such positions in life as will entitle them to fill the offices represented in the ceremonial.

¹ See the Plate of the Church on fire, No. XII.

² Old Vestry Book: "The south loft, towards Wheatley Seat, the north, towards Carr House Seat. An apprentices' seat to be reserved, they or their masters paying as shall be appointed. Persons who had seats in the

the disfigurement of the Church, the new ones were worse: for by the quantity of well-seasoned material which in 1853 they supplied to the Fire, they were, beyond doubt, principal instruments in its destruction. The fronts of these Aisle Galleries, between the several arches of the Nave, were made to correspond with that at the West end, which had been built by subscription in 1738, "over the churchwarden's pew or stall; with room left for the erecting an organ when the Parish think proper." The organ, however, was not originally placed there, but upon a loft built in 1739, towards the East end, over the chancel screen, "where the King's Arms stood." The Cooke's or Wheatley Gallery, in the South Transept, was built in 1657.² In the North Transept, a "Free Loft" was built in 1769, out of the materials of the old aisle lofts, at the expense of the Parish. This was enlarged in 1815, and carried back quite to the North Window.³

NORTH PORCH.

A small and ordinary Porch on this side (see Plate next page) was removed about thirty-five years ago, and the square-headed door blocked up. A passage between the pews that went across the Nave to the South Porch was then filled up with seats. Amongst the ruins, the remnant of a small niche to hold a holy-water basin was found close to the old North door.

old lofts by grant or usage, to have equal accommodation in the new ones." The rest of the seats were assigned by lot.

¹ Old Vestry Book.

² Miller, p. 175. By whom, is not stated. It consisted originally of the front seat with accommodation for servants behind, and access by a passage from the chancel. In 1824 nine additional seats were made by the parish (Vestry Book, March 8) with the consent of Sir W. B. Cooke, and on condition (amongst other things) that the said new seats should not be free. Some of them were sold by the churchwardens, and the money was applied to the general repairs of the Church.

³ The following inscription was defaced in March 1824: "This gallery was erected at the charge of the Parishioners, by virtue of a decree of the Court of York to Thomas Haigh and Wm. Lacock, churchwardens, for the use of such Parishioners as pay assessments and have no seat, 1769." In 1815, regular occupiers of seats here were charged with pew rents, and some of the seats towards the front were sold. It was commonly called "The National School Gallery," from being at one time occupied chiefly by the school children who were afterwards (1824) removed to other places.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.



SOUTH PORCH. (See FRONTISPIECE.)

This Porch was considered to have been one of the latest, as it certainly was one of the most successful, additions to the Church. The precise date is not known. Over the door, at the point of the arch, was the figure of an Angel bearing a shield charged with the plain cross of St. George the Patron Saint: on each side of it, a canopied niche. In one, De la Pryme saw "the image of St. George in armour treading on the dragon, and in the other St. Dunstan." These (or whatever they were) had been replaced by modern figures: on the dexter side, by a King with crown and sceptre, and in his left hand a globe; on the sinister, a mitred Bishop, carrying in his left hand a Bible. Above the Angel was the small square two-light window of a chamber over the Porch; and in the triangular space above this were some figures, which De la Pryme called the B. V. M. with the Infant Jesus in her lap, but which Mr. Hunter describes as the representation of the Holy Trinity. The First Person is sometimes represented with the crucified Saviour on his knees, the Holy Spirit in form of a Dove in the centre: angels in the attitude of adoration. The ceiling of the Porch was groined; and on the large church-doors, which were of good Perpendicular pattern, were some merchants' marks and devices of benefactors. The exterior had undergone recent restoration, but the Porch had for many years ceased to be used as an entrance. Immediately upon the left hand on entering the Church was a small doorway,

opening to a narrow stair leading to the "Parvise," a little room over the Porch, to which there was also access by a door in the South Gallery.

In this room was kept—

THE CHURCH LIBRARY.

This was a collection of about 560 volumes, many of them valuable folio editions of the Fathers, Polyglot Bibles, Histories, and Commentaries; of which a list (as in his own time) is preserved by Miller (p. 98). It had since been considerably increased by gifts. Some account of this will be found in the Appendix.¹ The change in public taste, which demanded more portable editions instead of the ponderous volumes of the seventeenth century, naturally caused this old-fashioned library to be but little resorted to in later years; and at one time damp and indifference were beginning to deteriorate the books. In the year 1821, soon after the establishment of a parochial circulating library of general literature in the town, permission was given for the removal of the Collection to some of the yet unoccupied shelves of the new rooms, where the books not only were more accessible and became a little more used, but also had the benefit of a more wholesome temperature than in their proper place of deposit. But space being soon required they were unluckily taken back; and, with the exception of one or two volumes that happened to be out at the time of the Fire, were all reduced to ashes. The floor of the little room presented a melancholy sight,—a foot deep in the blackened relics of charred Divines. It is said that, about a hundred years ago, a Curate of the Parish (whose name has not been recovered), a man of close literary habits, spent here not only his days but his nights: to be early and late at his studies, he had in the apartment a fire-place and bed.² It is to be regretted that, at the time of the Fire, the room had no tenant partial like this gentleman to so singular a residence. Had this been the case, not only the books, but perhaps the whole Church might have been saved.

¹ The books appear to have been at first kept in the (old) Vestry of the Church; 30s. being paid in October 1716, for a "Book-Press set up" there, at the charge of the subscribers.

² Miller, p. 93. This peculiar lodging will remind the reader of "the Scribe's chamber at the entry of the Lord's House, above the chamber of the keeper of the door."—Jer. xxxvi. 4.

THE PULPIT.

In 1625—days of gaudy Church decoration—the Doncaster Pulpit was painted.¹ In 1741 a new one was erected; the gift of a person desiring to be unknown. In 1763, when the North and South Galleries were rebuilt, a temporary situation was tried against the North-West pier of the Tower, and being found to answer, the Pulpit was permanently fixed there: from what other place is not known.² The Subscribers to the Galleries were at the expense of its removal, and of a new reading-desk. Here the Pulpit remained until 1817, when it was moved a few feet more towards the middle (as seen in Plate XI). It was of oak; the front and sides being inlaid with the monogram *J. M. S.*, a chalice, a dove, and other devices: over it a high sounding-board. In 1743 Ann Howden bequeathed five pounds for buying a new pulpit cloth; but Mr. Pigot, the Vicar, not wishing to hide the ornaments, applied the bequest otherwise. In 1767, Mrs. Margaret Neale, the alderman's widow, mentioned before, overcame this scruple by the temptation of a green³ velvet cover and cushion fringed with gold; which in later days was replaced by crimson and gold, at the expense of the Parish. In 1852 the Pulpit was taken down⁴ and a new one of sculptured stone erected nearly on the same site, without a sounding-board. A new Reading-desk was set up at the same time near the South-West pier of the Tower.

7. OLD VESTRY. (*See Ground Plan, Plate IX.*)

Attached to the East end of the Church, outside the South chancel, so low as not to obstruct the window, there was once a narrow building with flat roof

¹ Amongst the Parish Expenses of that year is, "Paid to the painter for the Pulpit painting 1*l.* 6*s.*"

² "It was always a difficult matter to select a position for it which should be free from objections on the grounds of hearing and seeing. The great obstacles in the way were the narrow width of the tower arches and the massive dimensions of the piers, both of it and those of the arches of the nave."—Mr. W. L. Moffatt, *Don. Chron.* 25 March, 1853.

³ Green was a favourite colour at that period for church furniture. See Terrier in Appendix.

⁴ This pulpit (amongst other articles) was sold, and has been erected in the church of Bolton-upon-Dearne. It may be added here, that after the destruction of the church, decorative fragments, such as pinnacles, carved heads, &c. were much in request, but as it would seem, not all to be so appropriately disposed of as the pulpit. The Author is informed that one of the large gargoyles from the roof, has been inserted in the front of a house in French gate, and having received at the hands of the painter a brilliant beautification suitable to its new character, is henceforth to do duty as the sign of The Green Dragon.

and pinnacles, which was used as a Vestry, and was taken down in 1796. A very old inhabitant¹ now living, who remembers as a boy repeating in this room before Mr. Hatfeild, Vicar (who died 1784), the seven penitential psalms (the test of scholarship in recipients of books under Lord Wharton's Charity),² thinks that it extended outside the Chancel also; that there were two broad steps down into the room, and two windows in it: and that the entrance was nearly under the Great Window, in the North-East corner [Plate IX., Letter C.], where a door certainly came to light amongst the ruins. When that door ceased to be used, the officiating clergyman used to pass from the Communion table to the vestry, first through a door under the old lancet window in the South wall of the chancel³ [Plate IX., Letter B.], and so through another in the North-East corner of the South Chapel [Letter E.]. Both these were also found. In a view of the Church upon the margin of a Plan of Doncaster (taken about 1770) suspended in the Mansion House, the elevation and site of the Old Vestry are shown.⁴

8. THE ORGAN.

It is no exaggeration to say, that in the lamentable destruction of Doncaster Church, perished—so utterly that its very ashes could scarcely be recognised—one of the finest organs that ever was built. The pride which the Parishioners took in this Instrument, the care and expense bestowed upon it, and the regret felt at its loss, cannot be appreciated without a description.⁵

Like the Church, of which it was a chief ornament, it had succeeded more simple predecessors, and had arrived at its own perfection by degrees. The Parish Register, July 26, 1567, mentions the burial of James Dempsey, an organ-maker,

¹ Wm. Mapplebeck, of Young Street.

² Hunter, S Y., i. 51.

³ This had probably been an outer door in the original Church before the South Chancel Chapel was built.

⁴ But there the Old Vestry appears to have been appended to the South Chapel only, and not to have extended along the end of the chancel.

⁵ Many of the particulars that will here be given about the organ are taken from a paper by Mr. W. Sheardown, which appeared in the Doncaster Chronicle of January 1, 1844. In acknowledging information also received upon the subject from Mr. Rogers the present Organist of Doncaster, the Author feels that he is only doing common justice to the brilliant musical talents of that gentleman in taking this opportunity of saying that Mr. Rogers is considered to hold amongst English performers the same relative position that the organ itself did amongst English instruments, *nulli secundus*.

in whose establishment had been probably made the first attempt to provide the Church with an Organ: as in the earliest existing "Church Recknyng" (1569), the Churchwardens charge the Parish with 13*s.* 4*d.* "for certain chests and an *organe case*." This expenditure does not imply a very noble apparatus; and it is therefore likely, that the original instrument was of the rudest kind, consisting of a few pipes fixed into a portable stand, with a common hand bellows attached.¹ This contrivance used to be called "*a pair of organs*," meaning perhaps, a set of pipes. It may be presumed to have been nothing more complex than a mere "box of whistles," capable of being managed, as about the year 1600 it was, by one and the same person, who filled the office of parish clerk.

Some years later, both an instrument of higher quality, and a special performer to conduct it, appear to have been provided, as we have in 1641 the name of "Richard Routledge, *organist*, deceased." (Par. Reg.) In 1736, when a West gallery was about to be built, it was arranged that a "loft" should be reserved for the organ, whenever the Parish should order its removal. But by this time the Parishioners were bent upon having something more than common, and for that purpose a Subscription² was set on foot in July, 1737. A considerable fund was raised, the Trustees of which were the Mayor, Recorder and Justices, the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being, the Honble. Sir George Cooke, Bart., Robert Copley, Esq., and others. In 1739, a Faculty for its erection was obtained from York, and it was agreed by the Parish that, instead of placing the Organ on the space reserved for it in the West Gallery, a separate loft should be built at

¹ There is a woodcut of a primitive "Pair of Organs" of this sort in the "Glossary of Architecture," v. "Organ."

² The following are some of the names extracted from the original list: Mrs. Ellen Bradshaw (widow of George Bradshaw, Recorder, who died 1735) gave fifty guineas. Amongst subscribers of ten guineas each, were, Sir George Cooke, Leonard Childers, Robert Copley, E. Wombwell, Hollis Pigot (Vicar). Of five guineas—Edmund Withers, John Davile, Isabella Crompton, Charles Eyre, Brian Cooke, Wm. Whitaker (London), Katherine Cooke, Mary Childers, Mrs. Copley. Of three guineas—Diana Cooke. Of two guineas—Salmon Ashton, John Holmes (Curate), John Sunderland, Elizabeth Eyre, &c.

The names of the Corporation who subscribed:—Subscribers of ten guineas each—John Arthur (Mayor), Brian Cooke (Recorder), Godfrey Inman. Of five guineas—Robert Seaton, John Cowley, Joseph Bagley, Wm. Mawhood, Richard Whitaker, John Hancock. Of two guineas—Wm. Brooke, Thomas Pheasant, William Radcliffe, — Heaton, Mark Skelton, Henry Abbey, John Wade, John Pugh, Thomas Malim, George Waterer, Hugh Hammersley, Thomas Heaton, John Partrick, James Wilsford, Peter Cave, John Hirst, Richard Buraen (Town-clerk), &c. The names of many of their wives appear for one guinea each.

the East end of the Church, over the carved oak screen at the entrance of the chancel. The Corporation now undertook to provide an organist, with a salary of £20 a-year.

On the 19th March, 1738, Articles of agreement were entered into with the celebrated John Harris, of Red Lion Street, Holborn, and the following is the description of the Instrument which he undertook to complete for the sum of £525. It was erected, and a receipt for the money given, by John Byfield who was in Harris's employ:—

HARRIS'S ORGAN, 1739-40.

STOPS.		NUMBER OF PIPES.	STOPS.		NUMBER OF PIPES.
	GREAT ORGAN.			CHOIR ORGAN.	
1	Open Diapason, of metal (front)	52	1	Stopped Diapason	52
2	Open Diapason (back)	52	2	Flute	52
3	Stopped Diapason	52	3	Fifteenth	52
4	Principal, of metal	52	4	Bassoon	52
5	Twelfth, ditto	52	5	Vox humana	52
6	Fifteenth, ditto	52		[This does not appear in the original contract, but there is no doubt that it was added at the time.]	260
7	Tierce, ditto	52			
8	Sesquialtra of 5 ranks	260			
9	Cornet of 5 ranks, mounted (middle C to D)	135			
10	Trumpet (front)	52			
11	Trumpet (back)	52			
12	Clarion	52			
		915			
				ECHO OR SWELL ORGAN.	
			1	Open Diapason	27
			2	Stopped Diapason	27
			3	Principal	27
			4	Cornet of 3 ranks	81
			5	Trumpet	27
			6	Hautboy	27
					216

Making altogether 23 stops, with 1,391 pipes. The compass of the Great and Choir Organs was from GG to D; but it had what are called "Short Octaves." The compass of the Swell Organ was from middle C up to D. The stopped diapasons were of metal from B natural, below middle C, to the top. The Echo Organ was placed under the sound-boards of the Great Organ. The largest pipe

of metal was seven inches in diameter, and about eleven feet long; and the largest wood pipe was five feet six inches long, and six inches in diameter. There were two pairs of diagonal bellows. The peculiarity of this Organ consisted in having in the Great Organ two trumpets and a clarion throughout the whole compass; stops so excellent, that the celebrated performer, Mr. Stanley, used to say that every pipe was worth its weight in silver.¹ Indeed, all the pipes were of much better metal than that used by modern builders; which may be one reason why the quality of the old part of the instrument was so superior to what is generally heard in organs of the present day. The reed-stops were equal to, if indeed they did not excel, any either in England or on the Continent. The diapasons too, and sesquialtra were of surpassing quality of tone: the former were only inferior to those of the celebrated "Father Smith" in body or volume in the bass,—the only point perhaps in which Smith excelled Harris.²

In 1758 it was repaired and tuned by John Snetzler, a celebrated organ-builder of that century: but there is no account of any alterations having been made in it by him.

In 1802, Dr. Miller being organist, Mr. Donaldson of York substituted a

¹ Southey, taking the story from Miller, says, that "when the Organ was opened at Doncaster, a Mr. Fawkes [? was this the Rev. Jeremiah Fawkes, Rector of Warmsworth, died 1747] preached a Sermon upon the occasion, in which, after having rhetorized in praise of sacred music, and touched upon the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of instruments, he turned to the Organ and apostrophized it thus: "But, O what! O what! what shall I call thee by, thou divine box of sounds?"—*The Doctor*, ch. xlvi.

² Of great English organ builders, the oldest were the celebrated contemporaries and rivals, Harris and Smith, whose contention, at the time of the erection of the fine organ still standing in the Temple Church, will long be memorable among musicians. About the end of the reign of Charles the Second they were both engaged, each to erect an organ in different parts of the church; the preferable instrument to be retained, and the other removed. They spent about twelve months in the work, and the instruments were then submitted to trial. For a long time they were played upon by the greatest musicians in England—Blow, Purcell, and others—before crowds of listeners; and the matter gave rise to a feud between the partizans of the rivals, in which all the great world of London was involved. The Hon. Roger North says in his Musical Memoirs, that the competition between Smith and Harris was carried on with such violence by the friends on both sides, that they "were just not ruined." And Dr. Burney relates, that in the night preceding the last trial of the reed-stops, the friends of Harris cut the bellows of Smith's organ in such a manner, that when the time came for trying it, it could not be played upon. The merits of the instruments were so equal, that it was difficult to come to a decision; but at length the Chief Justice Jefferies, to whom it was referred, decided in favour of Smith. Harris's organ was removed, when the reed stops were put up in St. Andrew's, Holborn, and the other parts were sent to Christ Church, Dublin, and afterwards to Wolverhampton.

Dulciana in the place of the Fifteenth in the Choir Organ, and carried the Swell Organ, at that time of very limited compass, down from middle C to fiddle G: these small alterations, although not at all equal to Harris and Byfield's work, were very well done.

In 1822, the loft over the Chancel screen was taken away, and the Organ removed to the place in the West Gallery (immediately in front of the Great West Window) that had been reserved for it originally in 1736: this was done at an expense of £365 by Mr. Buckingham, of London, who at the same time added about an octave of toe pedals to draw down the keys of the Great and Choir Organs. In this state it remained until 1835, when Mr. Brailsford resigned, and Mr. Rogers was appointed to, the situation of organist.

During the year 1835, Mr. Ward, of York, was employed, at the recommendation of Dr. Camidge, organist of York Minster, to make considerable alterations: one pair of large horizontal bellows, on the improved principle, nineteen new German pedals, three new sets of keys, compass from FFF GG sharp, AA sharp, BB CC sharp, to join the old organ bass, D sharp, EF in alt, this being a complete scale of the organ, with new sound boards to contain the additional notes. The old swell was carried down from swell G to C below, and from C the Choir Organ was contrived, by the same row of keys, to accompany the swell. The Instrument was so constructed, that the three organs could be played together or separate. A new Nave Organ was also added, containing the following stops: one open metal diapason, from FFF up to F in alt; one open wood diapason, on a large scale, of the same compass; clarabella; a bass to the old dulciana; harmonica; principal on a large scale, metal; four ranked mixture and cymbal; also a set of German pedal pipes, double stop diapason on separate sound boards. This extensive work cost 275 guineas, raised by voluntary subscription. These alterations not being such as to give satisfaction, Mr. Rogers, in 1841, engaged Mr. Brown, of York, who was extensively employed upon the Organ at the Minster,¹ to under-

² The York Minster organ was built by Messrs. Elliot and Hill, London, and cost £4000. It has 4200 pipes, and there are 56 stops and 63 complete ranks of pipes through the manuals. The largest metal pipe is 33 feet high and 20 inches in diameter; the great wood pipe is 27 feet long, by 3 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, and would hold 12 pipes and 2 gallons of wine. This organ for size and power has perhaps not a rival in the world.

take important improvements; and from 1841 to October 1846 he was occupied in removing nearly the whole of the additions made in 1835, with the exception of the bellows and some portion of the machinery, and in increasing the power of the Instrument until it became one of the very finest in Europe. In order to give effect to these additions a large pair of horizontal bellows, on a high pressure, was added. The cost of all these improvements was nearly £1,000. It was undertaken by, and nearly the whole of it fell upon, Mr. Rogers himself.

In September, 1852, when the arrangement was made to fill the Great West Window with stained glass, in memory of the late Sir Wm. B. Cooke, the Organ was removed by Messrs. Hill and Sons, of London, to the North Chapel of the Chancel. This part of the Church was selected chiefly because in no other situation (as had been ascertained by experiment) would the grand tones of the Instrument be heard to more advantage, or be made more available for congregational purposes; and next, because in that place there was no remarkable architectural feature to be obscured. The Pedal Organ was now carried down from GGG of twenty-four feet to CCCC of thirty-two feet. This change was on the point of completion when the Fire occurred.

NUMBER OF STOPS AND PIPES IN THE ORGAN WHEN DESTROYED.

STOPS.		NUMBER OF PIPES.	STOPS.		NUMBER OF PIPES.
	GREAT ORGAN. (Compass from GG to F, long octaves.)			GREAT ORGAN— <i>continued.</i>	
1	Double-open Diapason (wood) of 16 feet (bass)	12	10	Fifteenth	58
2	Double-open Diapason of 16 feet (treble)	42	11	Tierce	58
3	Double-stopped Diapason of 16 feet	54	12	Sesquialtra of 5 ranks	290
4	Open Diapason (front)	58	13	Mixture of six ranks	324
5	Open Diapason (back)	58	14	Furniture of 2 ranks	108
6	Stopped Diapason	58	15	Mixture of 2 ranks	108
7	Principal (front)	58	16	Bombarde of 16 feet	54
8	Principal (back)	54	17	Trumpet (front)	58
9	Twelfth	58	18	Trumpet (back)	58
			19	Clarion	58
			20	Cornet (mounted) middle C to F	150
					1776

NUMBER OF STOPS AND PIPES IN THE ORGAN WHEN DESTROYED—*continued.*

STOPS.		NUMBER OF PIPES.	STOPS.		NUMBER OF PIPES.																					
	CHOIR ORGAN. (Compass GG to F long octaves.)			PEDAL ORGAN. (Compass from CCCC to E, two octaves and a third.)																						
1	Stopped Diapason	58	1	Principal, CCCC, of 32 feet, diameter 18 by 21 inches	29																					
2	Dulciana	58	2	Principal of CCC, of 16 feet	29																					
3	Open Diapason	58	3	Bourdon of 16 feet	29																					
4	Principal	58	4	Principal of 8 feet	29																					
5	Flute	58	5	Fifteenth of 4 feet	29																					
6	Cremona	58	6	Bombarde of 16 feet	29																					
7	Bassoon	58	7	Trombone of 8 feet	29																					
		406			203																					
	SWELL ORGAN. [Added by Mr. Brown in 1848. The compass was from CC to F in alt, but pierced for deeper notes. Those marked * were by Harris and in the old Swell, from tenor C to F in alt. The treble of the Flute and Vox humana stops, also by Harris, which had been removed from the organ, were introduced into the new Swell. The new Swell was on the Venetian principle, and was placed on the top of the organ.]			COPULAS.																						
1	Double-stopped Diapason of 16 feet, to C (wood)	54	1.	Pedals to Great Organ.																						
*2	Open Diapason, ditto (metal)	54	2.	Pedals to Choir Organ.																						
*3	Stopped Diapason, throughout (metal)	54	3.	Pedals to Swell Organ.																						
*4	Principal, ditto	54	4.	Octave pedals to Great Organ.																						
5	Flute, ditto	54	5.	Swell to Great Organ.																						
6	Twelfth, ditto	54	6.	Swell to Choir Organ.																						
7	Fifteenth, ditto	54	7.	Back Great Organ to Choir Organ.																						
8	Sesquialtra, 3 ranks, ditto	162	8.	Copula to separate Front and Back Organs.																						
9	Mixture, 3 ranks, ditto	162		TOTAL NUMBER OF STOPS, ETC.																						
10	Double Trumpet of 16 feet, to gamut G	47		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>STOPS.</th> <th>PIPES.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Great Organ</td> <td>20</td> <td>1776</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Choir Organ</td> <td>7</td> <td>406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swell Organ</td> <td>17</td> <td>1073</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pedal Organ</td> <td>7</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copulas</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">59</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">3458</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			STOPS.	PIPES.	Great Organ	20	1776	Choir Organ	7	406	Swell Organ	17	1073	Pedal Organ	7	203	Copulas	8			59	3458
	STOPS.	PIPES.																								
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Swell Organ	17	1073																								
Pedal Organ	7	203																								
Copulas	8																									
	59	3458																								
11	French Horn, throughout	54		<p>Two pairs of large horizontal bellows, one to serve the Front Great Organ, Choir Organ, and Swell Organ; the other to serve the Pedal Organ and Back Great Organ.</p>																						
12	Cornocean, ditto	54																								
*13	Trumpet, ditto	54																								
*14	Hautboy, ditto	54																								
15	Clarion, ditto	54																								
16	Vox humana, ditto	54																								
17	Tremblant																									
		1073																								

From the above description it will be seen, that this truly noble Instrument, even in size, was greatly superior to any cathedral or church organ in this country, with the single exception of that in York Minster. For beauty and quality of tone it was inferior to none, either in this country or on the Continent; the diapasons being full and mellow, the stopped diapasons and flutes soft and delicate, the reed stops round, full, sonorous, and equal, and the mixtures most brilliant, ringing, and full of vivacity. Its full power was indeed immense, and in its new situation, on the floor of the North-East Chapel, its capabilities would have been almost unlimited.¹

ORGANISTS.

The Records of the Corporation contain the following notices of appointments made by them to this Office :

11 Jan. 1739-40. Mr. WILLIAM TIREMAN of York; with a salary of £20 paid by the Corporation. He was afterwards Organist of Trinity College, and Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge.²

24 Sept. 1741. Mr. JOHN MADDOCK, during the pleasure of the Corporation; with a like salary.

6 Feb. 1744-5. An addition of £10 a-year ordered.

15 Aug. 1755. Mr. JOHN CAMIDGE of York, in the room of Mr. Maddock; £30 a-year.

19 Aug. 1756. Mr. EDWARD MILLER, Mus. Doc.,³ with £30 a-year; on the

¹ Mr. E. B. Denison communicated to the Author the remarkable fact, that of the metal of the organ pipes, which must have amounted to several tons, not the smallest trace was found after the Fire; which he explains in this way. The metal being a mixture of lead and tin melts at a very low heat, and being exposed to it for many hours and spread about over the floor and ruins, it may all have become oxydised.

² Married, 1746, Sept. 16th, Mr. W. Tireman, Organist of Trinity Church and Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, to Miss Browne of Doncaster, with a fortune of £20,000.—*Gent. Mag.*

³ Dr. Edward Miller was a native of Norwich, and was the younger brother of Mr. Thomas Miller, many years well known as a bookseller at Bungay, co. Suffolk. He is said to have been at first apprenticed to his father

recommendation of Dr. Nares, formerly of York Cathedral, but then of His Majesty's Chapel Royal. In 1774 the freedom of the Borough was

a paviour at Norwich, but not relishing the occupation absconded to London and placed himself under the instruction of the celebrated composer Dr. Burney. In 1756 he removed to Doncaster. In 1786 he took the degree of Doctor in Music at Cambridge. Towards the latter part of his life he sustained much domestic affliction. His three daughters died of consumption, and one of his two sons perished in the shipwreck of the *Halsewell East Indiaman*. Dr. Miller's professional knowledge, particularly in the theory of music, was deemed to be very extensive, and his publications were well received by scientific men. He was author of the "Institutes of Music," and "Elements of Thorough Bass," also of "Letters on behalf of Professors of Music residing in the country, addressed to the Directors of the Performance in Commemoration of Handel, 1787." But the book by which he is best known to the public, is "The Psalms of David, set to music and arranged for every Sunday throughout the year." This was intended for the use of churches and chapels, and met with unusual encouragement, nearly 5000 copies being subscribed for before it was published. He also composed some other musical works for the Dissenters, amongst whom his only surviving son was a preacher. The Doctor likewise printed some verses called "The Tears of Yorkshire, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham," of which 600 copies were sold on the day of the funeral at York Minster. In 1804 he published "The History and Antiquities of Doncaster," in quarto. In this work he received some literary assistance from friends, and a gift of £50 from the Corporation towards the expenses of printing it. Miller's company was sought after in local society, as he was agreeable and well bred, and his conversation abounded in anecdote and apt quotation. He was subject to occasional absence of mind, which led him into ludicrous mistakes that were long remembered in the neighbourhood. There is a memoir of him in *The Athenaeum* (1807), vol. ii. p. 543; also in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxvii. p. 894; and in *Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary*. He died at Doncaster, Sept. 12, 1807, aged 75, and was buried in the Church (see *Sepulchral Memorials*). The portrait of him by T. Hardy, from which the engraving by the same artist was taken, is believed to have belonged after his death to a Mr. Linley, but in whose possession it is now has not been ascertained.

Amongst his notices of Doncaster in "The Doctor," Southey has given a biographical sketch of Miller which it will not be inappropriate to introduce here:—

"Edward Miller was a warm-hearted, simple-hearted, right-hearted man, an enthusiast in his profession, yet not undervaluing, much less despising, other pursuits. He was brother to William Miller the bookseller, well known in the early part of the present century as a publisher of splendid works, to whose flourishing business in Albemarle Street the more flourishing John Murray succeeded. In the worldly sense of the word the musician was far less fortunate than the bibliopole, a doctorate in his own science being the height of the honours to which he attained, and the place of organist at Doncaster the height of the preferment. A higher station was once presented to his hopes. The Marquis of Rockingham applied in his behalf for the place of Master of his Majesty's Band of Musicians, then vacated by the death of Dr. Boyce; and the Duke of Manchester, who was at that time Lord Chamberlain, would have given it him if the King had not particularly desired him to bestow it on Mr. Stanley, the celebrated blind performer on the organ. Dr. Miller was more gratified by this proof of the Marquis's good will towards him than disappointed at its failure. Had the application succeeded he would not have written the History of Doncaster, nor would he have borne a part in a well-intended and judicious attempt at reforming our Church Psalmody, in which part of our Church Service reformation is greatly needed. This meritorious attempt was made when George Hay Drummond, whose father had been Archbishop of York, was Vicar of Doncaster, having been presented to that Vicarage in 1785, on the demise of Mr. Hatfield.

"At that time the parish clerk used there, as in all other parish churches, to choose what psalm should be sung 'to the praise and glory of God,' and what portions of it; and considering himself as a much more important person in this department of his office than the organist, the only communication upon the subject which he held with Dr. Miller was to let him know what tune he must play, and how often he was to repeat it. 'Strange absurdity,' says Miller; "How could the organist, placed in this degrading situation, properly perform

granted to him without fee, in consideration of his being the Corporation's Organist. In 1798 a further allowance of 10 Guineas was voted to provide an organ blower, and also a proper person to instruct eight children in singing.

2 Oct. 1807. Mr. ISAAC BRAILSFORD, late of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's; with 50 Guineas a-year.

27 Sept. 1835. Mr. JEREMIAH ROGERS.¹

his part of the church service? Not knowing the words, it was impossible for him to accommodate his music to the various sentiments contained in different stanzas, consequently his must be a mere random performance, and frequently producing improper effects.' This, however, is what only a musician would feel; but it happened one Sunday that the clerk gave out some verses which were either ridiculously inapplicable to the day, or bore some accidental and ludicrous application, so that many of the congregation did not refrain from laughter. Mr. Drummond upon this, for he was zealously attentive to all the duties of his calling, said to Miller, 'that in order to prevent any such occurrence in future, he would make a selection of the best verses in each psalm, from the authorised verses of Tate and Brady, and arrange them for every Sunday and festival throughout the year, provided he, the organist, who was perfectly qualified for such a task, would adapt them to proper music.' To such a man as Miller this was the greatest gratification that could have been afforded; and it proved also to be the greatest service that was ever rendered to him in the course of his life; for, through Mr. Drummond's interest, the King and the Archbishop patronised the work, and nearly five thousand copies were subscribed for, the list of subscribers being, it is believed, longer than had ever been obtained for any musical publication in this kingdom. Strange to say, nothing of this kind had been attempted before," &c.—(Chap. lxvii.)

Miller himself tells us (History of Doncaster, p. 162) that he was the first person to bring out of obscurity the celebrated astronomer Herschel. About the year 1760, when dining at Pontefract, with the officers of the Durham Militia, he was told of a young performer on the hautboy, a German, in the band, who had only been a few months in England, and yet spoke English almost as well as a native, and who was also an excellent performer on the violin; and he heard a solo of Giardini's executed in a manner that surprised him. Miller induced this youth to accompany him to Doncaster, and took an early opportunity of introducing him at Mr. Copley's concerts, and the first violin was resigned to him; and never, says the organist, had I heard the concertos of Corelli, Geminiani, and Avison, or the overtures of Handel, performed more chastely. He soon lost his companion—who had offers of pupils, and was solicited to lead the concerts at Wakefield and Halifax. A new organ was built for the parish church of Wakefield about this time, and Herschel was one of the seven candidates for the organist's place. Herschel drew third, the second fell to Mr., afterwards Dr., Wainwright of Manchester, whose finger was so rapid that old Snetzler, the organ-builder, ran about the church exclaiming "Te Tevil, te Tevil! he run over te keys like one cat; he vil not give my pihes rhom for to shpeak." When Herschel ascended the organ-loft he produced from the organ so uncommon a fulness—such a volume of slow solemn harmony—that Snetzler cried out—"Aye, aye, tish is very goot, very goot indeet; I vil luf this man, for he give my pihes rhom for to shpeak." Mr. Herschel being afterwards asked by what means in the beginning of his performance he had produced so uncommon an effect, he replied, "I told you fingers would not do," and brought out of his pocket two pieces of lead. One of these he had placed on the lowest key of the organ and the other upon the octave above, and thus by accommodating the harmony he had produced the effect of four hands instead of two. Miller was also the professional friend of Handel, and when young used to perform on the German flute at Handel's concerts.

¹ In the preceding April, on the retirement of Mr. Brailsford, there was a public competition of skill for the

9. THE BELLS OF ST. GEORGE'S.

The old way of ringing Church Bells was by chiming.¹ They were swung from the floor of the church, to and fro, very gently compared with the violent summersaults performed by them in change-ringing, which being conducted high up in the tower requires great force and produces much vibration in the walls. Though, therefore, the Architect of the Lantern Tower, who lived before the days of grandsire-triples and bob-majors, prepared for the reception of Bells, he could not foresee, still less provide against, the energetic efforts of modern "Doncaster Youths." No wonder, then, that under tintinnabulary concussion long continued, **St. George's** Tower had begun to tremble.

At what time the Bell-chamber was first furnished we have no account. It was probably soon after the building of the Church, for amongst its oldest records (1569)² there is mention of a "Ladye" Bell, a name not likely to have been bestowed since the Reformation.³

office of organist. Dr. Camidge, of York, presided as judge. The candidates were Mr. Hackett, of Barnsley; Mr. Second, Wisbeach; Mr. W. Jackson, Ripon; Mr. Clayton, Gainsborough; Mr. Jeremiah Rogers, Sheffield; Mr. Unwin, Mansfield; Mr. J. Hopkinson, Leeds. The election fell upon Mr. Rogers, who was immediately accepted by the Mayor (W. Sheardown, Esq.) on the part of the Corporation. The candidates were required to perform a Psalm tune, an extempore voluntary adagio, on stated stops, three chants, a sanctus, and a full voluntary.

The salary at present is £52 10s. from the Town Council, and £10 from the Parish; and on May 5th, 1823, a pew was appropriated for the use of the organist.

¹ Peal ringing is unknown abroad. It is peculiar to England; one of the customs that have marked us as "penitus divisos orbe Britannos." It is said to be of Saxon introduction: that the ancient peals did not exceed five bells, and that an Abbot of Croyland has the merit of having made the first attempt upon that number. The art was notorious in this country between 1550 and 1560; but it seems to have impressed a foreign traveller here at that time, Paul Hentzner, with no very high opinion of its practitioners. "The people of England," says he, "are vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as firing of cannon, beating of drums, and the ringing of bells; so that it is common for a number of them that have got a glass in their heads to get up into the belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise." A curious list of Books on the subject of Bells is printed in the Wiltshire Archæological and Nat. Hist. Magazine, No. IV., p. 80.

² Corporation Courtier A.

³ A notice in the Churchwardens' Account for 1577 (15 Eliz.), of "brass for the gudgeon of *the* bell," looks as if the Parish property in this kind was yet but small. But there must have been more than one; and those not newly put up; for the churchwardens two years afterwards report "that they have yet to gather the arrears from them that have not paid their assessment to the Bells casting." And in the same year it was further agreed that Mr. Bellingham, bellfounder, should have for his new metal put into the two bells, the sum of £20. In the year following, "the two great bells" are spoken of; and in 1592 the Ladye Bell aforesaid, was cast afresh. In 1622 a "bell frame was finished," to receive, it might be, bells of native manufacture, for the Parish Register

In 1721 the peal of *five* bells then in the tower, weighing 77 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs., was taken down and sent to Mr. Daniel Hedderley, of Bawtry,¹ to be recast. This cost about £150, besides £10 gratuity for carrying and recarrying them. But instead of the five old, Mr. Hedderley brought back eight new ones. It was this peal of *eight*, cast in the Bawtry Foundry, that for 114 years, faithfully discharging the varied duty that falls to the share of parish bells,² swung their very best to shake the Old Tower. A most united and harmonious family they were nevertheless, and much satisfaction did they give; for, regulated by a master in the art, John Harrison of Barrow,³ and cared for by discerning churchwardens,⁴ they were in perfect tune, and their effect was very beautiful. "The quality of the tone, and the key in which they were cast,—E flat, gave them," says one⁵ who knew them well, "a solemnity and sweetness not excelled by any peal in the kingdom."

Hedderley's Peal has had the rare fortune of being made famous to future times by the pen of no less distinguished a writer than Robert Southey; and it would be doing an injustice to the memory of the Old Church to withhold, in this part of its history, the humorous use he has made of them in his eccentric but singularly clever work, "The Doctor." To local readers it will be generally well known, that Southey gave to the hero of his story the name of Dr. Daniel Dove, and fixed the scene of his domestic life and adventures in the town of Doncaster.⁶

of 1678 contains an entry of the burial at Doncaster of Wm. Cuerdon, bell founder. In 1692 one Cuthbert Pease contracts with the Parish to find wood for yoking and hanging the great Bell, and to keep it in "going order" four years, for the sum of £4 10s.

¹ Two cottages in Low Street, Bawtry, known as the Bell Houses, occupied (in 1843) the site of the Foundry in which these bells were cast. On one of the Bawtry bells is this inscription "Daniel Hedderley cast us five. A.D. 1720."

² See the end of this Section.

³ John Harrison was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, in 1693, and removed to Barrow, near Barton, Lincolnshire; where he carried on the trade of clock-maker and bell-founder. He received the reward of £20,000 from Parliament for a time-keeper for correcting the longitude at sea, which came within the nearest limits required by the Act of the 12th of Queen Anne. The three machines which he had previously constructed and the timekeeper that gained the reward are deposited in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. He was also the inventor and improver of other parts of clocks. He died in London in 1776.

⁴ As shown by an odd item in the churchwardens' accounts for 1750, of 19s. received for "Bell *chippings*." (Old Vestry Book.) Bells were formerly tuned by chipping the inside, or by cutting away the edge of the lip. A more simple and certain process by a kind of lathe was invented by Abraham Rudhall, a bell-founder of Gloucester.

⁵ Mr. Wm. Sheardown of Doncaster, the writer of an article upon "The Parish Bells," printed in the Doncaster Gazette, May 16, 1843.

⁶ It has not yet been positively discovered, so far as the Author is aware, whether Southey had any real

The allusion to the Doncaster Peal, by which Southey enlivens his description of "The Doctor's" wedding, is as follows:—¹

That same St. George's Church has a peal of eight tunable bells, in the key of E flat, the first bell weighing seven hundred one quarter and fourteen pounds. They were not christened, because they were Protestant bells. For distinction's sake, however, we will name them as the bells stand in the dirge of that unfortunate Cat whom Johnny Green threw into the well. But it will be better to exhibit their relative weights in figures, so that they may be seen synoptically. Thus, then:—

[HEDDERLEY'S PEAL OF EIGHT. 1721 to 1835.]

		KEY E FLAT.			
		ewt.	qrs.	lb.	(Notes.)
BIM	the first . . .	7	1	14	E flat (Treble).
BIM	the second . . .	8	0	18	D.
BIM	the third . . .	8	2	6	C.
BIM	the fourth . . .	10	3	15	B flat.
BIM	the fifth . . .	13	1	0	A flat.
BIM	the sixth . . .	15	2	16	G.
BOM	. . .	22	1	0	F.
BELL	. . .	29	1	20	E flat (Tenor).

Dr. Daniel Dove had heard the bells of St. George's ring for the Battles of Dettingen and Culloden, for

authority for an individual of that name, or whether the whole is not the mere coinage of his own fertile brain, for the purpose of introducing his topographical knowledge of the town, gleaned from Miller's History. Be that as it may, the story of Dr. Dove and his fair Deborah forms by itself so admirable an episode as to have taken its place amongst popular shilling volumes set forth to tempt Yorkshire travellers, upon the shelves of Railway Stations. It is stated by a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine (Aug. 1840, p. 141), that Southey probably borrowed the name of Dr. Dove from a work called "The Old Woman's Magazine," published in 3 vols., without date, but probably about 1750-1; or, from another called "The Nonpareil," apparently a compilation from the former, published in 1757. In both of them, the names of Dr. Dove and his horse Nobbs occur. Well did the "Old Woman's Magazine" deserve its title, if its contents were all of the same sample as that which it is now needful to give, in order to present the alleged original authority for Southey's hero. It describes a scheme for raising 45 millions sterling having been suggested by an accident that befel "Dr. Dove of Doncaster, an exceeding good sort of man, who had a horse called Nobbs." Nobbs being supposed to be dead, his proprietor had begun to flay him, to secure the profits of the hide; when, the animal suddenly reviving, the doctor killed some sheep and covered him with the reeking skins. The effect of the operation was, that, instead of the anticipated hide, Dr. Dove was rewarded by an extraordinary growth of wool on the back of Nobbs! The proposal suggested by this wonderful experiment was, that it should be generally adopted by the owners of dying horses, so as ultimately to supply the desired revenue. This nonsense is merely quoted here to show the source from which Southey is said to have borrowed the names both of the man and beast, turned by him to such good account.

It is, however, not unlikely that there may have been some individual at Doncaster given to marvellous inventions, against whom the story of the woolly horse may have been told by way of joke. And that there was a real Doctor Dove there we have some slight evidence; for the mother of a person now living in the town remembered to have heard of him, and named as his residence an old house formerly adjoining the Mansion house on the north side (seen in Miller, p. 140); the very one which Southey assigns to him in his work (chap. 126). A "Dorothy Dove, gentlewoman," certainly appears in the Parish Register as "buried Feb. 10, 1724."

¹ The Doctor, chap. xxx.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

Commodore Anson's return, and Admiral Hawke's victory, for the conquest of Quebec, for other victories, (important in their day, though in the retrospect they may seem to have produced little effect,) for more than one Peace, for the going out of the Old Style, and for the coming in of the New, for the accession, marriage, and coronation of George III., for the birth of George IV., and that of all his royal brethren and sisters, and, what was to him a subject of nearer and dearer interest than any of these events, for his own wedding.

What said those bells to him that happy day? for that bells can convey articulate sounds to those that have the gift of interpreting their language, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London Town, knew by fortunate experience. So did a certain Father Confessor in the Netherlands, whom a buxom widow consulted upon the perilous question whether she should marry a second husband, or continue in widowed blessedness. The prudent Priest deemed it too delicate a point for him to decide; so he directed her to attend to the bells of her church when next they chimed (they were but three in number), and bring him word what she thought they said. She listened with mouth and ears the first time that the bells struck up, and the more she listened, the more plainly they said, "Neempt een man, Neempt een man!" "Take a spouse, Take a spouse!" "Aye, daughter," said the Confessor when she returned to him with her report, "if the bells have said so, so say I." Reader, thou mayest thank the Leonine poet Gummarus Van Craen for this good story.¹

What² said the bells of Doncaster to our dear Doctor on that happy morning which made him a whole man by uniting to him the rib that he till then had wanted? They said to him as distinctly as they spoke to Whittington, and to the Flemish widow:—

Daniel Dove brings Deborah home.
Daniel Dove brings Deborah home.



Daniel Dove brings Deborah home.

In³ the month of April, 1761, he brought home his bride, and the bells of St. George's rang that peal—that memorable peal. Many such peals have they rung since on similar occasions, but they have rung their last from St. George's Tower, for in 1836 it was thought necessary to remove them lest they should bring that fine old fabric down.⁴

Webster libelled the most exhilarating and the most affecting of all measured sounds when he said,

— those flattering bells have all
One sound at wedding and at funeral.

So far are church bells from having one sound on all occasions, that they carry a different import on the same to different ears and different minds. The bells of St. George's told a different tale to Daniel Dove and to Deborah on their wedding day. To her, they said, as in articulate words, varying, but melancholy alike in import and cadence,



Deborah Bacon hath changed her name.
Deborah Bacon hath left her home.
Deborah Bacon is now no more.

¹ The Doctor, chap. cl.

² Ditto, chap. xxxii.

³ Ditto, chap. cl.

⁴ This was not the reason. They were only taken down in 1835, as will be seen, to be recast.

In 1791 the seventh bell was recast by Hilton, of Wath. In 1834 the Tenor, weighing above 30 cwt., being accidentally cracked by the hammer of the clock, and another of the peal having been injured, the whole (except the seventh) were taken down and recast by Mr. Thomas Mears, of London.¹ This was done by subscription, the Corporation giving £50, the Archbishop of York £20. On the 29th July, 1835, the New Peal was opened by a party of ringers from Sheffield and another from Rotherham: the latter, having had the bells raised for them by the Doncaster ringers, commenced a full peal; but, from the heat of the weather and the weight of the bells, they were compelled to give in after having rung about 1,000 changes. The Sheffield ringers then attempted the undertaking, but from the same cause were obliged to discontinue it.

THE BELLS AS RECAST BY MEARS, 1835²

KEY D.

Bells.	Notes.	Weight.			Diameter.	
		cwt.	qrs.	lb.	ft.	in.
1st . .	D (treble) .	7	3	3	2	10
2d . .	C sharp . .	8	3	6	3	0
3rd . .	B	9	1	0	3	2
4th . .	A	12	0	8	3	6
5th . .	G	14	2	0	3	9
6th . .	F sharp . .	16	0	23	3	11
7th . .	E	22	1	7	4	4
8th . .	D (tenor) .	31	0	24	4	10
		122	0	15		

On the Tenor was the following inscription:—

“This peal, weighing 6 tons 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 15 lb. was recast by subscription, A.D. 1835. Thomas Mears, of London, Founder. Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D. Vicar. William Sheardown, Esq. Mayor. W. H. Morris, Thomas Brooke, Wm. Dunhill, George Wigglesworth, Churchwardens.”

¹ COST OF BELLS.

The conversion of old into new, and the additional metal	£	s.	d.
	287	5	1
The appendages and fixing, complete	45	0	0
	<u>£332</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

² Messrs. Warner of Cripplegate, in 1853, cast a fine peal of bells exactly of the size and notes of this peal before it was recast in 1835, for the Cathedral of Fredericton, in New Brunswick. (Mr. E. B. Denison's Lectures, p. 101.)

With the exception of that at Christchurch, Spitalfields, this peal was considered to be one of the heaviest, of eight bells, in England. It had great depth of power and excellence of tone, but the Tenor was not thought to be struck with proper force; in other words, the clapper was too light. In December of the same year heavier clappers were substituted, and the Tenor was put into more perfect tune. The bell-frame being sufficient for two additional bells, and ten being more prized by scientific ringers on account of the increased scope thereby given to their practice and powers, it was hoped that the number would be increased, the cost being estimated at about £112.¹

THE USES OF CHURCH BELLS: CUSTOMARY IN DONCASTER IN 1843.²

PEALS.

The whole number of the bells is rung for Divine Service (except on Good Friday), for Visitations, the birth-day of the Sovereign, the anniversaries of the Accession and Coronation, weddings, public rejoicings, visits of royalty, the races, Riding and municipal elections, King Charles's Restoration, fifth November,³ Christmas Eve and Day, New Year's Eve and Day, and in trials of skill and practice. They were formerly rung on Charles's Martyrdom, but this was discontinued on the erection of the new bells in 1835.

THE DUMB PEAL.

This is effected by fixing pieces of felt or wadding to one side of the tongues; consequently, the back strokes

¹ Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., who when residing some time ago at his home in Doncaster, uniting a filial affection for St. George's with the technical knowledge almost of a Hedderley or a Mears, was wont to labour in the cause of parochial harmony by diligent attention (*inter alia*) to the arrangements of the Belfry, confesses (in a communication to the Author) that "though the bells of 1835 improved very much in sound in the course of a few years, they never attained the quality of Hedderley's Peal."

He adds, as "a point worth the consideration of those who may be requiring new peals of bells that the key [E flat] of Hedderley's was thought to produce a better effect than the half-note lower of the heavier peal; and consequently that the cost of increased weight is merely thrown away."

"After the late fire there was no fragment found larger than about half of one of the small bells. Most of the pieces were fused at the edges, and a good deal of the melted metal had licked up stones, iron, and charcoal, and formed solid masses from which the metal could only be extracted again by melting. About four tons of the six were recovered." (For the way in which the old metal has been disposed of in making provision for a new peal, see his "Lectures," p. 101.) "Great Tom of Lincoln, weighing 6½ tons, was recast by the late Mr. Mears about the same time as Hedderley's peal: and it is curious that it narrowly escaped the fate of the (last) Doncaster bells, within a few months of their destruction: the great tower of Lincoln having been set on fire by lightning, which was extinguished by means of a reservoir fortunately erected in the bell-chamber at the time when the bell was replaced in that tower in 1835; so that the re-casting of Great Tom possibly saved Lincoln Minster from destruction."

² From Mr. Sheardown's paper on "The Parish Bells," referred to in a former note.

³ Besides the ringing on the fifth of November, from 1746 to 1772, the town's Waits played on the church tower on that day, for which they received 1s. 6d. Of the antiquity of the custom and when it was abolished nothing is known.

are nearly inaudible. It is rung on the death of the Sovereign, of an official of the church, one of the ringers, or the friends of the ringers, who are of the art, in other towns; or for any party whose friends would pay the additional charge. It was rung on the day of the interment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

CHIMING.

Small ropes connect the clappers with the bell ropes, which are brought into a small circle round one, two, or three performers, who by a slight pull on the ropes, strike the tongues against the bells, and are thus enabled to play tunes. The 104th Psalm, the Mariner's Hymn, Duke-street, or Sheffield, are those performed on the burial of a ringer, an officer of the church, or for any person for an extra gratuity to the ringers.

CHIMING-IN.

For full Service; is executed on six of the heaviest bells; they are not raised, but only struck on one side whilst in a pendent position. They are chimed for five minutes after the third peal and before the Sermon Bell

THE SERMON BELL.

Is rung for five minutes after the peals and chiming-in, when a sermon is to be preached. Rung on a light bell.

THREE BELLS.

Are chimed as above on the eve of the Sabbath, and on the eves of festivals; and on the morning of Good Friday, for Service.

DOUBLE BELLS.

Two light bells are rung at eight o'clock on Sunday Mornings.

THE PASSING BELL.

Was anciently rung to bespeak the prayers of the minister and all good Christians for a soul just passing; and when breath was departed the bell rung out that the neighbours might cease their prayers. Since 1640 the bell has been rung after death, and is intended to admonish. The seventh bell is now used for this purpose—on the old bells it was the tenor. To mark the death of a "respectable" person, the bell is sounded for a very short time. The sex of the deceased is made known by tolling at the conclusion three times three for a male, and three times two for a female. On the death of an Alderman or an Aldress, a short bell was rung, and after the bell had been lowered it was again raised and a second time rung; after which the usual tolling to denote the sex was given. A passing bell is not rung until after five o'clock in the morning of summer, and six in winter; nor later than nine at night.

FUNERAL BELL.

The great or tenor bell is used for this purpose, but it is not raised, but swung, producing a sound by a stroke of the clapper against the side of the bell, whilst the latter has its mouth downwards. It is also tolled when a corpse is taken to be interred in another town.¹

THE MINUTE TOLL.

The tongue is tied in a similar manner to tune chiming. For this there is an extra fee to the minister.

¹ In the Old Vestry Book are some entries of fees for ringing at Funerals, received by the Churchwardens on behalf of the Parish, under the name of "Bell-groats." This disappears about 1710.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.**PANCAKE BELL.**

Is rung at ten, formerly at eleven, o'clock on Shrove Tuesday Morning.

THE WORKMEN'S BELL.

Is rung, on a light bell, from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, at five o'clock in the morning.

APPRENTICE'S BELL.

In consequence of the unfortunate event of Mr. Lilley's¹ death, about sixty-five years since, whilst ringing the bell on an apprentice having served the period of his servitude ["on the death of the old wife,"] the custom of ringing on these occasions was almost entirely abolished. Thirty years have now gone by since this bell was rung, the last time being at the expiration of George Goodison's servitude.

THE PRAYER BELL.

Is rung daily at eleven o'clock, but as service is now performed only on Wednesday and Friday, the bell, on those days, is "put in" at a quarter to eleven. It is also called the bakehouse bell.

DINNER BELL.

After Morning Service, on Sabbath days, a bell was rung to give notice to the bakers to draw their ovens. The custom was discontinued in 1808.

CURFEW.

Every evening at eight o'clock, excepting on the eves of the Sabbath and of festivals, when three bells are chimed at seven o'clock, as before stated.

CORPORATION MEETINGS.

The sixth bell was used to call the Body together on the days of their meetings. This was given up by the present Town Council.

PARISH MEETINGS.

The parishioners are called together by the fifth or parish bell for highway meetings, and by the treble bell for vestry meetings. Since the disuse of the parish house all meetings of the ratepayers are held in the vestry of the Parish Church.

WATCH BELL.

This was mentioned in 1725, but nothing is known respecting it. In 1631, watch and ward was appointed to be kept; possibly the bell would call to Service.

SAINT'S DAYS.

On the eves of Sundays and Saint's Days, and on all particular week-day Services, three bells are used, as in chiming-in; and a light bell is rung at seven o'clock in the morning of such days, and again at a quarter to eleven.

After each hour-bell has been rung, it is tolled a number of times to correspond with the days of the month. Formerly it was only after the five-o'clock bell.

¹ Accidents sometimes occur in ringing. In June, 1778, Mr. William Lilley, marble polisher, was drawn up by the rope, in consequence of the stay breaking and the bell turning round, and was killed by the fall. A youth (John Smith) died in 1812 from the rope catching him by the neck, whilst sitting near a ringer, and which seriously injured him. (See "Churchyard Inscriptions.")

EASTER BELL.

A bell was a few years ago rung, when the tithes were collected in the vestry, to give notice that the collector was waiting to receive his offerings.

HAND BELLS.

1813, 23 Nov. It was ordered in vestry, "that the set of sixteen hand bells lately purchased *for the use of the Parish* be kept by John Hatfield."—Vestry Book, p. 370.

15. THE CLOCK AND CHIMES.

In 1725, Thomas Rayney, Mayor, the Corporation presented the Parish with a new Clock,¹ and fixed it to strike on the Watch Bell. For some years its place was against the face of the South Transept; but in 1778 an order was made at Vestry to remove it, under advice of Mr. Harrison of Barrow, to the Steeple between the Bell Chamber and the Bells, and to fix two dials near the top, on the South and West side. Another was afterwards added on the East. Though this alteration is in the original entry in the Vestry Book charged upon Harrison and the Parish, tradition has always assigned it to one of the Churchwardens, a butcher, who kept a shop in the market-place. Southey tells the story of the mutilation of the Tower too well to be omitted:

"Here I have something to relate about the clock:—Some forty or fifty years ago a butcher, being one of the Churchwardens of the year, and fancying himself in that capacity invested with full power to alter and improve any thing in or about the Church, thought proper to change the position of the clock, and, accordingly, had it removed to the highest part of the tower, immediately against the battlements. Much beautiful Gothic work was cut away to make room for the three dials, which he placed on three sides of this fine tower; and when he was asked what had induced him thus doubly to disfigure the edifice by misplacing the dials, and destroying so much of the ornamental part, the great and greasy killcow answered, that by fixing the dials so high, "he could now stand at his own shop-door and see what it was o'clock!" That convenience this arrant Churchwarden had the satisfaction of enjoying for several years, there being no authority that could call him to account for the insolent mischief he had done. But Archdeacon Markham (to his praise be it spoken), at the end of the last century, prevailed on the then Churchwardens to remove two of the dials, and restore the architectural ornaments which had been defaced."²

Two of the dials were afterwards removed, the machinery being found unequal to the work. The Clock was heard to strike one, a few minutes before the Fire broke out.

¹ This was not the first. In 1574 a clock-keeper is paid xx s. a year "for his pains, to be continued so long as he shall please the Mayor and his Brethren, and the Commons of the town." In 1663 Robert Briggs is custos of the clock, chimes, and quarter-clock, which he engages to keep "continual going." (Corp. Records.)

² "The Doctor," c. xxix. See also Miller, 79 note.

The Chimes, made new in 1749 by Thomas Collins, were altered in 1755 by Harrison of Barrow, whose name was on the barrel. Better machinery of rods and levers was afterwards substituted for the old cranks and wires. They played every three hours, and the tune was repeated five times. On Sunday, a psalm tune; on week-days, some of a different kind.¹

VIII. SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS.

IT has been already mentioned (p. 3) that scarcely one of the Monuments, old or new, survived the Fire.² Few of those in the Church at the time were deserving of much remark as works of art; but the Inscriptions upon them form an important part of its history,—some being useful as evidence of burial or for proof of descent; others, curious as notices of families long since passed away from the town and neighbourhood. The following collection will therefore include (so far as the Author has been able to make it complete) *all* that are known to have been at any time placed in Doncaster Church. They may be divided into—

I. ANCIENT MEMORIALS, REMOVED BEFORE A.D. 1853: consisting of—

1. Inscriptions copied by the Rev. Abraham De la Pryme, of Hatfield.
2. Old Tombs, &c., known from other sources.

These will be given in the Order of their Date.

II. MEMORIALS WITHIN THE CHURCH, AND DESTROYED BY FIRE A.D. 1853.

These, for the sake of easier reference, are arranged under the respective heads of CHANCEL, SOUTH CHANCEL, &c., and in the Alphabetical ORDER OF SURNAMES. The occasional Notes may assist in identifying persons interred.

III. CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.³

¹ The tunes were probably very popular and well known when the chimes were first fixed; but the names of some of them became forgotten. Amongst them were "The Miller of Mansfield," "The Nunnery," or "Balance of straw," "My Masters and Mistresses, hither repair," (from "Love in a Village,") "Cinnere sine" [so pronounced], "Lady Coventry's Minuet," "Happy Clown" or "Tom Tymn," "I'm like a ship on the ocean tost." ("Beggar's Opera.") They played their last tune (the Sunday Psalm) at midnight. Neither "Cinnere sine" nor "Tom Tymn" are ever likely to enliven the town again, but the loss will, it is hoped, be compensated by a clock to chime the quarters, as at St. Mary's, Cambridge.

² Brasses excepted.

³ This also was not without its share of damage. More of these epitaphs would have been noticed, but owing to the ground being covered with building materials and sheds, required for the works at the New Church, it has been impossible to obtain them.

I. ANCIENT MEMORIALS, REMOVED BEFORE A.D. 1853.

1. DE LA PRYME'S INSCRIPTIONS.¹ (A.D. 1330 TO A.D. 1512.)

1. Here leyeth y^e bodi of Echredy Fitz-John, of thys town, alderman, who gafe up his soul to God y^e 29 of Jan. 1330.

2. Here leyeth the body of Sr James Daubney, of Yerk, who deyed the 16 yer of King Edw. y^e 3^d (1342), on whose soule hafe merci God grant. Who of Christen love and charity left to the pylgrymes, gafe to pour pepel, adoreded thys chirch, parteyd to Hevyn:

To whych bryng us alle to, He
That shed his blode on the Rode Tree.

3. Hic jacet Dom. Johes Rastal hujus oppidi, qui duxit Aliciam filiam Henrici Hastyng de Fenywic Hall hic etiam sepultam: in cujus animabus sit benedictio vitæ aternæ. Mortuus fuit Johan. die 27 Aug. 1392, et Alicia 6 die Feb. 1398.

[Here lyeth Sir John Rastal, of this town, the husband

of Alice daughter of Henry Hastyng, of Fenywic Hall, who is also buried here. May the blessing of eternal life rest on their souls. John died 27 Aug. 1392, and Alice 6 Feb. 1398.]²

4. Hic jacet Timotheus Delvy olim servus hujus ecclesie, nunc servus Mortis et Immortalitatis qui latam viam f . . . famulos pauperes benevolent . . pasc . . . Atamen mortuus est Jun. . . die anno 13 . . .

[Here lyeth Timothy Delvy, late servant to this Church, now servant to Death and Immortality. . . . (*The imperfect part seems to imply that he was a contributor to the paving of the town, and a benefactor to poor household servants.*) He died June 13]

5. O prey for the soul of Catharine y^e wife of Richard Smyth, who departed thys life y^e 19 of 1402.

¹ These were copied by him from a manuscript in the possession of his friend Mr. Canby of Thorne, apparently written by a monk of Roche Abbey (S. Y., I. 20). Mr. Hunter (I. 41) gives them "not without some distrust of their genuineness." It may, however, be observed that some of the names, as Ellycar and Barmbeay, Elwes, and others, belonged to Doncaster; and that De la Pryme appears to say that he saw some of them in the church; "The floor covered with gravestones; in some of which the afore-recited inscriptions ande pitaph sare yet legible: in many of which is the coat of arms belonging to the families of the sirname there buried." (Lansd. MS. 397, p. 88.) The floor of the whole church was levelled in 1723, when such as were broken were removed (Old Vestry Book, p. 46): others may have been concealed under pews. The mention of Mr. De la Pryme (of whom there is a biographical memoir in Hunter's S. Y., I. 179) suggests the remark that, ancient as most of our churches are, and filled with curious or important monuments, it seems to have generally depended upon casual diligence that any written record of many of them should occasionally have been preserved. It would not be a thing impracticable, though probably not one likely to be adopted, that every Parish Register Chest should contain a volume in which successive Incumbents might enter from time to time not only important changes made in the church itself, the benefactions and donations, &c. but also the monumental inscriptions, with their particular locality, and other matters of a similar kind. Still more valuable would such a volume become if accompanied by drawings. A very little trouble would in course of time produce an interesting record. But, as it is, these things have been almost everywhere left to the accidental visit of an antiquary, or even tourist, who filled his memorandum book with church notes, to be some other day thrown, if unlucky, into the fire; if lucky, to find a place on the shelves of our National Manuscript Room.

² The Rastals appear, by some pedigrees in the British Museum, to have resided in this town and neighbourhood. In Hen. VIII., Jane, wife of Hugh Rastal, Esq., of Doncaster, was interred in the Church of Hatfield. (Hunter, I. 189, and Wainwright, 86, note.)

6. Yf gud turn dun gud turn require,
Then prey for me Robert Elluis, Esquyer:¹
Who when I was 30 wynter and one
Was Aldarman of thys town:
And hafeing lifed full long,
Now ley undere y^{is} ston.

I deyed y^e 11 of April, anno 1402.

7. O dere frendys hafe pyte and prey for my soule
as I hafe for many done, y^{at} I may com to bliss.

Whan I lyved I hight William Jone,
Now dedd must ley under cold stone.

I deyed y^e 9 of ber, 1403.

8. Hic jacet Robertus Bardolf (filius Johannis Bardolfi) innuptus: qui de charitate ejus reliquit post se decem marcas ad eternum pro pauperes servos hujus oppidi. Sepultus fuit 2^{do} die Maii, An'o M CCCC.IIIIX.

[Here lyeth Robert Bardolf, son of John Bardolf, an unmarried man, who of his charity bequeathed ten marks for ever for poor servants of this town. He was buried the 2nd of May, 1407.]

9. Here leyeth the body of Johnathan² Bardnevell, K^{nt}, who married Jone y^e douter of Robert Parkyr, of Wakefyld, and by her had 13 children, alle prospereynge; who gafe up y^e Gost y^e 10 of October, M.CCCC.IX. On whose soule God haf mercy and pittii. Amen.

10. Her lye the bodi of Sr William Frescival, of Donca-tere, y^e son of John Frescival, Escuyer, who vil of Hatfield: who disseysed y^e 8 of Fevrier, 1410: on whose soule Mary hafe merci.

11. Under thys stone leyeth beryed y^e bodie of John Savyl, of Doncaster, K^{nt}, who married Maud

y^e douter of John Harol, Escuyer, of Thorpe, who deyed y^e 19 day of Jan. 14

12. Under thys cold stone lyes berried Sr Robert Waterton, y^e oneley sonne of Sr Robert of Waterton, by Sibil his wife, y^e daughter of John Gamston, of Sandell, Escuyer, who dyed young at this towne. On whose soule Jesus have mercy, and bring to joy everlasting. He dyed y^e 16 of Aug. 1475.³

13. Alle yow y^{at} gang y^{is} way
Of merci and pittii for me prey,
Who formarly was flesh and bone,
Tho' now ley under y^{is} cold ston.
When life, I hight Roberd Barnbey;
Now is what yow musten be.

I deyed Decembre y^e 28, 1489.

14. Of your pittii prey for the soule of John Ellycar, of y^{is} Town, cordweyner, and Isabel hys wyfe, and John and Isabel hys tow children, who deyed by wat⁴ y^e 6 of Jan. 1490.

15. O prey of your merci and pytti for me Henri vyn (Mervyn?), of this town, clerk, who deyed y^e 11 of ber, 1490.

16. Hic jacet post multos Alicia Rud . . .
tumulata;
Qui dummodo vixit semper cum viro certavit linguæ.

O utinam linguæ jurgatricium omnium tanto cum silentio co-opertæ semper fuerint. [Obiit] 7^o die Aug. M.CCCC.IC. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen. Amen. Amen.⁵

[Here lyeth buried, at last, Alice Rud , who all her life long was wrangling with her husband. Would that every scold's tongue were always as silent as hers. She died 7 Aug. 1499. May the Lord have mercy on her soul. Amen. Amen. Amen.]

¹ Elwes was a name at Doncaster in 1562. (Thos. Ellis's will)

² Mr. Hunter doubts whether Jonathan was in use as a Christian name in the early part of the 15th century.

³ In the chancel was a stone with this date of year; but the month was January. The rest of the inscription was defaced. (Hunter)

⁴ "By water. Perhaps that is drownding." De la Pryme's MS

⁵ "This same is also in Hatfield Church, with a little variation." De la Pryme's MS.

<p>17. Here leyeth Thomas Sampson, butcher, of this town, who departed fro this life y^e 28 of June, 1512. O Jesu, mercie. Lady, help. O prey for me to Vergyn's Son, As I hafe for meny done.</p>	<p>“ There lye also in this chirch the bodies of John de Barr, Sir Thomas de Barr, Sir Thomas Ellicar, Sir James Bosvil, John Greyson, gent., Roger Penevil, Esq., Robert St. Paul, Esq., Hugh Welby, &c., &c.”¹</p>
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2. OLD TOMBS, OR GRAVE-STONES, REMOVED BEFORE 1853.

CHANCEL.

Simon Robinson, Vicar, was buried before the High Altar, 1528.

SOUTH CHANCEL.

TOMB OF ANNE BRERETON LADY DAVENPORT.²

This had disappeared since 1804, when Miller mentions it³ as a handsome altar-shaped stone tomb standing against the South wall. It was erected for Anne Brereton of Tatton, co. Chester, and her two husbands, John Booth and Sir William Davenport: but how she was connected with Doncaster does not appear. It had originally the following shields:—

- At the East End. I. BRERETON *quartering* IPSTONES, impaling STANLEY *quartering* LATHAM, MASSEY, and WORSLEY.⁴
The Front. II. BOOTH, impaling BRERETON *quarterly with* IPSTONES.
III. Grand quarterly: 1. BRERETON *quartering* IPSTONES; 2. STANLEY *quartering* LATHAM; 3. MASSEY *quartering* WORSLEY; 4. *same as* 1.
IV. DAVENPORT, impaling BRERETON *and* IPSTONES *quarterly*.

The several coats, so combined, were as follows:—

- BRERETON. *Argent, two bars sable, with a crescent for difference.*
IPSTONES. *Argent, a chevron between three crescents gules.*
STANLEY. *Argent, on a bend azure three buck's heads caboshed or.*
LATHAM. *Or, on a chief indented azure three plates.*

¹ It is not quite clear from its place in the MS. that this sentence refers to St. George's Church. Mr. Hunter has omitted it; but some of the names belong to Doncaster. A Thomas Grayson was tenant in Fishergate to Thomas Ellis, 1562 (see T. E.'s will). Ellicar and Bosvile frequently occur. With the latter the St. Pauls of Campsall were connected.

² This is marked II in the Ground-plan, Pl. IX., as the site may perhaps bring it to the recollection of some readers: but it was not in the Church at the Fire.

³ History of Doncaster, p. 82.

⁴ As this was the only shield which Captain Symonds (see above, p. 23) copied from the tomb when he visited the church in 1645, it is probable that all the others had perished by that time.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

MASSEY. *Quarterly, argent and gules, a label of five points.*

WORSLEY. *Argent, a chief gules.*

BOOTH. *Argent, three boar's heads erect and erased sable.*

DAVENPORT. *Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets fitchée sable, quartering a lion rampant in a field sable.*

Sir Richard Brereton—Joan, d. and h. of Wm. Stanley, of Tatton,
died at Islington, 3 Esq. son of Sir Wm. and nephew of the
and 4 Phil. and Mary 1st E. of Derby; by Joan d. and h. of
1556-7. Geoffrey Massey, of Tatton.

Richard Brereton d. without issue, about 4 Edw. VI. 1550.	Geffery Brereton, of Tatton, Esq. died in 1565.	1st. John Booth, of Barton, Esq.	— ANNE BRERETON —	2d. Sir Wm. Davenport, of Bromhall, Knight.
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NORTH CHANCEL, OR ST. MARY'S QUIRE.

In this part of the Church are believed to have been buried Richard Bretewisell of Doncaster, clothier, 1446 (by Will); Alice Bryan of Doncaster, widow, 1464; and Alderman Henry Wombly, "before his stall" (*pew*) 1537.

SOUTH TRANSEPT.—FLEDBURGH'S OR ST. NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL.

The arch in the South wall (mentioned in p. 11, as a relic of the Early Church) probably contained the Founder's effigy. William Cooper, Vicar of Doncaster, was also buried here (by Will), 31 Aug. 1403. Here, too (though by some it is placed in the South Chancel), was most probably William Barbour's Tomb.¹ The inscription, "engraven in brass on a faire marble, plated with many flourishes and fine things not now visible," was as follows:—

Hic jacet
Willielmus Barbour²
Quondam Mercator honorabilis de Doncastria
Cum Isabella et Rosa uxoribus suis.
Qui Willielmus obiit . . die Martii A.D. MCCCXX.
Quorum animae per misericordiam Jesu Christi
Requiescant in pace. Amen.

[Here lyeth William Barbour, sometime an honourable merchant of Doncaster, with Isabella and Rose his wives. He died the . . . day of March, 1420. May their souls, through the mercy of Jesus Christ, rest in peace. Amen.]

¹ Harl. MS. 801.

² The name is found at Doncaster so far back as Edw. II., when William de Parbour had the keeping of a wood at Balby granted to him by Peter de Mauley, 4th Lord of Doncaster. A William Barbour, deceased, is mentioned in an old Rent Roll of 1474. Catharine Barbour, one of three daughters and coheirs of the William to whom this monument referred, married — Travers; whose grand-daughter, an heiress, married a Bosville of Doncaster. (See Hunter, S. Y. i. 127.) Wainwright (p. 90) gives some extracts from Harl. MSS. 1415 and 6070 relating to the connexion between Barbour and Bosville. The arms of Barbour were, "*Gules, 3 mullets argent, a border ermine and a canton or.*" (Harl MS.)

NORTH TRANSEPT.

HARRINGTON'S MONUMENT.

This formerly stood (and was there in 1629¹) within the little Chantry screened off at the North end (see p. 35), and known in later times as "Copley's Burial-place." It was altar-shaped, of marble, with effigies and arms in brass, and this inscription about it:—

Hic jacent nobilis prosapiae vir, Johannes Harrington, scutifer insignis, et Isabella praeclara sua consors; hujus primarii Cantariae² fundatores. Quae quidem Isabella obiit in die Sct. Georgii A. Dni M^o CCCC^o XLII^o. Et prefatus Johannes ab hac luce migrabit in die Nativitatis Virginis intactae A^o Dni M^o CCCC^o XLV^o. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

[Here lie John Harrington, a distinguished Esquire of noble descent, and Isabella his wife, chief Founders of this Chantry. Isabella died on St. George's Day, A.D. 1462; and John Harrington on the day of the Nativity of the Immaculate Virgin A.D. 1465. On whose souls God have mercy. Amen.]

ARMS ON THE TOMB.

1. HARRINGTON. *Sable, fretty argent, a label of three points, impaling BANASTER, sable a cross flory.*
2. SEWER. *Argent, on a bend sable, three spouted evers with handles of the first.*
3. HARRINGTON. Impaling SEWER.
4. HARRINGTON. Quartering BANASTER.

II. SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS DESTROYED AT THE FIRE.

1. CHANCEL.
2. SOUTH CHANCEL, OR STREY'S CHAPEL.
3. NORTH CHANCEL CHAPEL, OR ST. MARY'S QUIRE.
4. SOUTH TRANSEPT AND FLEDBURGH'S CHANTRY.
5. NORTH TRANSEPT AND HARRINGTON'S CHANTRY.
6. CENTRE OF TRANSEPTS, UNDER THE TOWER.
7. NAVE; MIDDLE.
8. DO. SOUTH AISLE.
9. DO. NORTH AISLE.
10. WEST END.
11. IN PARTS UNKNOWN.

1. CHANCEL.

AFFLECK. Edmund Danby, infant son of Robert Affleck, Vicar, and Maria his wife, born 2 Dec. 1808; died 2 March, 1809.

¹ Miller, p. 77.

² The word "praecipui," which in the Harl. MS. 801 occurs after "cantaria," is tautologous with, and probably slipped into the copy as explanatory of, "primarii," a less usual adjective. It may be inferred that others of the family (perhaps some whose figures were on the window described in p. 37 above) joined in the foundation. Mr. Hunter had met with copies of the epitaph which gave the date of John Harrington's death ten years later, viz. in 1475. Wainwright (p. 92) says that a plain little gravestone with an English paraphrase of the inscription had been substituted for the original tomb. This is not remembered.

ANSTEY. Ann, wife of Christopher Anstey, Rector of Armthorpe, 1777, aged 52. Rev. Christopher Anstey, 1784, aged 73.¹

ASHTON. "Near this Place lie the Remains of JANE the Daughter of SALMON ASHTON, Gentⁿ. who departed this Life Feb. 1st, 1738, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Also SARAH his Daughter, who died Nov. 28th, 1746, aged 3 years.

Also CATHARINE his first Wife, who died Nov. 27th, 1757, aged 57.

Also ELIZABETH his second Wife, who died Feb. 10th, 1785, aged 55.

Likewise the said SALMON ASHTON, Gentⁿ. who died Oct. 4th, 1785, aged 84 years.

Also Jane Johnson, who died Aug. 27, 1786, aged 45; and Ann Ashton, who died Nov. 9th, 1787, aged 47, both Nieces of the said Salmon Ashton."

BRANDT. "Here lyes interred his Excellency Lieut.-General CHRISTIAN FREDERICK VON BRANDT, T. O. R. Died the 4th of June, 1746, aged 59."²

BROADRICK. George Broadrick, Esq. of Broxholme, 1815, aged 83.³ Dorothy his Wife, Sept. 7, 1826, aged 78.

ELLERKER. (On a Tablet lately removed into the North Aisle). "Here lyeth interred the body of JOHN ELLERKER, Ald. the 3 son of Ralph Ellerker of Youlton in this County, Esq. and of Jane the daughter of John Constable of Lasenby in Cleaveland Esq^r.; who dyed April the 10th, An. D'ni 1701, aged 83. And also Eliz. his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Short of this towne. Shee dyed the 9th of June, 1703, aged 85."

Arms. *Gules, a fess or between three water bougets argent* (ELLERKER).⁴ Impaling, *Azure, a griffin passant, wings extended, argent: a chief ermine* (SHORT).⁵ Crest. *On a wreath a talbot's head sable.*

¹ The Rev. Christopher Anstey, Rector of Armthorpe, died suddenly June 17, 1784, and was buried in Doncaster Church. (Armthorpe Register.) He was father of Mr. Christopher Anstey, Author of the New Bath Guide, &c.

² The officer to whom the following story refers:—"During the Rebellion 1745, an army of six thousand English and Hessians was encamped on Wheatley Hills; and a Hessian general dying there, was buried in St. George's Church; from which (Miller says, p. 182) his leaden coffin was stolen by the grave-digger." (*The Doctor*, p. 111.)

³ Mr. Broadrick died 29 January. He built the house called Broxholme. He was appointed town clerk 15 January, 1778, and had resigned that office previously to his death. His son was the late George Broadrick, Esq. of Hampole Stubbs.

⁴ As allowed at Dugdale's Vis. of Yorkshire, 1666, to this John Ellerker, who entered his pedigree. There was once in the Church a memorial for Mrs. Jane Ellerker, daughter of John, who died 5 Nov. 1755, aged 98.

⁵ Incorrectly given in Miller, p. 85. John Short, of London, merchant taylor, Mrs. Ellerker's brother, had a grant of arms, 1663, slightly different from these. A John Short, born at Doncaster, died at Canbury House, Islington, 1689. (Stowe, App. 133.)

MRS. JANE ELLERKER'S CHARITY.—By Indenture enrolled in Chancery, dated 10th February, 1736, made between Jane Ellerker of Doncaster, spinster, of the one part; and William Ellerker of Doncaster, gent. her nephew, the Rev. Hollis Pigot, vicar, and John Arthur of Doncaster, gent. of the other part,—Mrs. Ellerker, "being desirous to make a small provision in her lifetime, as well as after her death, for the relief of some poor and distressed families in Doncaster," conveyed two cottages in Far St. Sepulchre Gate, and a close of land containing by estimation three acres (by admeasurement 2 A. 3 R. 11 P.), in Hexthorpe Lane, near to the Span-sike, on the south side of the highway leading from Doncaster to Hexthorpe, to the parties above named, and their heirs, upon trust, to distribute the residue of the rents thereof (after paying for all needful repairs)

FLOWER. "Here lyeth the body of RICHARD FLOWER, late of Impton in the county of Radnor, Esq., who was Clerke of the Crowne in the Northern Countyes, and heere ended his circuit the xiiij. day of Aprill, 1662."

Arms. . . . *A fleur de lis . . . on a chief . . . two fleurs de lis . . . impaling . . . a chevron between 3 (lion's or griffin's) heads erased.* Crest. *On a wreath a stork rising . . .*

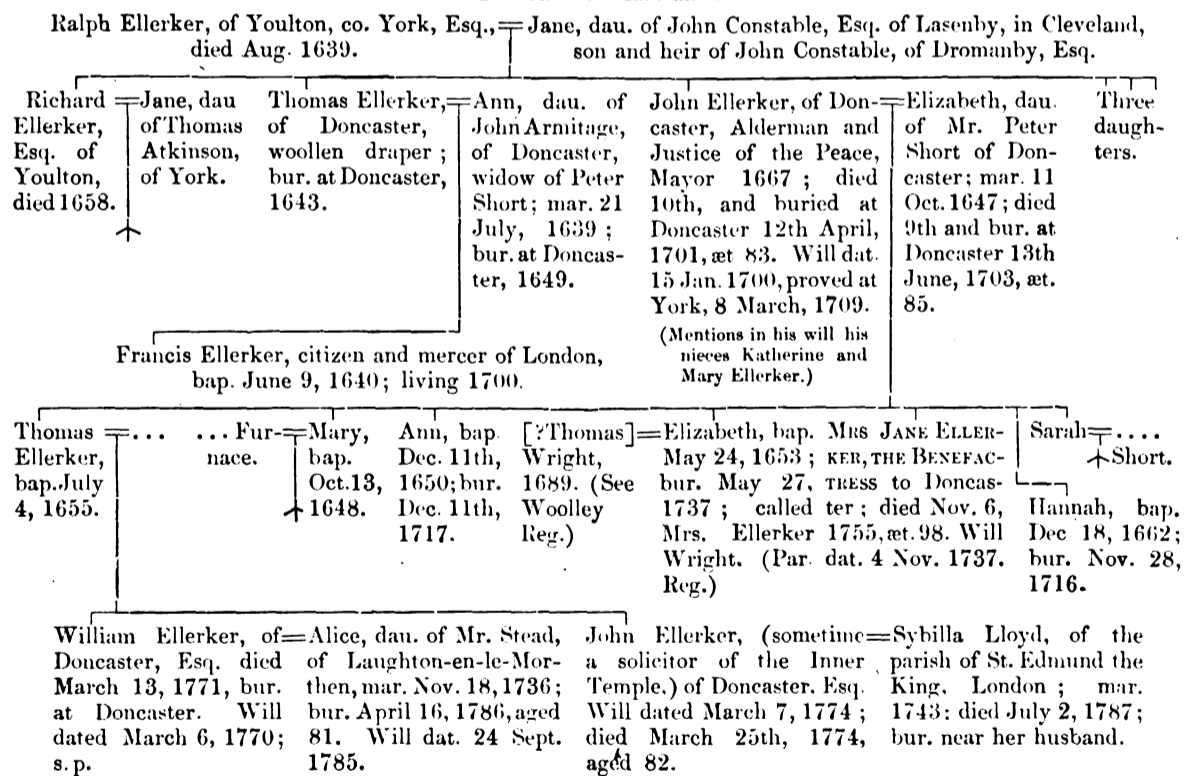
GIBSON. Dorothy daughter of Mr. Cuthbert Gibson, 24 July, 1676, aged 21.

(On a Brass saved from the Fire):

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
GEORGE GIBSON, GENT.
WHOE DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 21TH DAY OF
DECEMBER ANN^O DO^M
1699. IN THE 41TH YEARE
OF HIS AGE.

"amongst six, seven, or eight of the most industrious and poorest sort of housekeepers, or that have been housekeepers, living in Doncaster," at Christmas, or at any other time when it shall be most for the advantage of such poor. The rents to be disposed of by the Mayor, three Justices, and the Vicar of Doncaster for the time being, and their successors, for ever, whereof the heir of the said Wm. Ellerker (if living in Doncaster, and of full age) or the Vicar, shall always be one. The property has increased in value: the rent of the land is £14 a year; the two dwelling-houses £4 4s. ground rent; the site had been let in 1790 on a building lease for 99 years. At Christmas 1854 there were 18 recipients at £1 1s. each.

PEDIGREE OF ELLERKER.



St. George's Church, Doncaster.

GIBSON—continued.

Arms. . . . *three storks rising* (GIBSON) impaling . . . *a saltire between four cinquefoils, or roses.*

(On a Brass, also saved):

HERE ALSO LYES THE
BODY OF GEORGE GIBSON,
ESQR. SON OF THE ABOVE-
NAMED GEORGE GIBSON
MANY YEARS CAPTAIN IN
THE SERVICE OF HIS KING AND
COUNTRY, WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER
1763, IN THE 74TH YEAR OF HIS
AGE.

HATFIELD. Catharine¹ wife of George Hatfield, Vicar, 1774, aged 67. The Vicar, 1785, aged 67.

JOHNSON. (See ASHTON, above).

WHITAKER. (On a marble tablet against the South Pier, and facing East):

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE WHITAKER, Esq.² a native of this town, who died in his house in York, the 9th day of January 1812, aged 70 years. Also to the memory of TEMPERANCE his wife, who died May 31, 1819, aged 84 years. Their nephew, the Rev. John Whitaker, LL.B. erected this monument as a tribute of gratitude and esteem."

Arms. *Sable, a fess between three mascles argent with the same on an escutcheon of pretence.* Crest. *A horse passant argent.*

2. SOUTH CHANCEL, OR STREY'S CHAPEL.

ALEXANDER. "Beneath this stone are interred the remains of FANNY SEYMOUR, the beloved wife of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER of this place; she died at Doncaster, shortly after giving birth to a still-born male infant, on the 12th of December, 1835, in the 30th year of her age."

BARSTOW. (On a Brass, saved.) "HERE Lyeth The Body of Will^m. Barstow Late of Acombe Esq. who Departed This Life The 22^d Day of December 1741, Aged 72 years."

Arms. *Ermine, on a fess cotised sable three crescents.*

Crest. *On a wreath, a wolf's head erased.*

BARWICK. "(Robertus Barwick) **quondam Maior et Jenneta uxor ejus. Ille obiit 6 Augusti 1609. Illa 8 December 1603.**"³

[Robert Barwick, formerly Mayor, and Jennetta his wife. He died 6 Aug. 1609. She, 8 Dec. 1603.]

¹ Daughter of Thomas Hallows, of Glapwell, co. Derby. Hunter, S. Y. i. 178.

² Son of James Whitaker (who died 1763) and his wife Elizabeth Hawley, who were buried near the third pillar from the west end, in the North aisle. Temperance was daughter of John Whitaker, of Worksop, and first cousin to her husband George. Round the margin of D. Whitaker's gravestone was an older inscription to some ancient member of the Corporation.

³ This was round the margin of a flat stone once within the South Chancel, but afterwards removed into the

BASSETT. Mrs. Frances Bassett, 9 July, 1767, aged 53.¹

BEAUMONT. William Beaumont, Alderman, 1768, aged 31.

BIRD. (On a Brass under the font, saved):

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY
OF ANN Y^E LATE WIFE
OF THE REVEREND
JOHN BIRD, CLERK M.A.
RECTOR OF KIRK BRAMWITH
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK
SHE DEPARTED THIS
LIFE Y^E 3. OF NOV. IN Y^E
YEAR OF OUR LORD
1731, AGED 36.

BLYTHE. Samuel Blythe of Doncaster, 1674, aged 65. Jane, widow of Charles Blythe, senior, 1726, aged 62.

BOSVILE. Nicholas Bosvile, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, 1687. John Bosvile his elder brother, 1702, aged 53.

BRANSON. (On a carved mural Monument, in form of a niche, flanked with buttresses and surmounted by a canopy):

“ Near this place
are deposited the remains of
JOHN BRANSON, Esq. M.D. M.R.C.S.
One whose name
will long be remembered
in the Town and Neighbourhood
of DONCASTER :
where, during a medical career
of more than half a century,
it was his lot to be an instrument
in the hands of PROVIDENCE
of widely extended good.
He was for many years
a Magistrate, and twice Mayor,
of this Borough ;

churchyard. Dr. Sykes has no doubt that it relates to the parents of Sir Robert Barwick, Recorder, from the following entries in the parish register:—

“ 1583, June 20. Robert Barwick and Jennet Winter (married).

“ 1587, Dec. 2. Robert, son of Robert Barwick (bap.).

“ 1603, Dec. 9. Jennet, the wife of Robt. Barwick, Ald. (buried).

“ 1609, Aug. 6. Mr. Robert Barwick, Alderman (buried).”

¹ Wife of John Bassett, of Gainsborough. She was daughter of Frances Whitaker by a first husband Richard Broughton, of Balby, and grand-daughter of Daniel and Winifred Whitaker, in whose grave she was buried. Her mother, Mrs. Broughton, remarried the Rev. Jeremiah Fawkes, father of Francis Fawkes, the translator of Anacreon, &c.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.BRANSON—*continued.*

and, beside other
active and disinterested efforts
to promote the health and comfort
of its inhabitants,
to the Poor

he was a more especial Benefactor
by his exertions in establishing
The DISPENSARY.

In his treatment of disease
he was not less distinguished
by accuracy of discernment
and promptness of decision,
than by an energetic manner
and an extreme benevolence,
which attached to him
by ties of confidence and friendship
the affection of those
whom his skill relieved.

Born at STOKE-ALBANY,
in the county of NORTHAMPTON,
on the 21st day of February, 1759,
He closed, in Christian Faith and Hope,
a life of honourable toil
on the 3rd day of July, 1838.

To the Memory
of a most affectionate Husband,
and the best of Fathers,
this Monument is erected
by his Widow and Children,
in earnest but imperfect testimony
of their regret and love."

" In the same vault are deposited the remains of
MARIA,¹ his WIDOW,
who, in Faith and Hope, departed this life,
the 6th day of October, 1849,
aged 77.

Because I live, ye shall live also.—John xiv. 19."

(On a gravestone near the above):

James, son of John Branson, Surgeon. Feb. 28, 1800, aged 7 years.

¹ Daughter of James Jackson, of Doncaster, Alderman, who died 1797.

BROOKE. Thomas Brooke, of Dodworth, gent., 1712, aged 63. Frances, his widow, 1736, aged 84. Elizabeth, wife of William Brooke, alderman, 1743, aged 48. William Brooke, alderman, 1763, aged 69.

BURTON. "Near this place lieth interr'd the Body of JOHN BURTON, gent., an Alderman and twice Mayor of this Corporation, and Justice of the Peace, who departed this life on the 9th day of January, Anno Dom. 1718, aged 77 years. He was a person eminent for his consummate Virtue and Integrity, and strictly regular in all the actions of his life. *Serius aut citius Sedem properamus ad unam.*"

Arms.¹ *A tortoise erect, charged on its back with a tower triple-towered.*

Crest. *On a wreath, a tortoise erect.*

John Burton, gent., 1724, aged 30.

CAPPER. (Lost).

CARTWRIGHT. (At the side of the Tower Pier):

Alice, wife of Rev. Edmund Cartwright, M.A. Rector of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, born 1746, died 1785, leaving one son and four daughters. She was daughter of Richard Whitaker (junior), Alderman of Doncaster (and Mayor, 1730), who died 1765, aged 80 (and grand-daughter of Daniel and Winifred Whitaker).

CRAWSHAW. The lower part of a South window (nearest East) was filled by a Memorial in stained glass, erected by voluntary subscription as a token of respect, to Mr. John Crawshaw, Secretary to the Savings Bank. The design included the figures of the Prophets Joel and Obadiah. Over the former, on a scroll, "The Lord will be the hope of his people." Over the latter, "And the Kingdom shall be the Lord's." On the right, two angels: over the first, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." Over the other, "Remember the Kingdom prepared for you." On the left, two other angels: over the first, "Come, ye blessed children of my Father." Over the second, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." At the base this inscription, "**In memory of John Crawshaw, who died June 8th, 1851, aged 48 years.**"

DOBINSON. Thomas Dobinson of Carlisle, gent. 1750, aged 33.

ELLERKER. John Ellerker, gent. 1774, aged 82. Sybilla his wife, 1787, aged 84.

ELSTON. (See SAUNDERS *infra*).

FORMAN. (See SEATON).

GIBSON. Dillingham, son of Mr. George Gibson, 1695, aged 7 months.

GILL. Miss Cordelia Gill. The lower half of the middle South window, in four compartments, was filled with stained glass recently placed here, with an inscription at foot, "**In memory of Cordelia Gill, who died January 10th, 1851.**" It contained figures of the Prophets Ezekiel and Daniel, with legends over them, "The Lord is there," and "Thou shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the end of thy days." Over two angels in the side-lights, scrolls bearing, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," and "Their works do follow them."²

¹ In 1853 a gold seal-ring in good preservation, with these bearings well engraved, was found a foot under the surface of the ground by a workman laying pipes in St. James's Street (south). It is now in the possession of Mr. Charles Jackson. There is no doubt that it belonged to Mr. Burton above mentioned, but it does not appear that any grant of these arms was ever made either to him or to any other of the name.

² After the decease of this lady, who had been distinguished by much kind and charitable conduct during her lifetime, a memorandum was found in her hand-writing expressing a wish that, upon the morning of the Feast of Epiphany next after her death, the sum of £200 should be equally distributed amongst forty poor females, widows or spinsters, resident in Doncaster and members of the Church of England; regular communicants to be

GLEW. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Glew, 1707, aged 38.

GOODRICK. (Inscription lost.)

GOUGH. (Do)

GREEN. Elizabeth wife of Bethune Green and daughter of the late Mr. Vevers of Morwick, 1772, aged 33. Mildmay, son of Edward Green, 1705, aged 7 months.

HALL. In the upper part of a South window (nearest East) was a memorial in coloured glass, erected by Miss Mary Dale, "**In memory of George Hall,¹ who died December, 29th, 1850, aged 70 years.**" It contained figures of the Prophets Amos and Hosea. On the former, the scroll, "Prepare to meet thy God." On the latter, "O Grave, I will be thy destruction." On the right, two angels, with, "It is raised a spiritual body," and "It is raised in power." On the left, two more angels: on the first, "It is raised in glory," and "It is raised in incorruption." Mr. Hall was buried in Christ Church.

HAMMOND. (Lost.)

HARGREAVES. (Do.)

JACKSON. (On gravestones near the N.E. corner):

I. "This stone protects the remains of James Jackson, late an Alderman of this Borough, who departed this life the 11th October, 1797, aged 62 years.

Near this place lie the remains of William Partrick Jackson, eldest son of the above-named James Jackson, who died 5th May, 1771, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Also near this place lie the remains of John Jackson, third son of the above-named James Jackson, who died the 26th August, 1785, aged 15 years.

Also the remains of Mary Jackson,² relict of the above-named James Jackson, who died 27th day of May, 1810, aged 77 years."

II. "In memory of Freeman Henry Jackson, eldest son, who died March 18th, 1820, aged 18 years.

And of Frances Mary Jackson, second daughter, who died January 21st, 1815, aged 1 year.

The Children of James Jackson, Esquire,³ Alderman, who dying on the 14th day of March, 1821, aged 53 years, lies interred adjacent hereto."

preferred, and the money to be spent by them in aid of their necessities. This paper, though not legally imperative, as forming no part of her will, no sooner came under the notice of her nephew and executor the Rev. C. J. M. Mottram, Curate of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, than he signified his perfect willingness to carry it into effect; and not only this, but some others similarly left to his discretion, to the amount of nearly £1000. Upon the day appointed Mr. Mottram kindly attended in person, and at the conclusion of Divine Service the distribution was made in the chancel to thirty-three widows and seven spinsters, by the Rev. Dr Sharpe, the Vicar. An interesting account of the proceedings, with the names of the recipients, was printed in the Doncaster Gazette, January 9, 1852. She was buried near the north-east corner of the South Chapel.

¹ Mr. George Hall, by will (dated 26 April, 1845, and proved 4 Feb. 1851) desired the sum of £1200 Three per Cent. Consols to be purchased out of the residue of his personal estate, and the dividends arising therefrom to be distributed annually for ever as follows: £10 a-year to the Vicar and Churchwardens, to be given on St. Thomas's Day, in sums of five shillings each, to forty poor widows residing within the township of Doncaster. Of the remainder, one-third to the Dispensary, one-third to the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and one-third to the Doncaster National School; with provision for the application otherwise of the three last mentioned bequests, in case any of these institutions should be abandoned.

² She was daughter of John Partrick, of Doncaster, gent.

³ The father of the Author, to whose family the previous notices of this name refer.

JENNINGS. (Lost.)

KAY. On a marble tablet against the East wall, in the North corner, was an Inscription recording the important benefaction of Mr. QUINTIN KAY to the POOR OF DONCASTER. Some account of him and of his Charity will be found in the Appendix, page xxi. No. V.

LOCKWOOD. "In a vault near this Memorial lie the remains of JOSEPH LOCKWOOD, an Alderman of the Old and of the Reformed Corporation of Doncaster, in the former of which he was twice Mayor. He passed his life in honourable toil, and died beloved and regretted by his Family, and by an extensive circle of attached friends, on the 7th day of Feby. 1837, in the 79th year of his age.

Here also are interred the remains of ELIZABETH LOCKWOOD, wife of the above, who departed this life on the 2nd day of Jany. 1839, in the 78th year of her age. And of JOSEPH LOCKWOOD, their son, who died on the 2nd Feby. 1842, in the 57th year of his age."

MADAN. Sarah Thompson, daughter of the Rev. Martin Madan, 1825.

MARTIN. (Lost.)

MASSEY. (Do.)

MAWHOOD. John Mawhood, twice mayor, 1711, aged 62. Sarah, his wife, 1691, aged 40. William Mawhood, alderman, 1739, aged 36. Margaret, his wife, 1724, aged 36.

MELLISH.

"Hoc juxta Marmor
In Avorum Tumulo,
Depositæ sunt reliquiæ
EDVARDI MELLISH de Blyth Armigeri;
Viri, si quis alius, probi et honesti,
Utilis erat quoad vixit patriæ civis,
Quippe qui summâ cum æquitate,
Nec minori prudentiâ,
Justiciarii ad pacem
Perdiligenter functus est Munere.
Idem, paternæ in famulos Bonitatis,
Et perrare in pauperes Misericordiæ,
Necnon Hospitii antiqui,
Egregium reliquit opulentis Exemplum.
Infirmæ diù patiens valetudinis,
Vitæ satur, Deoque confidens,
Ob amabiles mores
Suis non immerito flebilis,
Obiit 2^{do}. die Jan^{rii}. A.D. 1757,
Æt. suæ 49.

Hic etiam jacet sepulta
Sara Mellish,
Supradicti Edwardi Mellish armigeri
Vidua.
Obiit die 29 Augusti 1781
Anno ætatis 78."

[Near this monument, in the grave of his ancestors, lie the remains of Edward Mellish of Blyth, Esq., a man of singular worth, and a useful member of society; who with equal impartiality and prudence diligently discharged the office of a Justice of Peace. To the wealthy he also left an excellent example of paternal kindness to his dependants, of charity to the poor, and of primitive hospitality. After long illness

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

MELLISH—*continued.*

patiently borne, content with the length of life allowed him, trusting in God, and deservedly lamented by his friends for his amiable disposition, he died 2 January, A.D. 1757, aged 49. Here also lies Sarah Mellish, his widow, who died 29 Aug. 1781, aged 78.]

“ GULIELMUS MELLISH¹
de Doncaster Arm.
hic jacet. Natus 31 Martii M.DC.V.
Pius, gratus, doctus;
uxori constans, liberis providens
et indulgens; indigentibus liberalis.
Denatus 3 die Aprilis anno salutis
M.DC.LXVII. per quam expectat hic
resurrectionem felicem.”

“ Hic etiam inhumatus jacet
Samuel Mellish Arm. Gulielmi filius;
qui obiit 23^o die Octobris
anno Dom. 1707, ætat. suæ 73.”

[Here lieth William Mellish of Doncaster, Esq. born 31 March, 1605. He was pious, learned, of pleasing manners, a faithful husband, a prudent and kind father, and liberal to the poor. He died 3 April, in the year of Redemption 1667: through which he now awaits a happy Resurrection.

Here also lieth Samuel son of Wm. Mellish, Esq., who died 23 October, A.D. 1707, aged 73.]

“ Juxta
hoc marmor
in lætam vitæ melioris spem
paterno tumulo accesserunt cineres
SAMUELIS MELLISH,² de Doncaster, Arm.
Qui
in patriæ commodum, imperii tranquillitatem,
et legis ornamentum, varia Justiciarii pacis, Vice-
prefecti regii, et Magistri in Cancellariâ extra-
ordinarii, munera, summâ fide et singulari
scientiâ, per multos annos excoluit.
Patrem
habuit Gulielmum Mellish de ead. Arm.
qui e vitâ excessit 3^{to} Aprilis An. 1667, æt. 63. Matrem
vero, Martham filiam Francisci Goldsmith, Lon-
dinensis, mortuam 4^{to} Julii 1684, cujus reliquias

¹ Son of Edward Mellish, of London, merchant. In 1666 he entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Yorkshire, being then aged 60 years. Arms allowed as above, but no crest entered. His wife Martha is there called daughter of *Samuel* Goldsmith. William Mellish's children were, Samuel (of the Inner Temple), the Recorder of Doncaster, Robert and William (Turkey merchants), and Anne wife of — Calcot, of London.

² Samuel Mellish was sworn Recorder 2nd Jan. 1688 (Court, B. 374), and held the appointment to 15th Aug. 1692, when at a public meeting it is stated that he was “excluded and debarred from the executing of the said office” (B. 397). His cousin Edward Mellish, Esq. built the mansion at Blythe, and died 10th Sept. 1703, being succeeded there by Joseph Mellish, Esq. son of the Recorder.

MELLISH—*continued.*

vicinum etiam recipit sepulchrum.

Uxorem

duxit, Johannem filiam Thomæ Prowse de
Hillersdon, in Com. Devon. Arm. natu quartam et cohæredem;
ex quâ

sex suscepit liberos; quorum tres adhuc superstites, Josephus,
qui in matrimonium accepit Dorotheam, Gulielmi Gore
Equitis Aurati, Senatoris Londinensis & celeberrimæ illius urbis
nuper prætoris, filiam natu maximam: Martha, Danieli
Baker de Pen in com. Buck. Arm. nupta: et Sarah,
solitudinis maternæ socia et solatium.

Obiit

23^{tio} Oct. 1707, æt. 74.

Arms. *Azure, two swans in pale argent between as many flanches ermine.* Crest. *Out of a ducal coronet or, a swan's head and neck argent.*

[Near this Tablet, and in his Father's grave, awaiting a happier existence, lie the remains of Samuel Mellish of Doncaster, Esq. who for many years discharged with great fidelity and skill the various duties of Justice of Peace, Deputy-Lieut., and Master-Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery: to the welfare of the public and the credit of the Laws. He was the son of Wm. Mellish, also of this place, Esq. who died 3 April, 1667, aged 63, by Martha, daughter of Francis Goldsmith of London, who dying 4 July, 1684, is buried in an adjacent grave. He married Johanna, fourth daughter and coheirress of Thomas Prowse of Hillersdon, co. Devon, Esq. by whom he had six children. Of these, three survived him: viz. Joseph, who married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir William Gore, Alderman and late Mayor of the City of London; Martha, wife of Daniel Baker, of Pen, in Co. Bucks, Esq.; and Sarah the companion and solace of her widowed mother. He died 23 Oct. 1707, aged 74.]

MOORE. To Mrs. Mary Anne Moore (wife of Mr. William Withers Moore of Doncaster, surgeon, and daughter of Francis Whalley, M.D. of Ripon).

In the upper part of the middle South window a stained glass memorial (by Mr. Wailes), consisting of the figure of the Prophet Jeremiah, with the words "There is hope in thine end," and of Ezekiel, with the scroll "The Lord is there." Over Angels in the side lights, "Glory to God," "Behold I come," "Good will towards men," and "Even so I come." At foot, "**In Memory of Mary Anne Moore; died 1850.**" She was buried at Marr.

PARKE. Capt. George Parke, of Doncaster, 1680, aged 58.

PARTRICK. (Near the East end.) "Under this stone lieth the body of William Partrick,¹ Esq^r., many years one of the Aldermen of this Borough. He departed this life the 21 Aug. 1779, aged 70 years."

PIGOT. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Pigot, 1765, aged 38. William Pigot, 1782, aged 53.

RAYNEY. Henry, son of Thomas Rayney, alderman, 1721, aged 4. Frances, wife of Thomas Rayney, alderman, 1739, aged 37.

¹ Mr. Partrick was one of the Justices, and twice Mayor of this Borough. He was a surgeon and apothecary, latterly in partnership with Mr. Henry Farrer. In acknowledgment of various assistance rendered by him, especially in adjusting some long-disputed accounts with the executors of Mr. Burden the Town Clerk, a silver cup of the value of twenty guineas was presented to him, having the arms of the Corporation and the following inscription:—"The gift of the Corporation of Doncaster to Mr. William Partrick, for his extraordinary services as a Member of that Body, A.D. 1758." This is now in the possession of Mr. C. Jackson.

RAYNEY—*continued.*

(On a Brass, recovered from the Fire): "Hic jacet THOMAS RAYNEY, generosus, ex priscâ familiâ Henrici Rayney de Tyers Hill¹ in parochiâ de Darfield oriundus. Maior hujus corporationis bis electus; officium Justiciarii Pacis per multos annos ornavit. Obiit 23^o Maii 1731, anno ætatis 63."

Arms. *Gules, two eagle's wings displayed conjoined in lure, tips downwards, ermine.*

Crest. *On a crown mural argent a lion's head or, pellettée sable, langued gules.*

[Here lieth Thomas Rayney, gentleman, descended from the ancient family of Henry Rayney, of Tyers Hill, in the parish of Darfield. He was twice chosen Mayor of this Corporation, and for many years meritoriously filled the office of Justice of the Peace. He died 23 May, 1731, in his 63rd year.]

ROPER. (Lost.)

SAUNDERS. The whole of the window nearest West, on the South side of this Chapel, had been recently filled (1852) with stained glass as a memorial of the Saunders and Elston families, at the expense of Mrs. Saunders, of Hall Gate, from a design by Mr. Wailes. In the four lights above the transom were, in the centre, figures of the Prophets Jonah and Micah. Over the former, "As Jonah was three days and three nights:" over the latter, "Depart, for this is not your rest." In the side-lights, Angels with scrolls, "Our Father which art in heaven," "Hallowed be thy Name," "Thy kingdom come," "Thy will be done." Underneath, **"This window is dedicated by Christiana Saunders to the memory of her parents, Thomas Elston and Mary his wife, and to her brothers and sisters, Ann, Thomas, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, John, and Eliza."**

In the lower half, in the centre, figures of the Prophets Nahum and Habakkuk: over the former, "The Lord is slow to anger and great in power;" over the latter, "The just shall live by his faith." In the side-lights, Angels with the continuing sentences of the Lord's Prayer. Underneath, **"Also to the memory of her husband, Captain Saunders, who died on the 31st day of July, 1834."**²

¹ See pedigree of Rayney, of Tyers Hill, Hunter's S. Y., ii. p. 120. The arms above mentioned were confirmed, and the crest granted, by Camden, *Clarenceux*, to John Rayney, of London, 16 March, 1619.

² In 1852, when the three South windows were filled with stained glass, a doorway on that side was blocked up. Inscriptions relating to the following BENEFACTIONS founded by William Elston and his sister Mrs. Saunders were on a marble tablet in the Chapel:—

THE ELSTON CHARITY.—William Elston, of Doncaster, Esquire, by his will dated the 28th December, 1829, directed his executors to invest, and they invested accordingly, upon security of the Corporation of Doncaster, so much money as would purchase an annuity of ten pounds a-year for ever to be by the Churchwardens in this parish wholly expended in the purchase of beef and bread-meal on the day next before Christmas Day in each year, and by them distributed in equal proportions to thirty poor aged widows of the Town of Doncaster, who should not at the time of such distribution be in the receipt of any pension or charitable donation from any other person or from any fund whatever.

THE SAUNDERS CHARITY.—Christiana Saunders, of Doncaster, widow, sister of the above William Elston, out of the abundance with which Providence had blessed her, gave the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Doncaster the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, on trust to pay twenty pounds, being interest at four per cent. unto the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish Church of Saint George in Doncaster, to be by the said Vicar and Churchwardens distributed equally at Christmas Eve in each year in beef and flour to thirty poor widows and twenty poor spinsters resident in the Town of Doncaster, of good reputation and moral conduct. The recipients to be annually nominated by this benevolent lady during her life, and after her death by the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of St. George's Parish in Doncaster for ever.

SEATON. Kitty, daughter of Gervas Seaton, alderman, 1786, aged 16. Elizabeth, relict of Gervas Seaton, alderman, 1791, aged 52. William, eldest son of Mr. Justice¹ (Robert) Seaton, 1742, aged 37. Frances, wife of William Seaton, 1766, aged 47. Jane, daughter of Gervas Seaton, alderman, 1784, aged 21. Mary, wife of William Forman, esq., of Maize-hill, Greenwich, Kent, 10 Nov. 1804, aged 39. Elizabeth Seaton, her sister, 2nd April, 1802, aged 38. Robert Seaton, alderman and justice of the peace, 1759, aged 80. Gervas Seaton, alderman, 1779, aged 62. Thomas Seaton, alderman, 1800, aged 83. Robert, son of Robert Seaton, alderman, 1707. Frances, his daughter, 1758. Sarah, daughter of Gervas Seaton, alderman, 1783, aged 11. Thomas Seaton Forman, esq., of Pippbrook House, Dorking, Surrey, son of the above William and Mary Forman, who departed this life at Pisa, in Italy, 30th December, 1850, aged 59. (*For the pedigree of Seaton, see next page.*)

SHAW. Richard Shaw, Alderman and Justice, 1730, aged 78.

SHEPPARD. (Lost.)

SKELTON. Miss Skelton, 1764.

SLACK. (Lost.)

SLAUGHTER. Samuel Slaughter, gent. 1746, aged 50.

SMITH. (Lost.)

SOWERBY. (On a Brass preserved):

“Here lies inter'd in hopes of a happy Resurrection, LIEUT. GENERAL JAMES SOWERBY of the Royal Regt. of Artillery, who departed this life July the 21st, Anno Do. 1811. Also ELEANOR SOWERBY, who died the 11th of Jany. and was inter'd on the 17th of Jany. 1826. They left issue MARY FRANCES FRANK and JEMIMA ELEANOR HODGSON, both living 1833.”

STREY. MONUMENT OF JOHN STREY. (See Pl. VIII. fig. 4, and Pl. IX. F. G.)

This tomb, originally under the East Window of this chapel, was altar-shaped, the sides panelled, in quatrefoils filled with shields of arms. The overlying slab of Purbeck marble had been covered with brasses, of which nothing remained but the sockets of three figures, a male and two females, with labels issuing from the mouth; and an oblong plate for the inscription at the foot. At each corner of the slab a rose; and over the head of the principal personage the triangular emblem of the Holy Trinity. It had formerly been surmounted by a richly worked stone canopy, on which were the following arms:—

1. STREY. *Sable, on a chevron engrailed argent, between three lion's heads erased or, as many cinquefoils gules.*

2. HOPTON. *Argent, two bars sable, each charged with three mullets of six points or: an annulet for difference.*

3. STREY impaling HOPTON.

4. THORNHILL. *Gules, two bars gemelles and a chief argent.*

Guided by the heraldry, Mr. Hunter² has fixed its age. John Strey of Doncaster,³

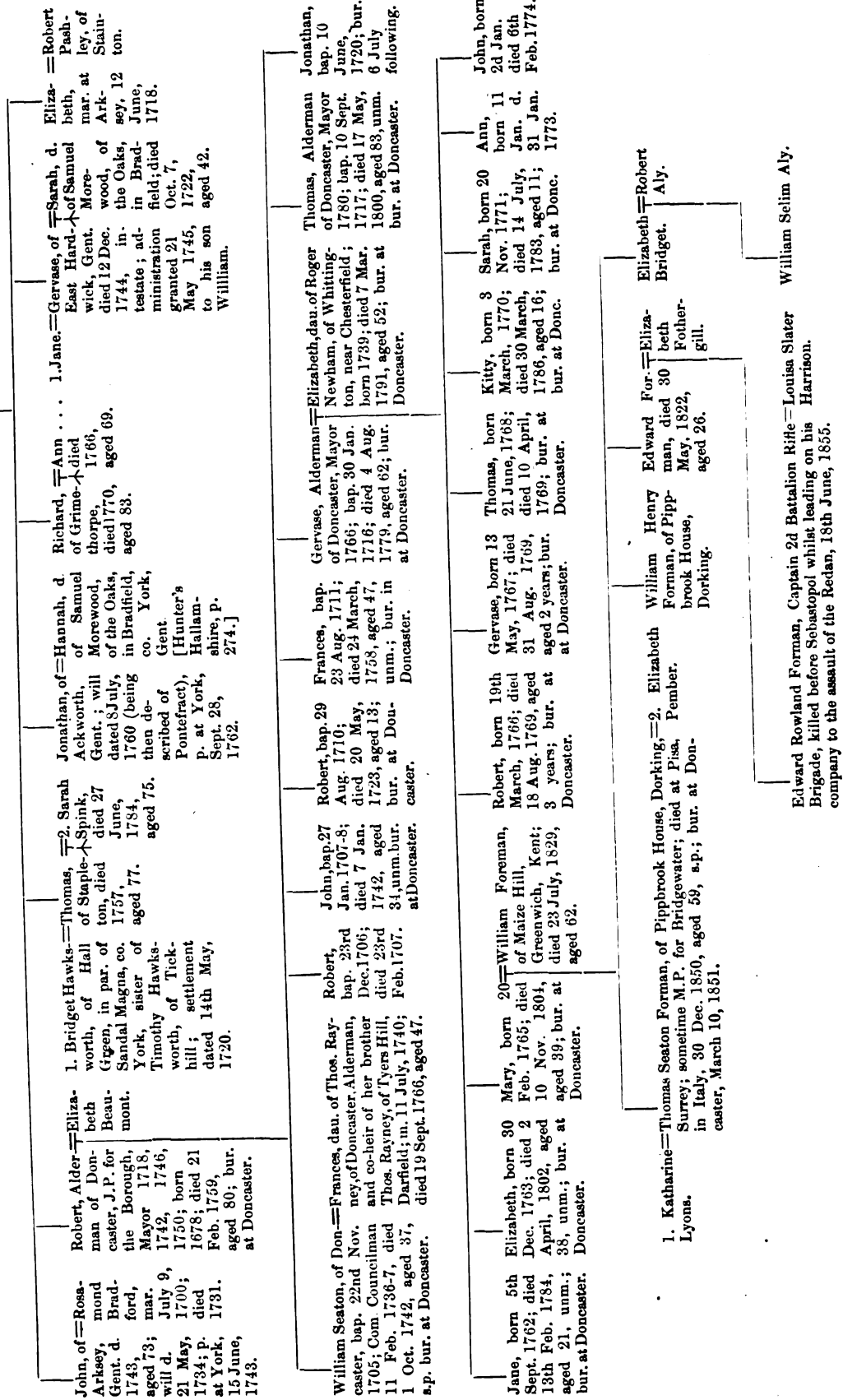
¹ By the charters of the town, under the old municipal regime, besides the Mayor and Recorder, the three senior Aldermen were Magistrates for the borough and soke of Doncaster, and the latter were usually styled “Mr. Justice,” to distinguish them from the rest of the Aldermen. (See Milier, p. 188.)

² S. Y., i. 41.

³ A Thomas Strey was Mayor of Doncaster 1509 (Miller, 169); Robert Strey, a Chaplain, 1525, at Sprotborough (S. Y., i. 348). The name occurs still further back. In an old Latin title-deed of temp. Henry III. (1216—1272), “Amabilla dau. of Robert de Brampton, and widow of Reginald son of Wm. de Strie, quit-claimed, &c., to Michael de Brampton her brother all her estate in some land and buildings belonging to the Town of Doncaster which William de Warmsworth, Chaplain, gave to the Abbey and Convent of Roche, lying

PEDIGREE OF SEATON OF DONCASTER.

Robert Seaton, of Grimthorpe Hall, in par. of Felkirk, co York, Gent. marr. at Armthorpe (being Theodosia dau. of then described as of Blithe) Jan. 31, 1669; died at East Hardwicke 23 Dec. 1716, aged 78; will dated 28 June, 1711, 1st codicil 6 Sept. 1712, 2d cod. 30 Sept. 1715.



STREY—*continued.*

between the 8th and 21st years of Henry VIII. married Alice daughter of Sir Roger Hopton of Swillington, whose family was connected with the Thornhills of Fixby. The canopy contained a receptacle rudely shaped like a coffin, in which in 1804 there were, according to Miller, p. 84, some bones and a skull. But an interment in such a situation would scarcely have been permitted. During the repairs of the Church in 1825 the canopy was destroyed, and the tomb itself removed to the south-east corner. The lower part survived the Fire.

STUART. James, son of James Stuart, 1762, aged 15. James Stuart, 1781, aged 68. Elizabeth, his wife, 1784, aged 70.

SWAN. (Lost.)

THACKERAY. (Do.)

TURBUTT. "Here lies the body of Mary, wife of Richard Turbutt, by whom she left John and Richard. She was daughter and heir¹ to John Revell, Esq. of Oxon,² in Derbyshire. She died July the 9th, Anno 1724, aged 38.

Richard, the son of Richard Turbutt, died the 29th of July, 1725, aged 2 years."

Arms. *Quarterly, first, . . . three turbots . . . (TURBUTT); second, . . . on a bend . . . three boar's heads erased . . . (DRIFFIELD); third as second, fourth as first; impaling, Ermine,³ on a chevron . . . three trefoils . . . ; all within a border engrailed . . . (REVELL), and the latter coat on an escutcheon of pretence.*

Crest. *On a wreath, a dexter naked arm embowed holding a trident.*

"Here lies the body of Mary Anne Turbutt, the daughter of Richard Turbutt, Esq. who died the 30th of April, 1740, aged 11 months.

Also the body of Frances Turbutt, 2nd wife of Richard Turbutt, Esq. who died the 27th of Feb^r. 1741. Also the body of Richard Turbutt, who died the . . . of Sept^r. 1758, aged 68 years.

They left issue, one son and two daughters, William, Frances, and Eleanor."

Arms. . . *Three turbots . . . within a border ermine,⁴ (TURBUTT); impaling . . . ten torteauxes, and a label of six (? three) points (BABINGTON).*

TWIST. (Lost.)

VINCENT. Mary, daughter of John Vincent of Barnbro' Grange, Esq. 12th Sept. 1726.

WALKER. Elizabeth, wife of William Walker, Alderman, and daughter of Francis Burton⁵ of Dronfield, co. Derby, May . . . 4. Mr. John Walker . . . 7 ber, 1727, aged 63.

between the ground of "Geva de Castello" and the lane [*Church Lane*] leading from the street of the Franciscans [*French Gate*] towards St. George's Church, &c. Witnesses, Peter de Wadworth, Reginald de Ketelburgh, Peter de Rossington, &c."

¹ That is, co-heir: the other daughter and co-heir married William Woodyeare, Esq. of Crookhill, the great-grandfather of the Rev. John Fountain Woodyeare Woodyeare, now of Crookhill.

² Ogston.

³ The field in the arms of Revell should be *argent*.

⁴ The "*border ermine*," sometimes used by this family, has been discontinued as probably incorrect, in a recent emblazonment of the arms of Gladwin Turbutt, Esq. of Ogston. (Ex inf. G. T.)

⁵ See Pedigree of Burton of Dronfield, in Hunter's Hallamshire, 236, 237. Francis Burton was youngest son of Thomas Burton, of Fanshaw Gate, in Dronfield, and High Sheriff of Derbyshire 1669. By his first wife Anne dau. of Thos. Wright, of Unthank, Gent., he had female issue only, one of whom was this Elizabeth, bapt. at Dronfield, 2nd June, 1663.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

WEBSTER. John Webster, gent. a Proctor in the Spiritual Court at York, 1708, aged 47.

WHITAKER. Daniel Whitaker,¹ twice Mayor, 1729, aged 80. Winifred his wife, 1726, aged 72. James, son of Alderman Daniel Whitaker, 1720, aged 38.

WITHERS. "H. S. P.

EDMUNDUS WITHERS:

Rev^{di} Thomæ Withers nuper de Halton

in agro Lancastriensi filius;

Scholæ publicæ in hoc oppido per triginta annos magister,

simul et ecclesiæ de Owston in proximo hic vicarius.

Homo,

ad idoneam utriusque muneris administrationem

egregie formatus et instructus:

sive in uno,

sagacitatem ac diligentiam

æquitatem animi et exemplar morum requiris;

sive in altero,

doctrinam affabilitate,

simplicitate prudentiam,

fidem primævam pietate gratâ

conditam respicis, et commendatam.

Vita, fatendum, satis fuit operosa,

sed ferendo fortiter efficit levem.

Sors humilis videatur, sed affatim locupletavit

frugi, providus, sui que victor animus:

et inanes hujus ævi brevis voluptates

immortalium expectatione maturè commutavit.

Obiit Aug. 9, 1774, æt. 70.

Uxorem duxit

Saram, Johannis Burton Arm. filiam,

quæ octo circiter annos prius defuncta

juxta requiescit.

Quorum conjunctim memoria

hoc marmor sacratum posuit

Gulielmus Withers Fr. Fil.

Anno 1750."

Arms. *Argent, a chevron sable between three crescents gules.*

[Edmund Withers, son of the Rev. Thomas Withers, late of Halton, co. Lanc., for 30 years master of the public school in this town; also vicar of the neighbouring church of Owston. He was excellently qualified for the proper discharge of both duties,—exhibiting in the one, sagacity, industry, evenness of mind,

¹ Daniel Whitaker, Mayor in 1696 and 1711, (brother to Richard Whitaker, buried in the North Aisle, 1733), is believed to have come out of Essex. His niece Miss Whitaker, lived at Lowton Hall, in that county. He gave, in 1721, to the Church one of the large Communion Service books in use at the time of the Fire. His son Richard (called "junior" in the Corporation Records, Richard the uncle, just mentioned, being "senior,") gave another in 1729. Winifred, wife of Daniel Whitaker, was daughter of Edward Shepperd, of Doncaster, Alderman.

WITHERS—*continued.*

and good moral example; in the other, a pleasing combination of learning with affability, of prudence with simplicity, and of primitive faith with unaffected piety. Laborious indeed were his occupations; but by patient resolution they became easy. Humble as might seem his lot, he yet gave dignity to it by the energy of his mind, by carefulness, prudence, and self-possession; and, dying on August 9th, 1744, aged 70, he passed from the unsubstantial pleasures of this life in the prospect of joy everlasting. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John Burton, Esq., who died about eight years before him, and is buried near this place. To their united memory this stone is erected by his brother's son, William Withers, 1750.]¹

WORDSWORTH. Mr. Thomas Wordsworth, of Doncaster, grocer, 1667, aged 35.

3. NORTH CHANCEL.

ALDER. Mrs. Elizabeth Alder, Dec. 15, 1753.

ARTHUR. 1. "Here lie the Bodies of John Arthur of Doncaster, Gent. and Catharine his wife, sole daughter of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of Martin Sands in Cheshire. He dyed 27 Feb^r. 1715, aged 69 years. She dyed 31 March, 1731, aged 83. Also four of their children—John, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Boynton. Catherine Arthur, Junior, 3rd Apl. 1748."

2. Sacred to the Memory of John Arthur, Gentleman, who dyed the 24th Dec^r. 1740, at. 59.

Underneath this stone lie the Remains of Ruth, wife of the above named John Arthur, ob. 5 Dec. 1779, at. 78.

Here lyes y^e Body of John the dear and only son of Mr. John Arthur. He dyed the 11th April, anno Dom. 1725, in the 17th year of his age.

3. Near this stone lie the remains of JOHN ARTHUR, Esq. formerly of the Middle Temple, in the county of Middlesex, and late of this place, only surviving son of William Arthur, late of Wadworth in this county, Esq. who died the second day of Nov^r. in the year 1773, aged 63.

¹ Some curious extracts from a Register kept in Latin by Mr. E. Withers during the time that he was Master of the Grammar School, were published in the Doncaster Gazette of August 22, 1851, by Mr. Oswald Allen Moore, of York, into whose possession the volume had come by family connection. It commenced, "Nomina Puerorum in Scholam Doncastriensem initiatorum, a quo tempore ego primum ibi Didascalus, Kalendis Februarii, A.D. 1705-6.—E. W.," and contained, in fact, a complete list of his scholars, the date of their admission, and (in most instances) their subsequent destination; as well as an account of the total receipts from the school during his tenure of it. He was appointed Feb. 1706, and resigned November, 1737. Besides the scholars from the town he had several private pupils of most of the county families of the neighbourhood, and some from a greater distance. Amongst the names are Hollis Pigot afterwards Vicar; Richard Woodyear, of Crookhill, afterwards Vicar of Hutton Bushel; Bryan Cooke, Recorder of Doncaster; Thomas Bright, of Badsworth, whose daughter married the Marquis of Rockingham; Francis Frank, of Campsall, D.C.L. Commissary and Official for the Archdeaconry of Suffolk; Sir Edward Simpson, of Fishlake, Knight, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; Henry Bland, son of the former Master who had been appointed Head Master of Eton College; Beaumont Whitehead, Vicar of Arksey; and Charles and James Maçe, of London; a name connected with Doncaster by Southey in "The Doctor." William Withers, the nephew by whom the tablet was erected, was Rector of Tankersley for 11 years, and died in 1711.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

ARTHUR—*continued.*

Likewise the remains of Sarah, Relict of the above John Arthur, who departed this life July 4th, 1800, aged 86 years."

Arms. *Gules, a chevron between three organ rests or.* Crest. *A Pelican, vulned, feeding her young.*¹

BINGLEY. Ann, daughter of Mr. John Bingley of Bolton, 1722, aged 5½.

BRADSHAW.

" M. S.

GEORGII BRADSHAW,² Armigeri,
hujusce municipii propratoris;
qui pro-avorum de Bradshaw-hall
in agro Derbiensi,
longo ordine tam in regis
quam in patriæ emolumentum
honeste degentium,
agmen claudit.

Vir

in sermonibus miscendis
comis et facetus:
in litibus dirimendis
sagax et integer:
in legibus exequendis
fidus et intrepidus.
Uxorem duxit Elenam,
Roberti Roper de East-Derby,
in comitatu Lancastriensi, generosi,
filiam unicam,
ex quâ suscepit filium
in ipso vitæ limine abreptum.
Obiit Dec. 23, A.D. 1735,
Ætatis suæ 52.
Marmor hoc extrui curavit
Elena
in officii conjugalis monumentum."

Arms. *Argent, two bendlets between as many martlets sable.* (BRADSHAW.) *On an escutcheon of pretence, Per fess a pale on each piece of the first three antelope's heads (colours defaced).* (ROPER.)

¹ The Arthurs appear to have used another coat of arms besides this, viz. a chevron between three Irish brogues, of which there is an old silver seal in the possession of the Author's family, said to have belonged to them. In a deed signed by John Arthur, of Doncaster, 1684, this coat is used impaling six bars. In another by Wm. Arthur of Wadworth, 1720, it impales two bars for Mainwaring

² Mr. Bradshaw was chosen Recorder of Doncaster, 16 Dec. 1707. He appears to have settled in Doncaster in 1722, as on the 20th Aug in that year there is an order of the Corporation "to wait upon George Bradshaw, Esq their Recorder, who had lately come to reside in the town; and that four dozen of wine be sent in to be drunk at the time of their visit." On the 31st March, 1732, he purchased of William and John Arthur the house on the east side of High Street, now known as the Doncaster Bank, which his nephew and heir, Pierce Galliard, Esq. sold, in 1758, to Charles Eyre, Esq. (See his descent, Hunter's S. Y., ii. p. 180).

BRADSHAW—*continued.*

[Sacred to the Memory of George Bradshaw, Recorder of this Borough, the last of an ancient family, of Bradshaw Hall, in the county of Derby, who served their king and country in a long and honourable succession. He was courteous and witty in conversation, sagacious and upright in the arbitration of disputes, faithful and fearless in the execution of the laws. He married Ellen, only daughter of Robert Roper, of East Derby in co. Lancaster, gentleman, and by her had an only son, of whom he was deprived at an early age. He died Dec. 23, A.D. 1735, aged 52. This monument was erected in token of affection by Ellen his widow.]

CARVER. Elizabeth Carver, April 1800, aged 70.

COOKE. (On South Wall.)

"Near this place lyeth the body of Sarah the wife of Mr. BRIAN COOKE of Doncaster, sole child to Mr. Henry Ryley of the same. She dyed about her age of forty-eight, anno Dom. 1647. And of Brian Cooke, of Wheatley, Esqr. her eldest son. He dyed aboute the age of 40, anno Dom. 1660. And of Diana, wife of Henry Cooke of Wheatley, ye fourth son of the said Sarah, and daughter to Anthony Butler, of Coates, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. And of Brian Cooke and Jane Cooke, eldest son and daughter of the said Henry and Diana Cooke. And of Jane Nevile, daughter to George Nevile of Thorney in the county of Nottingham, Esquire, grand-child of the said Sarah Cooke, by Sarah her third daughter. This was erected by Sir G^o Cooke, A^o 1682."

Arms. *Or, a chevron gules between two lions passant guardant sable (COOKE);¹ impaling, Or, a fess between three crosses pattée fitchée sable (RYLEY).*

There was also on a flat stone adjacent to the above monument, to the memory of Diana, wife of Henry Cooke, a shield, COOKE impaling BUTLER . . . on a chevron between three demi lions passant guardant, crowned . . ., as many covered cups . . . Crest. A demi lion ducally gorged issuant from a mural crown.

CROMWELL. Brabazon Cromwell, Esq. 1776, aged 32. Catherine Cromwell, 1794, aged 48.

DUJON.

"Hic jacet PATRICIUS DUJON
hujus ecclesiae per 22 annos
bonus pastor et fidelis; obiit
26^o die Decembris 1728,
Annos natus 57."

[Here lyeth Patrick Dujon, for 22 years the good and faithful Pastor of this Church. He died 26 Dec. 1728, aged 57 years.]

ELLIS. Monument of Thomas Ellis, Founder of St. Thomas's Hospital.

This stood in the north-west corner of the North Chancel (under a window, but obscured by the wooden staircase leading to the gallery above), within the Early Arch described above, p. 11.

The first monument erected to Thos. Ellis, soon after his decease, by direction of his will, "near St. Thomas's Altar in our Lady Quire," usually considered to have been this North Chapel, had long since disappeared; but part of it was found under the Chancel floor after the Fire. (See Pl. VIII. fig. 2.) The inscription, which was imperfect, alludes to his Hospital:

✠ "Hic jacet Thomas Ellis nup: de Doncast: q. . . nozem Dei unam
. s vocatam St. Thomas idem Thomas obiit
Anno Dni M.D.LX . . . do. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen."

¹ These arms, with a crest, were confirmed to this Brian Cooke, therein described of Doncaster, Gentleman, by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy, 27 Aug. 1635.

ELLIS—*continued.*

The original monument having been injured, or for some other reason put out of the way, another was erected to him, of the date of James I. (seen in the Woodcut No. 3, p. 11), with the following inscription,¹ which is merely a translation of the older one, then probably more perfect :—

*“ Here lyes Thomas Ellis,
Late of Doncaster, gentleman and alderman,
Who, in honour of God, founded one hospital in the same towne for the poore, called
ST. THOMAS' HOUSE THE APOSTLE,
Which Thomas dyed the XV day of the moneth of July, A. D. M.DLXII.
On whose soule Jesu have mercy. Amen.”*

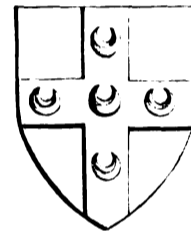
This having become obliterated, another slightly differing from it was substituted; in which the 17th day of July (the day on which he was buried, see Par. Reg.) was by mistake cut upon it, instead of the 15th, the day on which he died :—

“ Here lyeth the body of Thomas Ellis, late of Doncaster, Alderman, five times Mayor of the same: who for the honour of God built an hospital for the Poor called St. Thomas the Apostle. He died the 17 of July, 1562. Go and do likewise. Luke 10th, v. 37.”

The tomb was altar-shaped, of freestone; and on the panels were cut shields, all bearing the arms of Ellis—*On a cross five crescents*; without colour.

When this part of the Church was wanted for the Organ, Ellis's tomb was removed to the South-East corner.

On a large marble tablet against the eastern wall of the South Chancel (see in Plate VIII. over the tomb No. 4), was inscribed the Schedule of Estates belonging to the Hospital; situate in Doncaster, Balby, Hexthorpe, Warmsworth, Wheatley, Branton alias Brampton in the parish of Cantley, and High Ellers. Of this, with the changes that have taken place since it was erected, a copy will be found in a short account of the Founder and his Hospital in the “Appendix,” page xv. No. IV.



25. ELLIS.

EYRE. George Eyre, Esq. Captain in the Horse Guards, 1761, aged 64. Phæbe his wife, 1717, aged 84.

1. “Near this place are interred the remains of CHARLES EYRE, M.D. fourth son of Gervas Eyre, late of Rampton, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. who practised the duties of his profession in this town near thirty years with reputation and success; and departed this life, Aug. the 2d, 1763, in the 64th year of his age.

Also the remains of Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John Fountayne, late of Melton, in this county, Esq. who survived her husband only a few weeks, departing this life the 26th of Sept. 1763, aged 51 years.

Their only surviving son Anthony Fountayne Eyre, in grateful acknowledgment of their parental care and affection, caused this memorial of them to be placed here.”

Arms. *Argent, on a chevron sable three quatrefoils or (EYRE); impaling, Argent, a fess gules between three elephant's heads coupéd sable (FOUNTAYNE).*

2. “ELIZABETH EYRE, daughter of Charles Eyre, M.D. by Elizabeth daughter of John Fountayne, Esq. of Melton, died at Bristol, Sept. 23, 1761, in the 20th year of her age, and lies interred in Clifton Church. Her form and address rendered her amiable to all; but the

¹ Miller, p. 81.

EYRE—*continued.*

endowments of her mind were only known to her more intimate acquaintance. She was a devout Christian and dutiful daughter, generous and charitable; she could not see distress without contributing her mite. Modest, good-natured, chearful, and ingenious; affable to all, but delicate in the choice of intimates; reserved, but entertaining; never fond of showing her superior knowledge. An enemy to slander, she never heard another censured without pain; unblameable herself she thought others so. Thus adorned she lived beloved and died lamented by all, particularly by her fond and mournful parents.

3. SUSANNA EYRE, wife of the Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, of Barnborough in this county, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Kenric Prescott, D.D. Master of Catherine Hall, in the University of Cambridge, died the 2nd of November, 1776, aged 27 years, and was interred near this place. Adorned with every female virtue, she acquired the esteem of all who knew her; possessed the tenderest affections of her friends, and was her husband's treasure and delight; who, unable to pay the tribute due to her merit, can only indulge his own affliction by erecting this plain monument to her memory.

Also the body of the above-mentioned Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, who died Feb. 14th, 1794, aged 48 years."

HAMILTON. "Walter Hamilton, merchant, of Edinburgh, who died in 1667, at Alderman Marshall's house, on his journey to London."

HAMMERSLEY. "Here lyeth the Body of Hugh Hammersley, gent. who departed this life 2th December, 1757, aged 50 years. Also Hugh his son dyed December the 31th, 1746.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Hugh Hammersley, gent. who departed this life the 11th of March, 1759, aged 39 years.

Here lyes Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Hugh Hammersley, who departed this life the 27th August, 1734, aged 23 years.

And also Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary, three of her children by the said Hugh Hammersley."

HAWLEY. Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Joseph Hawley, of Sheffield, 1733, aged 67. John Hawley, Esq., alderman,¹ 1785, aged 61. Mrs. Mary Hawley, 1790, aged 78.

JACKSON.

"M. D.

Elihu Jackson,
MDCCXXX."

JAQUES. Samuel, son of John Jaques, 1745, aged 2. Mary, wife of John Jaques, 1746, aged 34.

MAINWARING. A child, and Elizabeth widow of Captain Mainwaring, 12th Oct. 1746, aged 69.

MAISTERSON. Mrs. Mary Maisteron, daughter of H. Maisteron, Esq., of Nantwich, in Cheshire, 16 Jan. 1795, aged 67.

MILLER.

"In memory

of Elizabeth, wife of Edward Miller,
Doctor in Music.

She was born August 8th, 1745:

she died August 14th, 1773.

Also of her three daughters

Elizabeth, Mary, and Lois,

¹ A good half-length portrait of him, in the official scarlet robe and chain of the Mayor, is now in the possession of his great-grandson Mr. J. R. Hawley, of this town.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

MILLER—*continued.*

And of her third son
 Thomas, a midshipman, who was shipwrecked
 in the Halsewell on the rocks of Purbeck.
 These children all died in the bloom of youth.
 Also EDWARD MILLER, Mus. D.,¹
 who died Sept. 13th, 1807, aged 72 years;
 nearly 52 years Organist of this Church;
 author of "Improvement in Psalmody,"
 "History of Doncaster," &c. &c.
 After having served the world for many years,
 at last he strove to serve his God;
 and there is hope that, by sincere repentance
 and a lively faith
 in the crucified Redeemer, he died in peace.
 Farewell, farewell, ye much-loved kindred dust!
 One mourner's left to rear the votive bust;
 But soon conjoined we'll hail the happy shore,
 And mingling souls again will part no more!"

NAISH.

" M.

EDVARDI NAISH,
 Natu Sarisburiensis,
 Re Chirurgicâ in quâ
 præ aliis enituit Eboracensis."

[In memory of Edward Naish, a native of Salisbury, but a distinguished medical practitioner at York.]

NEALE. Nancy, wife of John Neale, of Doncaster, 1784, aged 29. John Neale, Esq., 1790, aged 37.
 John Washington Neale, Esq., their son, died at Wakefield, 1805, aged 23.

SCORAH. (Partly hidden by a seat.)

" Hic jacet Corp
 SCORAH nuper de
 . enerosi qui m
 . ndecimo die"

Half the following coat of arms was also visible: "*On a saltire five cinquefoils.*"²

STEAD. James Stead, timber merchant, June 6, 1838, aged 53.

STOPFORD.

" JACOBUS STOPFORD,
 natu Eboracensis,
 Vicarius de Wadworth,
 mortuus cœlebs 2^o die Decembris,
 anno 1703, ætatis 35^o,
 subter jacet inhumatus."

[Here lieth buried James Stopford, a native of York, Vicar of Wadworth, died unmarried 2nd Dec. 1703, aged 35.]

¹ For some account of him, see under "Organists," p. 59.

² [SCORAH of Hertfordshire.—*Burke.*] An Emanuel Scorah founded an Annual Sermon at Doncaster. But a different shield is assigned to him in the pedigrees.

THWAITES. James Thwaites, postmaster of Doncaster, 1720, aged 77.

TOPHAM.

“*Memoriæ Sacrum*
 EDWARDI TOPHAM,¹ Armigeri;
 qui Etonæ puer,
 juvenis apud Cantabrigienses
 in Collegio SS. Trinitatis,
 bonis literis operam navavit:
 per plures postea annos,
 civilibus undis mersatus, nec tamen obrutus,
 in villam suam tandem ceu portum
 se recepit;
 ibique, urgente senecta, extinctus est
 VI cal. Maii, A.D. MDCCCXX:
 annum agens
 sexagesimum nonum.
 H. P. C.
 gener ejus I. F. FOORD BOWES.”

[Sacred to the memory of Edward Topham, Esq., who first at Eton and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, was distinguished for scholarship. Having subsequently for several years engaged, though without injury, in the excitement of public life, he retired at last to his own country-house, and there under the weight of years died April 27, 1820, aged 69. This Tablet was erected by his son-in-law I. F. Foord Bowes.]

¹ Major Edward Topham died, not as the inscription states, at his own country house, but at the house of his sister, the late Mrs. Walton, in Doncaster. He was the son of Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties and Judge of the Prerogative Court at York. On leaving Cambridge he got a commission in the 2nd troop of Horse Guards, in which he rose to the rank of Major. With considerable literary talent and pleasant social manners, he became a character. A notice of him occurs in the *Retrospective Review* (ix. 141), in an article upon *The Life of John Elwes, the Miser*: “Major Topham, the biographer of one of the greatest misers that ever perished of excessive gold, was, in his day, an active officer, an agreeable companion, and a keen sportsman. He received the approbation of the King for the high state of discipline to which he raised the troop over which he commanded; and in consequence of his military reform was caricatured in his time as “*The Tip-Top Adjutant*,” in all the shop-windows. Horne Tooke, George Colman the elder, Wilkes, Jerningham, and Jekyll, were amongst his companions. He is further described as a successful writer of prologues, &c. His first publication was “*Letters from Edinburgh*;” then followed some farces, and at length a paper called “*The World*.” It was during connexion with this paper that he wrote *The Life of John Elwes*. The interest which the public took in the portions periodically given to them induced him to gather the pieces together, and send forth a smart profitable pamphlet which amused a wide circle of English readers at the time, whilst it preserved the curious memory of a miser in the spirit of pleasant prose. Horace Walpole used to say of this little book that it was the best collection of genuine anecdote he knew. It passed through eleven editions.” Soon after this, the Major retired to his house called *The Wold Cottage*, in the parish of Thwing, near Bridlington in Yorkshire, where he became a successful breeder of greyhounds. The fame of a wonderful dog called *Snowball*, the champion, in its kind, of all England, has not yet altogether passed away. The Major also wrote an account of a meteoric stone which fell upon his estate, *An Address to Edmund Burke, Esq.*, and *Observations on the Scotch Nation*. The Latin inscription above, was from the pen of his neighbour at Hunmanby, Archdeacon Wrangham.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

TOWNSHEND.

“ Under this stone
lieth the remains of a
GOOD WOMAN
Mary Ann Townshend¹
who departed this life
April 12th, 1769.”

TYERS.

“ Here lyeth y^e
Body of Benj. Tyers
Gent. who died y^e 4th of
April, 1744, aged 60.
. . . . the body of Sarah Tyers
. . . . 8th December, 1757, aged 82.”

WADE. “ M. S. Hic situm est Quicquid Mortale fuit Matronæ Lectissimæ Integerrimæ Piissimæ SARÆ filiae quidem Gulielmi Bassett, Generosi, Municipii hujus nuper Incolæ: Conjugis autem longe Dilectissimæ Gulielmi Wade hinc Danocastrensis, Qui ex illâ suscepit quinque Filias, Tres etiamnum superstites, Duas quæ Fato functæ, Hoc loci sepultæ conquiescunt. Obijt 30^{mo}. Novemb. 1721. Anno Ætat. Suæ 38^{vo}.”

[Here lie the mortal remains of a Lady of singular piety and goodness, Sarah daughter of Wm. Bassett, gent., late a resident in this town, and the beloved wife of Wm. Wade of Doncaster: by whom she had five daughters, of whom two lie buried here; three survived her. She died 30 Nov. 1721, in her 38th year.]

WALTON. “ Elizabeth Roe Walton, relict of Rev^d. Richard Roe Walton, of Marsden and Altham, co. Lanc. and daughter of Francis Topham, LL.D. of York, 1822, aged 80.”

WILLIAMSON. William Williamson, merchant, of York.

WORSOP. (Over Thos. Ellis's tomb), “ Harriet H. Worsop, wife of John Arthur Worsop, Esq. died 25th Feb. 1810, aged 23 years.”

YARBURGH.

“ Marmore
ab hærede posito opertus,
EDMUNDUS hic YARBURGUS jacet;
generosâ stirpe oriundus:
Medicinæ Doctor:
Collegii Jesu apud Cantabrigienses
olim Socius:
Solenni Ligâ expulsus, Collegio valedixit.
Vir Regi et Ecclesiæ devotissimus,
veritatis ac artium liberalium fautor
et ornamentum:
doctus, facetus, amicis totus pater,
magno ingenii acumine præditus.

¹ Wife of William Townshend.—Par. Reg.

A considerable portion of the floor of this chapel had lately been lowered several feet for the purpose of allowing sufficient space for the re-erection of the organ. In consequence of this, several gravestones were removed from their original situation, in order to prevent their being concealed.

YARBURGH—*continued.*

Hic advena ad cœlestem patriam rediit
 mense Maii,
 Anno post Christum natum
 M.DC.LXXXI.
 ætatis suæ”

[Beneath this monument, erected by his heir, lieth Edmund Yarburgh, M.D., descended from a good family, formerly Fellow of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, which he quitted on being expelled by the Solemn League. He was a staunch supporter of the Throne and the Church, a promoter and ornament of Truth and the Polite Arts; learned and witty, fatherly to his friends, and of great intellectual endowment. His sojourn upon earth ended, he returned to a home above, May, 1681.]

“ Here lyes the body of Thomas Yarburgh, first son Yarburgh Feb. 5, A.D. age four y . . and nine And of William Y his 7th son, who dyed an infant upon the 17th of Ap. A.D. 1677.

Here lyes the Body of Elizabeth Dear and loving wife of D^r. Edmond Yarburgh. The carefull & . . mother of 8 sons . . unto him by Religious Daught. . . . Church of Eng. . . . woman all the perfections sexe . . both mind to . . . wonder.”

4. SOUTH TRANSEPT AND FLEDBURGH'S CHANTRY.

BRIGHT. (On a gravestone in the passage): “ William Bright, Esq., Clerk of the Peace of this Borough: Died June 30, 1824, aged 40.”

COOKE. (Within the transept rails): “ Bryan William Darwin Cooke, Esq., of Alverley, died 26 April, 1823, aged 53.”

STURGES. John Sturges, Esq., of Elmfield, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding: July 6, 1823, aged 62. Henry, his son, July 19, 1823, aged 30.

Arms. *Sable, a chevron between three cross-crosslets fitchée, within a border engrailed.*
 Crest. *On a wreath, a talbot's head on a leash knot.*

Against the screen of this Chantry it used to be a custom to hang white garlands in memory of young unmarried women. The last suspended here was for Mary Stringer.

5. NORTH TRANSEPT AND HARRINGTON'S CHANTRY.

BYRKES. MONUMENT OF ROBERT BYRKES.

(See Plate VIII. No. 1.)

At the back of the north-west¹ pier of the Tower was a massive altar-shaped tomb of freestone, in memory of Robert Byrkes, an ancient worthy of the town, more popularly remembered by the title which the Inscription has recognised, as “ Robin of Doncaster.” On the surface was cut in bold characters this Epitaph :

HOWE : HOWE : WHO : IS : HEARE :
 I : ROBYN : OF DONCASTER : AND : MARGARET : MY : FEARE.²

¹ Described by mistake north-east in Hunter, i. 43.

² “ Feare,” Saxon for wife.

BYRKES—*continued.*

THAT : I : SPENT : THAT : I : HAD :
 THAT : I : GAVE : THAT : I : HAVE :
 THAT : I : LEFT : THAT : I : LOSTE :
 A.D. 1579.
 QUOD : ROBERTUS : BYRKES :
 WHO : IN : THIS : WORLD : DID : REIGNE :
 THREESKORE : YEARES : AND : SEAVEN :
 AND : YET : LIVED : NOT : ONE.

The most unintelligible point in this quaint inscription is, how it came to be placed on a tomb to Robin with the date of 1579, when he certainly did not die until 1590. In his will (quoted below) he refers to it, and desires to be buried *near* it. No trace of sepulture was met with after the Fire. Indeed, under the enormous pyramid of ruins that covered this part of the Church from the falling of the Tower, only a few fragments even of the overlying stone itself could be recovered.¹

¹ This epitaph is by no means unique of its kind. One Lambe, who had deserved well of the City of London by divers charitable deeds, with a strong partiality for monosyllables, thus framed one for himself (Camden's Remains, p. 519):—

As I was so be ye,
 As I am ye shall be,
 That I gave, that I have,
 That I spent, that I had,
 Thus I end all my cost,
 That I left, that I lost.

In Tiverton Church, co. Devon, on the tomb of a Courtenay and his Lady, was formerly another very like Robin's (Oliver's Eccles. Antiq. in Devon, ii. 106);—

Hoe, Hoe! who lyes here?
 'Tis I, the good Erle of Devonshire,
 With Kate my wife to mee full dere.
 We lyv'd togeather fyfty fyve yere.
 That wee spent, wee had:
 That wee left, wee loste,
 That wee gave, wee have.

Dr. Johnson (i. 381, Murphy's Edit.) Latinized the ideas thus:—

Habeo dedi quod alteri,
 Habuique quod dedi mihi,
 Sed quod reliqui perdidit.

On a Priest's grave in St. Peter's Church, St. Alban's, are nearly the same English verses, with this Latin version of them:—

Quod expendi habui,
 Quod donavi habeo,
 Quod negavi punior,
 Quod servavi perdidit.

For the quality of the prevailing idea in these inscriptions, little is to be said, if their meaning is that the

CHILDERS. (On the floor, close to the rails of Copley's Burying-place):

"Hic jacet corpus THOMÆ CHILDERS de Carhouse Armigeri; qui nupsit Elizabetham filiam et cohæredem Leonardi Thompson armigeri bis Majoris de civitate Ebor.; de quâ genuit

money which a person may look upon as absolutely lost when he dies is, not that which he had spent upon himself (for which he is supposed to have received valuable consideration); nor, again, that which he has given away during life (for good deeds are not forgotten elsewhere); but that which, not being generally portable with him, he must leave behind for the solace of others! Southey, in noticing the epitaph and the shabbiness of the sentiment, has, however, carried his commentary upon it much further:—

"Robin of Doncaster, as he is now familiarly called by persons connected or acquainted with the Church, is remembered only by this record which he has left of himself. Perhaps the tomb was spared for the singularity of the epitaph when prouder monuments in the same Church were despoiled. He seems to have been one who, thinking little of anything beyond the affairs of this world till the last year of his pilgrimage, lived during that year a new life." [No, he lived *not* even *one*.] "It may also be inferred that his property was inherited by persons to whom he was bound by no other ties than those of cold affinity, for if he had felt any concern for their welfare he would not have considered those possessions as lost which were left to them.

"Perhaps a farther inference may be fairly drawn, that, though the deceased had stood in this uncomfortable relation to his heirs at law, he was too just a man to set aside the course of succession which the law appointed. They who think that in the testamentary disposal of their property they have a right to do whatever it is legally in their power to do, may find themselves woefully mistaken when they come to render their account. Nothing but the weightiest moral considerations can justify any one in depriving another of that which the law of the land would otherwise in its due course have assigned him. But rights of descent cease to be held sacred in public opinion in proportion as men consider themselves exempt from all duty to their forefathers, and that in the proportion as principles become sophisticated and society more and more corrupt."—The Doctor, ch. xlii. p. 1.

However just in themselves, these remarks are not very pertinent to the case of this poor old gentleman, into whose head no such ideas had probably ever entered, as those which the more active brain of the Laureate conceived upon reading the epitaph. Robin's history was not a very romantic one, as the reader will see from the few particulars of it that have been gleaned. What his exact position in the world was, as to property or calling, has never been ascertained; but that he was "well to do," is probable from the character of his monument. He is known to have been an Alderman and thrice Mayor. Moreover, he could write his own name, which was more than the majority of his brethren could do; for, out of thirty-five present upon one occasion at some municipal proceedings* no fewer than twenty-one signify their consent by *marks*. Robin was evidently more accomplished; in proof whereof, behold his last recorded attendance on civic duty (4th April, 1589) thus autographically attested:—

By me Robert by Rob

His domestic life, if correctly gathered from some entries in the Parish Registers, appears to have been unusually connubial; for, unless there were two persons of this name contemporary, of which there is no sort of evidence, he had no less than four wives within sixteen years: a circumstance surely worthy of an inscription: "Titulo res digna sepulchri." Their names were these:—

1. (The "Feare" named on the tomb) "Buried 1574-5, Feb. 25, *Margaret* wife of Robert Birkes, Alderman."

2. "Buried 1579, Aug. 10, *Isabell*, wife of Rob^t Birkes, Alderman." It was in this year that the tomb was erected; but there is no mention on it of the second wife. The first part of the inscription may probably have been cut upon it before his second marriage, and the rest after his death. He did not long remain a widower; for,

* 15 Oct. 1568. Courtier A. p. 1. In the Appendix, p. xvii. will be found the "mark" even of Thomas Ellis (1557) no less than five times Mayor.

CHILDERS—*continued.*

Leonardum filium suum modo superstitem. Obiit 24 die Maii Anno Dom. 1676, et ætatis suæ 27; ac hic fletu multo et lachrymis quamplurimis decenter sepultum fuit corpus: ab inde expectans resurrectionem beatissimam."

Arms.¹ *Argent, a cross pattée gules between four buckles with tongues erect azure. Crest. A dexter cubit arm erect in chain armour, holding in the gauntlet a buckle erect as in the arms.*

[Here lies the body of Thomas Childers of Carhouse, Esq. who married Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Leonard Thompson, Esq. twice Mayor of the City of York, by whom he had a son, Leonard, now surviving. He died 24 May, A.D. 1676, aged 27, and in this place, with much lamentation and many tears, his body was buried, suitably to his condition, awaiting henceforth a blessed resurrection.]

(Near the north-east pier of the Tower:)

"Sacred to the memory of Leonard Childers, Esq. of Car-house, who died Nov. 29th, 1748, aged 75 years. Ursula his second Wife was interred near this place: she died Aug. 26, 1715, aged 43 years. Martha, wife of Leonard Childers, Esq., 1764, aged 78. Margaret, daughter of Leonard Childers, 1703; and Mary his daughter, 1722, aged 9."

3 "Married 1580, Dec. 1, Robert Byrkes and *Alice Comcē.*" (*sic.*) By this wife he appears to have had three children: Robert 1580-1, Jan 30 (such is the entry); Elizabeth 1583, May 31; Anne 1586, May 27; all described as children of Robert Birkes.

In "1583, June 15, Alice the wife of Robert Byrks is buried;" but half a year had scarcely passed away, when once more, for the fourth and last time, Robin of Doncaster took his station at the Hymeneal altar,

4. "1588, Nov. 25, Robt. Byrks, Ald. and *Anne Johnson*" were married.

His own death is thus registered: "1590, March 27, Roberte Byrkes, Alderman." Anne survived him. By his last will, made a few weeks before his death, he being then sick in body but of good and perfect remembrance, after commending his soul unto Almighty God, he desired his body "to be buried within the parish church of St. George, in Doncaster, nere unto the place where (says he) I have already made a tombe." To the poor man's box in Doncaster he made a donation of ten shillings. He then proceeded to bequeath to his son Robert, in full of his child's portion of his goods, "all the seeling work and portalls" in and about the house where he dwelt, with all doors, glass windows, locks, iron bolts and bars thereto belonging, one press for clothes in the hall, one "long settle" in the hall, one press for clothes in the buttery, one hand iron, one pair of tongs in the star chamber, one table with a frame in the chamber, one great brass pot, and one stand bed in the street chamber. His house he left to Anne, his wife, for life, that she might the better bring up his three children during their minorities, and directed her to pay to his son (then about nine years of age) twenty shillings yearly, by two payments, at the feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop in winter, towards his better upbringing at the grammar school. After his wife's decease, he desired his house, leases, &c. to go to his son for his life, and then to his daughters, and bequeathed all the residue of his property to his wife and daughters. In conclusion, he appointed "his good landlord, Mr. Thomas Worrall, Esquire," Wm. Hunsley, Thomas Howden, John Parke, Christopher Spencer, and John Sweting, supervisors of his will, which was proved at York, by Anne his widow, on the 31st July, 1590.

It has been said by some that Robert Byrkes gave Hunster Wood, in Rossington, to the poor. But of this no evidence has ever been adduced, nor does there seem to be any foundation for the statement; at all events the poor never had the wood.

¹ The armorial bearings of the family of Childers have often been both erroneously borne and described. Miller, p. 84, gives them thus: "*A cross humette between four round buckles;*" and for the Crest, "*a dexter hand holding a buckle.*" Hunter, S. Y., i. p. 65, as, "*Argent, a cross humette between four round buckles gules. Crest, a dexter hand grasping a round buckle.*" But in Vincent's Yorkshire Visitation, 1612, in the College of Arms, the devices recorded as being then used by Hugh Childers (ancestor of Thomas), a Justice of Peace in Doncaster, are

COPLEY.

“ M. S.
 Subter humatus jacet
 JOHANNES COPLEY, Arm^r.
 ex vetustissimâ ejus nominis familiâ
 oriundus:
 Qui vixit
 pietate laudabilis,
 virtutibus honestus,
 moribus simplex.
 Uxorem habuit
 Elizabetham Elmhirst de Hound-hill
 ex asse hæredem:
 ex quâ tres suscepit liberos,
 quorum
 Robertum et Annam
 reliquit superstites.
 Obiit suis multum desideratus
 Octobris 24, Æt. suæ 63,
 A.D. 1723.
 Juxta adpositi jacent
 Johannes et Eleanora
 ex filio nepotes,
 qui
 in limine vitæ defuncti
 cognatos cineres communi sepulchro
 commiscuerunt.
 M.P.R.F.”

Arms. *Argent, a cross moline sable, and a canton gules.* Crest. *On a wreath a covered cup argent.*

[Below lieth interred John Copley, Esq. of the very ancient family of that name: a man of simple manners, and pious and virtuous life. He married Elizabeth Elmhirst of Houndhill, a sole heiress, by whom he had three children, two of whom, Robert and Anna, survive him. He died much regretted Oct. 24, 1723, aged 63. Near him lie his son's children, John and Eleanora, who dying in early life, were buried in their grandfather's grave. His son Robert erected this monument.]

“ To the Memory of ROBERT COPLEY, Esq. of Nether-Hall, near Doncaster, in the county of York, who died October the twelfth, 1771, in the 62nd year of his age.¹”

as described in the text. (See Berry's Encyc. Herald. ii. and plate, vol. iii.) No grant appears in the records of the Heralds' College. At the Visitation of 1664, Mr. Childers of Warnsworth (Francis son of Hugh above) disclaimed. (See Prohibition from Sir W. Dugdale, Norroy, Lansd. MS. 826, f. 100.)

¹ Of this gentleman see some account in Miller, p. 160. He was the last of the old family of this name at Nether Hall, and died unmarried 12 Oct. 1771. By indentures dated 12th and 13th, and by his will dated 15th July, 1765 (proved 28th Oct. 1771), he settled his estates upon his natural son Thomas Newby, son of Anne Newby, of Bawtry, and his issue male, he and they taking the surname of Copley; with remainder, in default thereof, to Henry Cooke, of Newark, third son of John Cooke, Esq. of Doncaster, and his issue male, remainder to Rev. Godfrey Wolley, Rector of Thurnscoe, and Warnsworth, and his issue male, with the like remainders over to John Woodyeare, Esq. of Crookhill, and George Cooke, of Darfield, clerk. Thomas Newby, alias Copley,

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

COPLEY—*continued*

“ Infra situs est JOHANNES COPLEY,
 Roberti Copley de Nether Hall
 prope Doncastriam armigeri
 filius natu minimus.
 Adolescentulus
 eâ morum facilitate, suavitate,
 probitate præditus,
 ut parentibus amantissimus,
 propinquis, æqualibus,
 omnibus denique esset in amoribus.
 Sed, O fallacem mortalium spem!
 Annos tantum septendecim natus
 immaturâ morte abreptus est.
 Hoc monumentum fratri charissimo
 Robertus Copley junior
 faciendum mœrens locavit.
 Obiit die 16 Aprilis A.D. 1731.

[Underneath is buried John Copley, youngest son of Robert Copley of Nether Hall near Doncaster, Esq. A youth of so much goodness and gentleness of manner that, whilst his parents doted on him, his friends, companions, all in short, loved him. But such is the treachery of human hopes! At the age of seventeen years only, he was carried to an early grave. This monument was erected to his beloved brother by Robert Copley, junior. He died 16 April, A.D. 1731.]

“ SACRED
 to the memory of EDWARD COPLEY, Esq.
 who,
 succeeding to the estates of the Copleys of
 Nether-Hall,
 assumed the surname of that family.
 He was the eldest son of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley,
 late Rector of Thurnscoe and Warmsworth in this
 county,
 by Katherine his wife, sister and coheir of the
 Revd. Thomas Lamplugh,

succeeded to the property, and dying without male issue surviving him on the 6th May, 1810, and the second in the entail having also died without issue surviving, the estates became vested in Edward Wolley, of Fulford Grange, near York, Esq. the eldest son of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley (who died 1 May, 1788) and Katherine his wife, sister and co-heir of the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, co. Cumberland. Mr. Edward Wolley by Royal licence, dated 15th May, 1810, assumed the surname of Copley only, in pursuance of the will of Robert Copley. On his death, 15th Nov. 1813, Nether Hall and the other property descended to his only son Edward Thomas Copley, Esq. who married at Croft, 3rd Aug. 1826, Emily-Mary dau. of Sir John Peniston Milbanke, of Halnaby, Bart. Mr. E. T. Copley died at Doncaster, 8th Oct. 1849, and by his wife (who pre-deceased him, 1st June, 1844) he left three sons, viz. George Edward, lately an officer in the army, born 19 April, 1833; John Milbanke; and Arthur White. The limitation in the will of Robert Copley and the Royal licence extended only to the adoption of the name, but not the arms, of Copley.

COPLEY—*continued.*

the last heir male of the antient family of
Lanplugh, of Lanplugh in the county of Cumberland,
and died the 15th day of Nov. 1813,
Æt. 58."

Arms, on a hatchment. *Quarterly: 1 and 4. Argent, on a chevron sable an eagle displayed of the field (WOLLEY); 2. Or, a cross flory sable (LAMPLUGH); 3. Argent, a chevron gules charged with three lozenges or, between three goat's heads erased sable, collared and attired of the third; on a chief sable a lion passant guardant of the field (HINDE); on an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, on a chief argent three lion's heads erased of the first. Crests. 1. A lion couchant sable (WOLLEY); 2. A goat's head erased argent, attired and bearded or (LAMPLUGH); 3. A griffin's head gorged, between two wings erect (HINDE).*

MOWBRAY. (Above the Copley vault.)

"Sacred to the memory of HARRIET, the beloved and ever to be lamented wife of ARTHUR MOWBRAY, Esq. of Hurworth House, in the county of Durham, who died on the 30th of October, 1834, in the 70th year of her age, when on a visit to her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, at Nether Hall, near Doncaster.

Here also are interred the remains of the above-mentioned

ARTHUR MOWBRAY, Esq.

who, beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him for his unbending integrity, worth, and extraordinary talent, closed his active and honourable life at Hurworth House, on the 26th day of January, 1840, in the 85th year of his age."

(This inscription remained perfect after the fire.)

ROEBUCK. Mary Roebuck, 24th August, 1821, aged 58. (A servant for 32 years in the Standish family: buried in the same vault as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Standish.)

STANDISH. (Near the ascent to the North Chancel.)

Henry Standish, buried 19 July, 1823, aged 78. Mary Standish, his wife, buried 9 Nov. 1816, aged 67. Henry Standish, Esq. their son, Feb. 2, 1839, aged 61.

6. IN CENTRE OF TRANSEPTS, UNDER THE TOWER.

BARNARD. (Lost.)

BEALE. (Do.)

BEIGHTON. (Do.)

CALEY. Francis Caley, surgeon, and Ann his wife,¹ who died 1795, aged 74.

CAVE. (Lost.)

CREAKHILL. (Do.)

CROFT. Frances Croft, second daughter of Stephen Croft, of Stillington.

DIXON. (Lost.)

ELLISON. Mrs. Margaret Ellison,² wife of Abraham Ellison of Thorne. Died 29 Nov. 1805.

FIRTH. (Lost.)

FORD. Rev. Harrison Ford.³

¹ Daughter of Wm. Heaton, 1722.

² Sister of Henry Heaton, 1821.

³ Curate of Barnby Dun in 1773.

FOX. (Lost.)

GILBY. (Do.)

HAIGH. Benjamin Haigh, apothecary, 1732, aged 29.

HEALEY. (Lost.)

HEATON. (Under the passage between the pews at the back of the Pulpit, and near the Reading Desk, were many internments of the Heaton family and their relatives. Amongst the individuals known to be buried there, were:) William Heaton, Alderman; Mayor, 1720. Buried 20 Nov. 1722, aged 47.

Ann, his wife (daughter of Robert Dixon), died 29 Sept. 1747, aged 70.

Thomas Heaton (son of William, by Ann Dixon), Mayor in 1747 and 1762. Died 1779.

William Heaton (son of Thomas, by his wife Ann, daughter of Henry Dixon of Epworth), Mayor 1789. Died 4 May, 1800, aged 61.

In a grave eastward of the above were buried Henry Heaton, Esq. (son of Thomas, 1779). Died 1821.

Sarah, his wife, 1799. Elizabeth and Ann their daughters: (for whose tablet, see 8. NAVE.—SOUTH AISLE.)

LAYE. Mary, daughter of Francis Laye, Esq. 1764. Capt. Francis Laye. 1789, aged 63.

LEICH. (Lost.)

MASSEY. (Do.)

NEWBOULD. (Do.)

PEARSON. (Do.)

PRESSICK. (Do.)

RAITT. (Do.)

SHEPPARD. (Do.)

TYAS. Richard Tyas.

WADE. Dionis Wade, twice Mayor. William Wade.

WALKER. (Lost.)

WEBSTER. (Do.)

WILLATS. Rev. Lionel Willats,¹ died 1757.

7. NAVE.—MIDDLE.

BRAYLSFORD. (On a Brass saved from the Fire.)

“Here Lyeth ye body of MR. HEN: BRAYLSFORD² of DONCASTER, Descended of ye Antient family of Derby-shire BRAYLSFORD, Being 2^d Son of THO: BRAYLSFORD of Seynor Gent. & ANN

¹ Rector of Sprotborough. Hunter, S. Y., i. 345.

² This was an instance, more frequent in former than in present times, of the younger son of an ancient family deliberately keeping a shop. “Nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret.” He was a common councilman and a grocer. Amongst such wares Mr. Braylsford might say,

“His me consolor victurum *suavius*, ac si

“Quæstor avus, pater atque meus, patruusque fuisset.”

Two of his sons were killed in sea fights. The brass bearing the inscription had been used before, and on the reverse was engraved part of the figure of some more ancient dignitary of the Corporation, in a gown trimmed with broad fur, breeches gathered at the knee, and ample shoe bow.

BRAYLSFORD—*continued.*

SCARGIL his wife. Who by FRANCES his 2^d wife Da: of ANDREW BURTON, a worthy Alder of this Towne, left Issue 3 Sons and a Da:

And humbly calling upon Sweet Iesus to come quickly, he patiently resign'd his loyall Breath y^e 6^t of Iuly in y^e 36 year of y^e Reigne of King C: II. Æt. 43."

Arms . . . *A cinquefoil; and a crescent for difference.*

CAVE. Catharine relict of Robert Cave, Esq. June 1818, aged 65. John Cave, Esq. Sept. 1815, aged 75. (There were also some gravestones of this family in the Transepts and near the Porch.)

FARRER. "Sacred to the memory of HENRY FARRER of Doncaster, Surgeon, son of John Farrer, A.M. Rector of Hemsworth, immediately descended from the Farrers of Ewood: who, universally beloved and respected, in a very extensive course of medical practice for nearly fifty years, having passed a life most acceptable to God, and beneficial to man, peaceably exchanged it for eternity on the 7th day of June, 1789, aged 69 years.

"If honest worth and Friendship's heart sincere
Can claim the private sigh, the social tear,
The wise, the good, the virtuous, and the just
Will pay such tribute, due to FARRER's dust."¹

FAYRAM. Richard Fayram, 1711, aged 63.

Maw. 1757.

RUTTER. Lowther Rutter, Esq. March, 1820.

STEUART. Thomas Ruddiman Steuart, M.D. Sept. 1816, aged 61.

WRIGHTSON. Thomas Wrightson, Alderman, 1823, aged 70.

8. NAVE.—SOUTH AISLE.

BATES. Mr. Nathaniel Bates of London, Cutler, 1741, aged 48.

CATHCART. "Inscribed to the memory of ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CATHCART, Esq. son of the Honble. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart, Vicar of Kippax, &c. in this County, who died at this place on his way from Cambridge, on the fourteenth day of December, 1815, aged nineteen years.

"An only son, his parents' hope and pride,
His sister's lov'd companion, guardian, guide;
Young, lovely, good, affectionate, and kind,
Gentle in-manners, amiable in mind,
Noble in thought and action, generous, sage,
A man in conduct, though a boy in age;
Too pure and heavenly for a world like this.
His spirit is transferred to endless bliss."

CROMPTON. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Crompton, 1726, aged 52. Samuel Crompton, 173—, aged 83.

GILL. Several gravestones of this name, near the South Porch.

¹ There were also memorials for Mr. Farrer's two wives, viz. Jane, daughter of William Greenwood, M.A. Rector of Darfield, who died in 1766, aged 50; and Jane his second wife, daughter of Richard Pears, of Syke House, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Beale, Alderman of Doncaster. (Hunter, S. Y., i. 45, *note.*)

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

GLENCOVER. (On a Brass.)

“ Reader, farewell! prepare thyself to dye ;
 Whome Death hath conquer'd, here in dust must lye
 Untill thy Saviour in the cloudes doe come,
 With Saints & Angells brighter than the Sun,
 To judg the World, & give Æternall Rest
 To those who fear'd him here on earth y^e best :
 All which believ'd when liveing here like thee,
 Therefore, prepare thyself to follow mee
 Where Saints and Angels Hallelujah Sing
 Holy great God, & praises to the King.

John Glencover, Appothecary in Doncaster,
 16 95.”

HALL. Charles Hall of Doncaster, younger son of Francis Hall, Esq. of Swaith, 1819, aged 86, and Catherine his wife, fourth daughter of Thomas Pinnock, Esq. of Jamaica, 1807, aged 56. Mary, widow of Francis Hall, Rector of Tankersley, second daughter of Sir Samuel Armytage, of Kirklees, Bart.: born 17 Sept. 1725, died 3 May 1786.

HEATON. On a marble tablet against the wall, near the East end, the following inscription to four members of the Heaton Family who were interred near the Reading desk (see above, page 106):—

“ Sacred
 to the Memory of
 HENRY HEATON Esquire,
 who, during the period of Sixty Years,
 was a Member of the Corporation of this place,
 filled the office of Mayor
 in the years 1779 and 1792,
 and, for the last Eighteen Years of his life,
 was a zealous and faithful Magistrate
 of this Borough.
 He died on the 2nd day of October, 1821,
 in the Eighty-sixth Year of his age.
 Also of SARAH¹
 his Wife, who died on the 14th day of August, 1799,
 aged 58 years.
 Also of ELIZABETH,
 Daughter of the above mentioned
 Henry and Sarah Heaton,
 who died on 22nd day of December, 1815,
 aged 39 years.
 And of ANN,
 Daughter also of the
 above named Henry and Sarah Heaton,
 who died on the 30th day of March, 1851,
 aged 76 years.”

¹ She was widow of John Dixon Cave.

HOLMES. Mr. Solomon Holmes, 1763. Martha, wife of Solomon Holmes, Esq. daughter of John Kent of Kimberworth, 1789, aged 51.

“Sacred to the memory of JOHN KENT EGERTON HOLMES, eldest son of Colonel George Holmes, C.B. and Elizabeth his wife. He died June 16th, 1848, aged 28 years; leaving by his wife Matilda, third daughter of Arthur, tenth Viscount Valentia, an only daughter Eleanor, born 24th June, 1846.

In joyous youth, on Wye's green verge he stood,
And, in a moment, perished in the flood;
The fatal river, of the wealth it stole,
Gave back the casket, not the precious soul.
Dread Lord of life, taught by Thy blessed Son,
A wife, a mother, say—Thy will be done!
On them hath sorrow set an awful mark;
But Heaven looks brighter as this world grows dark.
Teach them to shew their infant charge the way,
To find her Father on the final day;
When earth, and all its waters, shall restore
The dead, redeemed in Christ, to part no more.

This memorial is the joint affectionate tribute of his widow, his mother, and his only surviving brother.”¹

“Sacred to the memory of HENRY ROKEBY HOLMES, who on the 28th of March, 1842, was drowned in the river Thames, by the sudden oversetting of a pleasure-boat. He was the youngest son of the late Col. Holmes, C.B. and was cut off in the bloom of youth, at the early age of 16. His remains lie buried in the church-yard at Upminster, in the county of Essex. His sorrowing mother, in token of her affection, and in sad remembrance of her heart-felt bereavement, has caused this tablet to be erected near the tomb of his father.

Be still, and know that I am God.—Psalm xlv. 10.”

KELLAM. Mr. William Kellam, attorney, 1700, aged 37.

KENT. Richard Kent, Esq., Alderman and Mayor, 1772, aged 57. Catharine his wife, 1766.

LENTHAL. “To the memory of JOHN-ROBERT-WILLIAM, eldest son of William John LENTHAL, Esq. of Burford-Priory, in the county of Oxford, and Frances-Mary his wife. He was born Sep. 5, 1809, and died Feb. 22, 1818. This tribute of affection is erected by his sorrowing parents, as a remembrance of that dutiful and endearing behaviour which he possessed and shewed throughout his short but innocent life in a manner far above his years.”

LITTLEWOOD. Against the south wall a marble monument to Mr. John Littlewood. Richard Littlewood, Mayor, 1827.

PATERSON. Wm. Paterson, Alderman, Justice, and 3 times Mayor, 17 March 1702, aged 85.

RAWSON. Against the south wall, between the Porch and South Transept, on a neat white marble tablet representing a sarcophagus surmounted by an urn, upon another slab of variegated marble, executed by Mr. Plows, of York:—

“In memory of Captain WILLIAM RAWSON, Adjutant of the 3rd West Regiment of Militia, who died on the 18th of July 1850, aged 72. He served for many years in the regular army, and was at the battle of Waterloo. This tablet is erected by Colonel Cholmley, as a token of his great regard and esteem for him, and also for his unremitting attention to all the duties in his regiment.”²

¹ George Beresford Brydges Holmes, Lieut. Madras Artillery, now living

² Capt. Rawson was a native of Doncaster. In 1798, when 19 years old, he joined the 3rd West Riding

9. NORTH AISLE.

- BOWER.** "In a vault near this memorial are interred the remains of JOHN SEDDON BOWER, M.D.¹ of Broxholme, near this town, who departed this life on the 30th day of June, 1841, aged 74 years. He was a sincere Christian, and most exemplary in the discharge of every duty. His widow has caused this tablet to be erected as a tribute of affection to the memory of one of the kindest of husbands and best of fathers."
- BULMER.** "Sacred to the memory of FRANCES relict of JOSEPH BULMER, Esq. of Lay-Gate, South Shields, niece of the late John Jarratt, Esquire, Founder of Christ-Church, whose remains are interred near this place. She died Aug. 26th, 1846, aged 70. This tablet is erected as a mark of love and esteem by her daughters-in-law Jane and Mary Ann Bulmer."
- ELLIOTT.** Lieut.-Col. Walter Elliott, late of His Majesty's 33rd Regiment, second son of John Elliott, of Borthwick-brae, esq. co. Selkirk, who died at Doncaster, 7 June, 1808, aged 42.
- HALL.** Catherine Hall, sister of John Hall, esq. of Mansfield-Woodhouse, and aunt to Alice, the wife of Thomas Copley, esq. of Nether Hall, in Doncaster, 1797, aged 88.
- HATFIELD.** Joseph Hatfield, gentleman, who married Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cooper, gent.: 1762, aged 48.
- HODGSON.** Margaret, wife of Revd. Richard Hodgson, late Pastor for nearly 30 years to a congregation at Nantwich, Cheshire. Oct. 10, 1812, aged 76. Revd. Richard Hodgson, 18 January, 1816, aged 81.
- HURST.** William Hurst, Esq. Architect, formerly an Alderman, and late one of the Magistrates of this Borough. 8 Dec. 1844, aged 57.²
- LAYCOCK.** Stovin Laycock, of Shawhill, in the parish of Halifax, gent. son of Jonathan Laycock, of the same place, merchant, by Mary his wife, daughter of James Stovin, of Crowle, co. Line. Esq. died 26 Sept. 1751, aged 25.
- LINDLEY.** "Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM LINDLEY, architect, whose remains are interred near this monument. He died the 28th day of February, 1818, aged 79 years."

Militia as Ensign. In 1799 he volunteered into the 35th Reg. of the Line. In 1800 he was at the taking of Valetta in Malta. In 1805 as Lieut. and Adj. he was with the British forces in Naples and Sicily; landed in Egypt 1807, and served the second campaign including the capture of Alexandria and Rosetta. At the former place he led a storming party with 25 men. In 1809 he was at Walcheren and Flushing. In 1811 at Guernsey. In 1813 in Holland under Sir Thos. Graham (Lord Lynedoch). After the escape of Napoleon from Elba, Sir Edw. Barnes appointed Capt. Rawson to the command of the fortress of Sluys in Flanders until the Battle of Waterloo, in which he took part. At Ostend, as Captain of the Guard, he received Louis XVIII. He was placed on half pay in 1819. In 1827 on his appointment to the Adjutancy of the 3rd West York Militia he came to reside at Doncaster, and continued there till his death. He was on the staff of Gen. Walder. Capt. of 3rd West York, 15 March, 1831.

¹ Father of Edward Chivers Bower, Esq. now of Broxholme, a Magistrate for the West Riding and Captain in the 3rd West York Light Infantry.

² Buried in the churchyard.

NEALE. On a tablet, with Arms. *Or, two lions rampant sable supporting a sinister gauntlet gules.*

“ Juxta situs est
 JOHANNES NEALE,
 Medicinæ Doctor;
 quam ille artem
 per annos quinquaginta
 Doncastriæ exercuit.
 Uxores duxit, primam
 gentis Copleiorum de Batley:
 alteram stirpis
 Washingtonorum de Adwick,
 viduam et ipsam
 Petri Hudson de Arksey.
 Ob. 23 Nov. A.D. 1731,
 ætatis suæ 77.”

(Near this place is buried John Neale, Doctor of Medicine at Doncaster for 50 years. He married first, a Copley of Batley; secondly, a Washington of Adwick, widow of Peter Hudson of Arksey. He died 23 Nov. A.D. 1731, aged 77.)

STEELE. Rev. Roger Steele, curate, 1809.

THWAITES. Against the north wall towards the west end was a Tablet of wood, in memory of Robert Thwaites, a Benefactor to the Parish by the foundation of an Evening Lectureship. (See App. “Lectureships.”) The tablet had been taken out of the Church to be repaired, and is therefore one of the very few that escaped destruction. It is set in an ornamented frame with heavy pediment, gilt balls, skull, cross-bones, and hour-glass. The arms at the base are, on the dexter side, those of the Mercers’ Company in London, of which Thwaites was probably a brother: “*Gules, within a bordure argent nebulée the B.V. Mary crowned as “Regina Cæli.”* On the sinister, “*Argent, on a fess between three fleurs de lys sable, three bezants (or plates)* (THWAITES.) Impaling “*Argent, between two bendlets sable three roses proper.*” (LANCASHIRE.¹)

“ Near this place there
 Lies interd y^e body of M^r
 Robert Thwaites Mercer,
 The pious founder of a
 Lecture in this Church.
 He died November y^e 3^d
 1698 : in the 32^d year of
 his age.
 Abi Lector et eximium Pie-
 -tatis exemplum amulare.”

VINCENT. Ann, daughter of John Vincent of Barnbrough Grange, Esq. 10 April, 1711, aged 72.

¹ R. Thwaites in his will dated 6th Oct. 1698, mentions his brother (in law) Thomas Lancashire, Clerk. The testator’s wife’s name was Elizabeth. His daughter’s the same. She was baptized 18th June, 1696 (Par. Reg.) He committed her to the care of his widow, his brother (in law) Lancashire, and John Battie, of Warmworth, Esq. The Register also gives the name of Robert, son of Robert Thwaites, Mercer, bapt. Oct. 2, 1666.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.

WHITAKER. Between the 2nd and 3rd pillars from the west end, and in the cross passage that formerly led from the South Porch to the old North door, were some gravestones of the Whitaker family.

Richard Whitaker, Mayor 1728, died 14 March, 1732-33. Ann his wife buried 15 Nov. 1722.

James (son of Richard), Mayor 1758, buried 14 Sept. 1763, aged 61. (The real age was 55.) Elizabeth (Hawley of Grimethorpe, near Sheffield) his wife died 30 April, 1752, aged 44.

Also children of James and Elizabeth, viz. Richard 1735, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, and Mary.

John Whitaker (eldest son of James and Elizabeth), Mayor 1778 and 1784. Buried 27 April, 1804, aged 64. And Mary (Stainton) his wife.

Henry Whitaker (son of John and Mary), 8 March, 1785. James¹ (his eldest brother), Alderman, buried 29 Nov. 1803, aged 38. Mary Bawtry Whitaker. The three last in one grave.

WOODHEAD. John Woodhead, Architect, Feb. 8, 1841, aged 72.

10. WEST END.

DANSER. Lt.-Col. William Danser. 1812.²

DENNISON. On a Tablet; Richard Dennison,³ Steward to the Corporation. 14 May, 1838, aged 63.

ERATT.

" Hoc sub marmore jacet
quod mortale fuit
GULIELMI ERATT
Medici:
docti, affabilis, misericordis,
et professione dum vixit
perquam benefici.
Uxorem duxit Janam filiam
Marm. Trueman de Merderby gen.
ex qua unam habuit filiam.
Obiit 13^o Martii A.D. 1727
ætatis suæ 41."

Arms⁴ . . . a fess between three estoiles. Impaling . . . a chevron . . . between three escallops.

¹ Father of Henry Whitaker, Esq. now of Doncaster, and of Harriet, the wife of J. W. Sturges, Esq. J. P. of Beechfield. Many other members of this family were buried in the church, but without any memorial.

² Captain of the 40th Foot in the Expedition to Egypt, afterwards Lieut.-Col. of the Royals or 1st Foot. He died at Doncaster, 19th March, 1812, æt. 50. His father was an attorney at Howden.

³ He was also for many years superintendent of the estates at Bessacarr, Stancil with Wellingley, &c. belonging to John Jarratt, Esq. and at Loversall, belonging to George Banks, Esq. Under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act he was also appointed the first Treasurer of the Borough. He was buried in the churchyard.

⁴ Erroneously assigned by Miller (p. 85) to the name of Viatt. There was an Eratt, Rector of Hatfield, 1700. Hunter, S. Y., i. 187.

ERATT—*continued.*

[Under this marble lie the mortal remains of William Eratt, a learned, courteous, and humane physician; whose life was spent in the benevolent exercise of his profession. He married Jane, daughter of Marmaduke Trueman of Merderby, gentleman, by whom he had one daughter. He died 13 March, A.D. 1727, age 41.]

HAIGH. (Under the West Window.)

“ Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM HAIGH,¹ Esq. late of Westfield House, near Doncaster, who departed this life on the 12th day of May, 1828, in the 63rd year of his age.

“ As Agent of Earl Fitzwilliam’s estates in Ireland, and as civil magistrate in that country, he was universally respected and esteemed, having during a period of general depression and insubordination discharged his duty with the greatest integrity, firmness, and moderation.

“ His afflicted Widow ordered the erection of this monument, as a token of gratitude and affection to the memory of a truly good and affectionate husband.”

Arms. *Azure, a saltire argent cantoned with two mullets of six points in chief and base, and as many crescents adorsed in the flanks; impaling, Azure, a cross on steps between a sun on the dexter fess point and a crescent on the sinister.* Crest. *On a wreath, a rock proper.* Motto. *“ Tyde what may.”*

HOLMES. On a Tablet, by Westmacott, representing a tomb with a military flag resting against it, inscribed with the names of “ Talavera,” “ Vittoria,” &c.

“ Close to this stone, and near the remains of his parents, and many of his relatives, is entombed Colonel GEORGE HOLMES, C.B.,² a native of this town, where he died January 3rd, 1833, aged 61. He was for thirty-seven years an officer of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and for twenty years of that time in command of the regiment. Of his services on the Staff, and at the head of his corps during the whole of the Peninsular War, ample evidence is to be found in military records. His zeal and kindness as a Magistrate of Doncaster are well known to the inhabitants. He married Elizabeth-Jemima, eldest daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges, of Denton Court, Kent, Bart., and by her he has left three sons. This tribute of affection is her testimony to his worth.

“ Heart ever steady to a manly mind,
 Good, gallant heart, repose in honour shrined!
 Stern are a soldier’s duties, and but few
 Like HOLMES accomplished, and yet smoothed them too.
 His cordial voice the tasks of peace endeared,
 And war’s severest toils and perils cheered;

¹ Mr. Haigh on his return from Ireland purchased Westfield, and became an Alderman of the Borough. He had previously built the villa opposite Hall Cross Hill, now occupied by Mrs. L. W. Childers. He married Rebecca-Althea, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edw. Martin, LL.D. Dean’s Vicar of St. Patrick’s, Dublin. She married secondly, in 1829, Richard Grattan, Esq. M.D. of Drummin House, co. Kildare, and, dying in Dublin, Aug. 6, 1834, was buried in St. Patrick’s.

² Son of Mr. Solomon Holmes, Alderman, born 12th Aug. 1771; Cornet 3rd Drag. Guards, 1795; Lieut. 1796; Capt. 1803; Major 1809; Lieut.-Col. 1811; Col. 1825. He was present at Talavera as Major of Brigade to Sir H. Fane; at Busaco, Los Santos, Usagre, Magnilia, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse. C. B. 1817. He became Mayor of Doncaster 1831. His wife (mentioned above) died at Bath 1852, and was buried at Upminster, Essex. The inscriptions to two of his sons who were drowned are given under “ South Aisle,” p. 109.

HOLMES—*continued.*

And many a veteran's hand may grateful wave
A Spanish laurel o'er his English grave.
The martial chief—the gay and social friend—
Words cold as this sad marble may commend;
Sacred to silent memory and tears,
And yearning hopes to meet in purer spheres;
And to lone anguish in a widowed breast,
The brother's, father's, husband's merits rest."

JARRATT. On a Tablet: besides a Grave-stone near the West door.

"Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM JARRATT, Gent. a member of the Corporation of this town, who departed this life on the 1st of Nov. 1796, aged 58 years.¹ Of manners affable, and principles upright, assiduous in the promotion of public improvement as well as of private charity, and the exercise of those virtues which endear and adorn the son, the brother, and the friend. He lived universally respected; he died universally regretted. This monument was erected by his relatives as a mark of his worth, and their affection and esteem."²

¹ Printed erroneously "50" in Hunter, S. Y., i. 56.

² The remains of this gentleman's brother JOHN JARRATT, Esq. the Founder of Christ Church in Doncaster, were interred between the first pier from the west and the western end of St. George's. It was at one time intended to remove his body to the vaults of Christ Church, but the removal has not hitherto taken place. No monument appears to have been erected to him. Nor, in truth, ought any to be required; when, as in this case, charitable liberality might fairly be supposed to have raised an enduring one to itself. But as the Prince of Denmark warns the *great* man, that "His memory may outlive his life half a year; but, by our Lady, he must build churches then; or else shall he suffer not thinking on;" so is it also with more humble men even when Hamlet's precaution has been taken. Facts are soon misrepresented by tradition. Therefore to assist in preventing inaccuracy with respect to the name and circumstances of the Founder of Christ Church, a place is here gladly accorded to a more extended notice of Mr. John Jarratt. He was a native of this town, but passed the greater part of his life at Bradford, in Yorkshire, where, first in the stuff-trade and afterwards in the ironworks of Low Moor (in conjunction with Messrs. Hardy and Dawson), he made a considerable fortune. He married Miss Hodgson, of Horton, near Bradford, and by her had two children, both of whom died young. His sister Sarah died Feb. 1, 1806, aged 70. He returned to end his days at Doncaster, with which he became more closely connected than before, by the purchase of estates: High Ellers with Bessacarr (in 1818), Wellingley (1819), and Stansal (1824), besides lands at Balby and Hexthorpe. In 1821 he sunk 2,200*l.* with the Corporation, for which they gave a bond to pay 110*l.* a-year amongst six reduced housekeepers of the town. The nomination to this bounty is now in the hands of the General Trustees of the Doncaster Charities. This was only the forerunner of a larger benefaction. In the year 1827, the eighty-third of his age, "being," in the language of the trust deed, "desirous of leaving a memorial of the temporal prosperity into which the LORD in his PROVIDENCE had been pleased to bring him, and of appropriating a portion of his goods in such a manner as should testify his sense of the mercies thus provided for him," he formed the design of building and endowing a Church. The town then contained nearly 10,000 persons, St. George's being large enough to accommodate conveniently only about 1250. For this purpose Mr. Jarratt placed in the hands of Edmund Denison, John Branson, and Robert Baxter, Esqrs. (who were also the appointed executors and trustees of his will) the sum of 13,000*l.*: his intention being to expend 10,000*l.* on the building, and 3,000*l.* on the endowment. The Corporation granted for a site about two acres of ground then known as "The Sandpits," a large piece of waste at the entrance of the Thorne Road, which by long-continued digging for sand and gravel had become completely hollowed out to a considerable depth, and was at that time a common receptacle for rubbish of every kind, besides serving various other uses, such as

TILBURN. On the floor: Mary wife of Mr. Richard Tilburn, July 1818.

rope walks, a parish pinfold, and a general drying-ground for the wardrobes of Lathegate. This inelegant suburb having been filled up, the foundation-stone of the New Church was laid October 9th, 1827. Mr. Jarratt died on the 15th January following, aged 84. The Church, built of Roche Abbey stone from the designs of Messrs. Woodhead and Hurst, Architects, was finished 26th June, 1829, in which year the latter gentleman was Mayor. It cost, all expenses included, 13,250*l.*; was consecrated 10th Sept. and opened for Divine Service Sunday Nov. 1, 1829. By an Act of Parliament * previously obtained the right of patronage was vested in the Founder for his life, and after his decease (according as he should direct by will or otherwise), in the tenant for life, or tenant in tail, of the manor of Bessacarr. Under the circumstances of his decease, the three trustees above named made the first appointment. The freehold of the Church is in the Incumbent. For the purpose of endowment no surplus (as will have been seen) remained from the original gift of 13,000*l.*; but by certain allowances for interest of money, and drawback on materials, and by the sale of pews, the sum of 4,640*l.* was realized, which, with the rent of pews unsold, and the complimentary fees, now provides the annual income. The Incumbent is not allowed by the Act to be absent more than three months in the year, except by leave, on pain of avoidance, nor to hold any other cure of souls beyond ten miles from Doncaster. Offerings received at the Holy Communion are paid over annually to the Vicar of Doncaster. The Incumbent appoints a churchwarden: the sexton, organist, &c. are also nominated and paid, and are removable by him; and he is liable for all repairs. This liability has already been more than once most severely tested: first, by a violent storm, which on 3rd Nov. 1836, struck down half the spire and inflicted extensive injury upon the roof and other parts of the Church; and again by a less destructive accident of a similar kind in February, 1850. But on both these occasions the heavy expense of restoration was relieved by liberal voluntary subscription. The Act of Parliament permitted only the rite of burial in the Church (and that prospectively, "if it shall become expedient"), but by an Order in Council, dated 26th May, 1846, under which the district of Christ Church was constituted, not only burial, but baptism and churching were also allowed: the fees for the two latter to be paid to the present Vicar during his incumbency, and, on his avoidance, to the Incumbent of Christ Church: burial fees, by the original Act, were to be regulated by the Archbishop. Complimentary fees are paid to the Incumbent of Christ Church. By another Order in Council, dated 31st March, 1855 (relating to the New General Cemetery), no more than one body is in future to be buried in any grave of Christ Church burial-ground, except in family graves; and interment in the vaults under the Church (which are very extensive) is to be wholly discontinued. Under Mr. Jarratt's will, dated June 9th, 1827, his estates (above mentioned) passed (in 1846, after the death of an intermediate party) to George Jarratt Horsfall, youngest son of the testator's relative Mr. William Horsfall, of Barnsley. Upon succeeding to the property, he assumed, by royal licence dated 5th Oct. 1846, the surname of Jarratt only in lieu of Horsfall, with the arms of Jarratt and Horsfall quarterly. This gentleman, George Jarratt Jarratt, Esq. of Elmfield, a Magistrate for the West Riding, is the present Patron of Christ Church. The Incumbents hitherto have been:—

Henry John Branson, M.A. (also Rector of Armthorpe), resigned Nov. 1845.

Charles Richard Alford, M.A., vacated 25th Dec. 1854.

Henry Frederick Brock, M.A.

* 7 and 8 Geo. IV. Sess. 1826-7, Royal Assent 23rd June, 1827.

II. IN PARTS OF THE CHURCH UNKNOWN.

In other places, (the inscriptions not recovered,) but chiefly in the body of the Church, and of recent date, the following names have been preserved by Mr. Hunter:¹

Ann ARCHBOLD, 24 April, 1743. BAGLEY. BARNS. BOWZER. BRIGGS. Capt. Thos. BUCK, January 17, 1799. COKE. COOPER. COTTERELL. Charles DOWSE, Esq. 1823, aged 38. Mrs. FRANCE, 1763. FRANCIS. GIBSON. Mr. GILL, 1763. HALLIFAX. Susan wife of George HAUGH, 1788, aged 34. John HEWARDINE of Whitby, surgeon; and Sibil his wife, daughter and heir of William Wade, 1730. Ann, daughter of R. HIRST, 1739. Edward HOLLYDAY, Alderman and Mayor, 1722. Mary, his widow, 1731. HUDSON. Michael INMAN, Esq. of Buerly, co. York, 1784, aged 68. JUSTICE. Grace LITTLEWOOD, 1823. MAKIN. MARTINDALE. Robert MOODY, 1745, aged 85. Elizabeth his wife, 1724, aged 61. MOON. NETTLESHIP. NICHOLSON. OTTER. PARNEL. RICKARD. RODWELL. SEAMER. SHERWOOD. SILVERWOOD. SMITH. SPOONER. STAPLEMAN. Mr. STEVENSON, 1763. SQUIRE. Edward THOMPSON, Esq. Licut. R.N. 1768. WARD. WILLSON. Frances WINTRINGHAM, 1763, aged 71.

III. CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.²

- BAILES. William Haigh Bailes, June 27th, 1826, æt. 53.
- BALDWIN. Anthony Baldwin, Officer of Excise at Doncaster, Jan. 1, 1821, aged 39.
- BARKER. Thomas Barker, Member of this Corporation, 24 June, 1833, aged 40; and others of the family.
- BECK. 1. "Sub hoc saxo sepultum jacet corpus Annæ dilectissimæ uxoris Johannis Beck, quæ debitum naturæ solvit vicesimo octavo die Maii 1732, ætatis suæ 70. Moriendo vivo."
 [Under this stone lieth the body of Anna the beloved wife of John Beck, who paid the debt to Nature May 28, 1732, aged 70. "By death I live."]
2. "Hic placide dormit corpus Johannis Beck de Doncaster, præceptoris, ex antiquâ familiâ Beckorum de Civitate Lincolnensi oriundi. Obiit Nov. 30, A.D. 1737: ætatis suæ 83. Mors mihi vita est."
 [Here rests the body of John Beck of Doncaster, a Teacher. Descended from the ancient family of Beck of Lincoln. He died Nov. 30, A.D. 1737, in the 83rd year of his age. "To me Death is Life."]
- BOADMAN. (Against the North side of the Church, near the door leading to the Tower.) "To the memory of Mr. Jonathan Boadman,³ of this town, velvet hunting-cap maker. In his own art he was without an equal; and his talents might have qualified him for higher employments. He died July 30, 1776, aged 73 years."
- BRAILSFORD. Isaac Brailsford, July 28, 1842, aged 64. Nancy, his wife, Feb. 17, 1844, aged 60.
- BRISCOE. Griffith Briscoe, of this town, late of Bath, 29 Jan. 1852, aged 71.

¹ S. Y., i. 47 and 49.

² These were only partially injured.

³ Commonly known in his own day by the soubriquet of "Jonathan Caps." His peculiar art gained for him a wide reputation; but so jealous was he of the monopoly of fame that he could never be induced to take an apprentice or instruct any person, except one who succeeded him, in the craft of protecting the heads of fox-hunters. This was Mr. Richard Backus, who appears to have succeeded not only to the business but the reputation. The Prince of Wales (George IV.) and the Duke of York seldom passed through the town without desiring an interview and giving an order. Boadman, by Will proved at York 5 Oct. 1776, left "to his cousin the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph" (Dr. Jonathan Shipley) "a diamond ring value 20 gs. and his estate in remainder."

- BURKS. George Burks, Jan. 28, 1823, aged 68.
- BUTLER. John Butler, twenty years Parish Clerk of this Church, 25 Feb. 1795, aged 67.
- BUTTERILL. John Butterill, late of Bennitthorpe, gent. 16 Dec. 1850, in the 81st year of his age. Mary his wife, Nov. 16, 1830, aged 83.
- COOKE. "Beneath this Tomb are deposited the mortal remains of Sunderland Cooke, Esq. formerly of Stow Brow, co. York, but lately resident in Doncaster. He departed this life on the 30th day of April, 1840, aged 82, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends."
- COULSON. Mary Coulson, Elmfield House, Oct. 28, 1846, aged 39.
- DEVIN. Elias Antoine Devin, Sept. 23, 1810, aged 46.¹
- DOWNES. "Jane relict of Lieut.-Col. Downes of the 1st Dragoon Guards, 18 Oct. 1816, aged 61.
- Farewell, vain world, I have had enough of thee,
And *know* I am careless what thou says of me;
Your smiles I court not, nor your frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my Heart lies easy here;
What faults you found in me take care to shun,
And look at home; enough is to be done."
- DUGDALE. Elizabeth wife of Mr. G. D. Dugdale of this town, late of London, Dec. 12, 1828, aged 40.
- DUROSIERES. Auguste Durosieres, a native of France, 7 Feb. 1818, aged 60.²
- FALCONAR. James Falconar, Esq. of Hexthorpe, 18 July, 1836, at. 72. Sarah his wife, 28 Oct. 1838, aged 70.
- FISHER. Christopher Fisher, surgeon, &c. 4 June, 1816, aged 54 years and 2 months.
- HAMMOND. Grace, wife of Mr. Benjamin Hammond, May 20, 1846, aged 68. Benjamin Hammond, May 7, 1853, aged 74.
- HURST. Sophia-Elizabeth, wife of William Hurst, architect, Oct. 26, 1822, aged 26. William Hurst, Esq. (See "North Aisle," p. 110.)
- KITCHING. "Diana,³ the wife of Stephenson Kitching of Carleton near Skipton, Gent., was mother-in-law to the late Lord Carysfort, and widow of John Proby of Elton in Northamptonsh^e, Esq. who was a worthy member in the British Senate for the County of Huntingdon and the Boro^b of Stamford in Lincolnshire. She was interred here June 18th, 1785. Whilst living she possessed every grace and virtue that was noble, great, and good."
- LEGGITT. Robert Leggitt, Esq. April 22nd, 1842, aged 89.
- MASON. Martha Rebecca Vickers, 3rd dau. of Thomas Blackwell and Sarah Mason, 28th Dec. 1842, aged 16 years and 6 months. Sarah Mason, 22nd Oct. 1847, at. 50.
- MORRIS. William Haywood Morris, June 25, 1847, aged 62; and John, Charlotte, Edward, and Henry, his infant children.
- NORTH. John North of Doncaster, gent. formerly a farmer at Leckenfield in this county, Sept. 29, 1847, aged 82.
- PARKINSON. Harriet, d. of Samuel and Sarah Parkinson, July 28, 1844, aged 20. John, their son, July 30, 1820, aged 5. Sarah Parkinson, July 14, 1848, aged 52.

¹ An entry in the Registers states this person to have been French cook to Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. and to have died insane.

² A refugee Abbé and teacher of French.

³ Printed "Maria" in Hunter's S. Y., i. 48. But in the Parish Register is "1785. June 18, [buried] Diana Kitchen from Masbro', in the parish of Rotherham."

PARTRICK. On three gravestones:—

1. "Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, wife of WM. PARTRICK, Apothecary, Nov. 13, 1738.

2. Here lyeth y^e body of THOMAS y^e son of John Partrick and Mary his wife. He departed this life y^e 3rd Nov. 1728, aged 16 years.

Also ELIZABETH, daughter of the above John and Mary Partrick, died y^e 10 Nov. 1737, aged 23 years.

Also the body of Mr. JOHN PARTRICK, Senr. who departed this life 17 May, 1764, aged 83 years.

3. Here lieth the body of MARY, relict of John Partrick, who died June 12, 1765, aged 82."

PEARSON. Thomas Pearson, Alderman, and others of the family.

William Pearson died Nov. 23, 1794, aged 58.

"Adieu, vain men, who hurt my mind,
But my troubles now are o'er;
I hope a better place to find,
Than this world has in store."

PUGH. Catherine, dau. of Mr. John Pugh, Oct. 1727. Elizabeth, his wife, 28th Jan. 1764, aged 77.

REAVILL. Thomas Reavill, 19 years Serjeant-Major of the South West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 27th Feb. 1842, aged 51.

ROGERSON. Mary, mother of John Rogerson of this town, and relict of John Rogerson of Armley near Leeds, who died at Askern, 11th Sept. 1838, aged 76.

SAWYER. Rachel Hawksley, relict of the late John Sawyer of Leeds, mother of Hannah Rogerson of this Town, March 1, 1840, aged 82.

SHARPE. Sarah,¹ the wife of Rev. John Sharpe, D.D. Vicar of this Parish, 29th May, 1853.

SHEARDOWN. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Sheardown, June 5, 1813, aged 77. Robert Sheardown, April 23rd, 1816, aged 81. William Sheardown,² Esq. son of the above, May 28th, 1849, aged 81.

Elizabeth, his relict, Feb. 28, 1854, aged 83. Mary, wife of Jonathan Barnard Sheardown, Sept. 1st, 1836, aged 35.

SMITH. On two sons of Robert Smith (Cordwainer and leader of the Ringers): one of whom, John, whilst ringing, was accidentally carried up by a rope to the floor of the bell chamber, and received injuries which caused his death about 1808. The burial of the other was registered Nov. 17, 1812.

"These 2 youths was by misfortin serounded,
One died of his wounds, and t'other was drowned."

Joseph Smith of this town, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 6 Oct. 1841, aged 49.

SNOWDEN. William, an infant son of Revd. Wm. Snowden, Lecturer of this place, and Elizth his wife, died of hooping cough 1815.

SUETT. John Suett, 11th Oct. 1848, aged 63. Mary Anne, his wife, 12th Nov. 1821, aged 35. Louisa Margaretta, his mother, 13th May, 1832, aged 78.

Tew. Thomas William Tew,³ Esq. 22nd Oct. 1832. Catherine, his wife, 9th June, 1830, aged 67.

¹ Daughter of James Falconar, of Doncaster, Alderman, and sister to James Falconar, F.S.A.

² Mr. Sheardown was the last Mayor under the old corporate regime, serving that office from Sept. 1834 to 31st Dec. 1835.

³ Mr. Tew, in the former part of his life, was an attorney at Pontefract. In 1800, on becoming one of the

WALKER. On an old tombstone of the Barwick family, brought from the interior of the Church—

“ Here lies the body of Elizabeth y^e wife of W^m Walker of Doncaster, Alderman, and daughter of Francis Burton of Dronfield in the County of Derby. She departed this life May 4, ætatis”

“ Also of Mr J^{no} Walker, obiit. . . . 7^{ber} 1727, æt. 63.”

WILLIAMS. Mary, wife of Edward Williams, 27 Feb. 1841, aged 39. Emma, infant dau. March 26, 1841, 4 weeks. Edward Williams, draper, Baxter Gate, late of Melyniog, Montgomeryshire, 29 May, 1841, aged 38.

IX. THE FIRE.¹

ABOUT eight o'clock on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, 1853, the Service being over, the gaslights were extinguished, and, the gas having been turned off from the main pipes, the Church was closed. A little before nine some of the Sexton's family went in for the purpose of altering the chime-catch, as was usually done, to set the tuncs for the following week. These were the last persons inside the Church, and they left it with the impression that all was safe. So late as half an hour after midnight there was nothing externally to attract attention. A gentleman returning at that time into the town over the Friars' Bridge (from which, being only a few hundred yards off, all the North side of the Church was visible), and a watchman passing on his beat a little later, through the Churchyard, close to the Church, observed nothing wrong. About ten minutes after one o'clock, two men having occasion to go the same way to some early work, saw a strong glare issuing from the two easternmost windows of the North Aisle, immediately facing the back entrance of the Vicarage House. At first they supposed the light to proceed from the house itself, but, instantly discovering the truth, they rushed back into the town and gave the alarm. Engines, police, and a crowd of excited inhabitants were quickly on the spot, and the supply of water being plentiful every effort was made to subdue the flames; but the whole

original partners in the banking-house of Messrs. Leatham, Jackson, Tew, and Trueman, at Pontefract, Doncaster, and (afterwards) Wakefield, he withdrew by degrees from the more laborious duties of his profession. In 1815 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Sewers for the Level of Hatfield Chace, an office which he retained till his death. He resided some time at Bawtry, but in 1821 removed to Doncaster. He was much respected throughout life as a man of the highest integrity. His wife Catherine was dau. of John Jackson, of Fairburn, Gent.

¹ The Author, not having been present at the Fire, has been obliged to take the substance of this description chiefly from the local Journals. But he was able to visit Doncaster within a few days after it, and to examine the Ruins minutely.

North Gallery was already on fire with a fury beyond control. From that side it spread to the Roof and the South Gallery, and within one hour from the outbreak all this part of the Church was consumed. About two o'clock the Roof of the Nave fell in with an awful crash, and with it also fell, forwards into the Churchyard, the greater part of the West End, shivering to atoms at one blow six hundred pounds worth of stained glass, the Memorial Window recently erected to Sir W. B. Cooke. The collection of books in the Church Library above the South Porch next fell a victim. The Chancel end had hitherto appeared dark, but the opening made by the fall of the Western front, admitted a strong draught of air, which drove the fire Eastward. An interesting description of the scene is thus given by an eye-witness¹:—

“The impression created by the first sight of this sad scene was that of paralysing hopelessness. A single glance sufficed to show that the destruction of the sacred pile was inevitable. Dismay was written on the countenance of each spectator. No shouts were heard, and the silence of a calm, still night, if at all, was but broken by exclamations of sorrow. Nor were wanting certain signs of grief (and these were by no means confined to the weaker sex) that *would* “rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,”—a visible evidence of the affection with which the “Old Church” was regarded by the townspeople.

“From the Canal Bridge the view was more comprehensive. The Nave by this time was a fiery heap of ruins, the walls glowing with intense heat, the strips of connecting iron red hot, the beams projecting from the walls blazing, whilst all that could be seen of the lately magnificent “West End” was a solitary pinnacle at the Southern extremity. The Tower still stood erect amid the raging war around its base,—its beautiful proportions displayed as never before by the floods of light on all sides of it, crocket and finial, pinnacle and parapet, each as clearly defined as at mid-day. Built on lofty arches, its very height gave rise to the illusory hope, that it might pass the fiery ordeal unscathed. Indeed, this was the most anxious period during the whole fearful scene. Amid this exciting expectation, the clock struck for the last time the hour of two. But this state of doubt did not continue long.”

¹ Mr. Charles White, surgeon.

About a quarter-past two the roof of the South Chancel fell in; the lower part of the Tower then became ignited, and the flames streamed upwards towards the belfry floor. For some minutes they were arrested by strong beams of oak, but ere long forced their passage through. A curious flickering light then appeared in the bell-chamber, wreaths of smoke issuing at intervals from the belfry, and at length the body of fire—shooting up through both the belfry and the bell-chamber above it, attacked the Roof of the Tower itself. At this time the Tower was transparent, and the whole Church illuminated with a deep red heat, little fire issuing from the windows, but burning with the steady lurid glow of a mighty furnace, and presenting the appearance attempted to be shown in the coloured lithograph (Plate XII). The solid beams and framework of the bells continued burning for some time. Then the roof of the Tower sunk in, the greater part lodging for a while upon the blazing wood-work below. One by one, rafter after rafter fell to the floor, followed by a glistening stream of molten lead, but the bells still clung to their places. At length one of the smallest of them was observed to drop; and striking with a sharp ring against a pier of the North Transept it rebounded almost into the opposite one. The rest continued a little while attached to their supporters, but were ultimately lost in the fiery gulph below. One little frail object, a wooden flag-staff, erected on the top of the Tower in honour of Her Majesty's recent visit, triumphantly maintained its perilous position, until the cross-beams on which it was fixed were consumed, when it lurched over, and fell uninjured into the Churchyard.

About three o'clock an attempt was made to rescue the Parish Registers and Communion Plate from an iron Safe in the Vestry. The Fire Engines were directed to this point, and under torrents of water, in the midst of excessive heat, it was successful.¹

The greater part of the books and all the plate were saved: the latter being only slightly discoloured, the registers much charred and damaged.² The Tithe

¹ For this important, but hazardous effort, the Parish is under obligation to Mr. Thomas Waite, then a Member of the Town Council, Mr. James Johnson, Superintendent of the Locomotive department of the Great Northern Railway, and Mr. William Acaster of Printing-office Street, Land Surveyor.

² See Appendix, p. xxviii.

commutation Award belonging to the Parish, and kept in a tin case, was found to be reduced to ashes.

On the floor near the Vestry stood the Organ lately removed from the West Gallery to the North Chancel, and then in course of re-erection. Of this noble Instrument every particle was utterly annihilated. As the fire seized it, the heated air rushed upwards through the pipes, producing an awful and discordant sound—its own groan over its own destruction.

By half-past three, all that was consumable within the Church having been destroyed, the flames began to subside, and by four o'clock they expired, leaving a pile of heated wreck upon the floor, with a few ignited points upon the ruins.

At five o'clock, two fire-engines with a foreman and staff of assistants, summoned by electric telegraph, arrived by railway from York. With any hope of saving the Church, their arrival would have been vain, even at an earlier hour: but being placed in the vicarage garden, close to the river Cheswold, they did good service by preventing mischief to the various buildings near the Church. Until eight o'clock they continued to drench its smouldering remains, perhaps with too much industry, for owing to the quantity of water thrown upon the heated piers of the Tower, which was still standing, the limestone with which they were only cased, was reduced to powder; and, being composed of rubble within, they were no longer able to support the weight above. The effect of this presently followed. The walls cracked asunder from top to bottom; and the western half sunk perpendicularly down, leaving only the eastern half, with portions of the other sides. At a later hour the southern angle of the Tower gave way, and falling upon the South Transept, hurled its western wall in fragments over the Churchyard. All that then remained of the Tower was that portion of the north-east pier which included within its thickness the winding stair that had led to the roof, with an iron gallery attached to the outside.

Large flakes and sparks were thrown to a considerable distance; in such quantity round the Church, that St. George Gate was covered with embers. Pieces of burning wood were also shot upon the roofs of neighbouring houses,

where they continued blazing for some minutes; but the fire-engines quenched them, so profusely, that the pavement through St. George Gate and the Churchyard was covered with water several inches deep. At the height of the conflagration the wind blew lightly from the north-west; and as the morning advanced, it veered more to the west. The town, lying to the south, was thus spared from destruction. The congregation upon the following Sunday, in the School and Guild-Hall (then and since obliged to be used for Divine Service), made a proper public acknowledgment by thanksgiving for the merciful preservation of life and property.

The brilliancy of the Fire was noticed during the night at considerable distances from the town; but, singularly enough, to a large number of residents it was utterly unknown until they rose in the morning to their usual occupations.¹

It is not easy to make any exact calculation of the value in money of the property thus destroyed. The Church had undergone, since 1821, continual and expensive repair. Nearly the whole of the body of it had been from time to time refaced with stone. Upon the organ, first and last, had been spent 2,500*l.*; on stained glass windows, 2,550*l.* The loss to the owners of pews has been estimated at 12,000*l.* Recent alteration within, to the amount of 500*l.*, was scarcely paid for. The Building itself, with all its furniture and decorations, bells, clock, &c. is not likely to be replaced under 40,000*l.*

THE RUINS.

When at length capable of being inspected, the remains of the Church presented the most dismal appearance. Along the Northern side, the walls (looking from the outside) appeared to have been but slightly injured. The same with the Eastern end (including the gable and pinnacles), and with all the walls on the South side, except part of the Transept. The Western end was entirely

¹ The Parish Clerk, wholly ignorant of the event, was actually on his way from his house at Bennitt-Thorpe for the purpose of attending the solemnization of a marriage, when he was first informed of it.



27. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH IN RUINS.

gone. So much of the outer case remaining, a hope was at first entertained that the Church might admit of restoration. But upon climbing the ruins at the Western end, the full extent of the destruction was at once realized. Of the roof, nave, clerestory, arches, columns, galleries, and pews, not a vestige was to be seen. The Tower piers were shivered; the inner facing of the Church walls, all round, baked and blistered. At the cross, in place of the Tower, and reaching to the full height of its late columns, lay a huge pyramid of fallen blocks of masonry, fragments of blackened and broken pinnacles, mullions, and tracery, smoking like an enormous limekiln. In short; of the interior, not a feature remained. Monumental tablets curled from the walls: in the East window still hung the outlines, in metal-work, of figures once filled with stained glass: and the Tower was represented by a solitary jagged obelisk, the remnant of its North-East pier; which, to prevent accidents, was soon afterwards pulled down by

ropes. The entire Church was, in fact, reduced to the large hollow shell of its outer walls, half-burnt through, and crumbling under the touch, scorched to red and yellow, like the inside of an oven. The whole was filled from one end to the other with a reeking heap of charred beams, stones covered with molten lead or bell-metal, ashes, water, and dirt.¹

X. INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

A MEETING of the Town Council was summoned by the Mayor, George Clark Walker, Esq., at noon of the same day, in order to give their sanction to an Inquiry to be held by the Coroner of the Borough, John Lister, Esq., into the cause of the disaster. Proper legal authority having been produced to show the antiquity and benefit of such a proceeding, the following Jury was nominated by the Mayor, Vicar, and Town Clerk: and in the afternoon they entered upon their duty, the Coroner being assisted by his deputy, Mr. Wright.

G. C. Walker, Esq. Mayor, Foreman.

Mr. Edward Nicholson.	Mr. Charles White.
„ Francis Wragg.	„ John Hatfield.
„ Robert Milner.	„ Wm. Carlton.
„ George Parkinson.	„ Wm. Reed.
„ John Rogerson.	„ Wm. Dunhill.
„ Charles Baker.	„ James Alexander.
„ William Sheardown.	„ Wm. Chambers.
„ Robert Hartley.	

¹ The state of feeling with which the destruction of the Church was regarded in the Town and neighbourhood is thus noticed in a leading article of the *Doncaster Chronicle* of March 11, 1853:—

“ It may be mentioned as an indication of the universal interest felt in this calamitous event, that on Friday and Saturday last a greater number of the local newspapers was sold than on any former occasion whatever. On Friday night the Post Office was almost as much thronged as on the St. Leger Day, and the ordinary mail-cart to Rotherham did not suffice to convey the extraordinary number of Papers despatched in that direction. We may add that our own printing-machine (and, we doubt not, that of our contemporary was sufficiently busy also) was kept continually in operation from an early hour on Friday morning to a late hour on Friday night, and that with every exertion that could be made we were unable to keep pace with the demand. On Saturday, being market-day, there was also an immense sale; great numbers who had come expressly by the market trains to see the ruins, having, of course, provided themselves with Papers for the information of their friends. During the whole of the forenoon and afternoon of that day, Baxter Gate and St. George Gate were thronged with visitors, and never has any local event in this town created so much interest amongst our neighbours.”

Conjecture had of course been busy as to the cause, but the suggestions usually made upon these occasions, such as the act of an incendiary, the escape of gas, &c., were soon disposed of; the result of the evidence being, without any kind of doubt, that the real cause had been the NEGLECT OF A FLUE. The apparatus for warming the Church by hot-water pipes had been put up in the year 1831. By reference to the ground-plan of the Church (Plate IX.) it will be seen that this apparatus was double, one-half supplying heat to the Northern, the other to the Southern part of it. In each case it consisted of a boiler, with furnace underneath, fixed in a small chamber outside the Church at the angles formed by the Transepts and Aisles. A small supply-cistern, fed from the main pipe of the Town, was placed at such a level as to keep each boiler always full. The hot water was conveyed in cast-iron pipes, about five or six inches in diameter, laid on the surface of the floor into the Transept, and thence down the centre passage of the Nave close to the pews; returning to the boilers along the passage in each Aisle.

The Smoke-flue from each furnace was of cast-iron, in form of a trough, and in pieces of eight or ten feet long, joined together by bolts. Its surface was made of plates about three-eighths to half an inch thick, screwed or nailed to flanges at the sides. The cast-iron flue lay within a casing of brick, as to the bottom and sides; but there was no brick-work above it. From the furnace outside, the flue was carried through the Church wall for five or six feet, and then passed horizontally under the corner of the wooden floor of the pews next to the Aisle wall; the wooden floor being not many inches above the top of the flue. Along the floor at the end of the Aisle, open iron gratings, immediately over the surface of the flue, ran in an oblique direction to the angle formed by the pier of the Tower with the Transept. There a perpendicular flue was formed, which rose across the arch between the Transept and the Aisle (being cut out of the thickness of the wall), and issued above, through the embattled parapet of the Transept.

These particulars will be of use in understanding the evidence which showed how the Church took fire. The iron smoke-flue on the North side under the floor, being nearly horizontal, became choked, and when heated red by the draught of the furnace, first charred the woodwork nearest to it (as it had probably been

doing for some hours) and so by continued action from the draught burst into flame.¹

This being the explanation elicited by the Inquest, it is only necessary here to recapitulate the substance of the statements bearing upon the condition of the flue.

MR. JOHN A. HAMPSON; was at the Service at the Parish Church on the Sunday Evening. In going up the centre aisle he perceived an oppressive sulphureous smell as of heated earth. He thought the flues must have been heated more than usual; and made that remark to some of his own family, but to no one else.

ROBERT SMITH, one of the vergers: going down the North aisle the same evening, when near the pulpit and in a line with the boiler, perceived an unusually strong smell like that of wood burning. He mentioned to Luke Hirst his fellow-verger that he thought something was on fire. One end of a piece of matting (which lay on the aisle floor) appeared black. On re-examination he added that there were scorched lines on it similar to the pattern of an iron grating. The sexton (Henry Pillin) raised the matting and Smith removed it about four yards off. The witness had been blamed for not reporting the appearance of the matting to the Vicar; but he had been used to make his reports to the Sexton, and considered that his duty ended there.

LUKE HIRST; went to the flue and perceived the same smell. Felt the flue rather warm, though nothing to create uneasiness: but he called the sexton's attention to it. The sexton examined the grating on the floor, and, having raised the matting from it, fetched a pan full of wet sand, which he laid upon the flue near where it approached the grating. The sand dried very quickly; and the same smell continued. The witness did not make any communication to the churchwardens.

WILLIAM ROBERTS;² attended the church fires; inspected them on the evening of the Friday before. The fire on the North side would not burn: and when he stirred it up, the air returned like the report of a pistol, and both the blaze and the *reek* returned in his face. This had occurred several times before. (This witness admitted, that, though he had been accustomed to attend church fires for several years, as well as steam boilers elsewhere, he did not know until now that the church was warmed by hot water; thought it was by steam.)

MR. WILLIAM STATES SMITH, whitesmith; had examined the boiler, and considered that it had never been (as, if the water had been exhausted, it might have been) red hot. Even if it had been red hot, it would have had no effect upon the flue. Was of opinion that the fire arose from soot having accumulated in the flue, and that the plates having become red hot had caught the wood. The flues ought to have been cleaned once a year. The last time he had any knowledge of their being cleaned was in October, 1851, when he found a stoppage of calcined soot, which would obstruct the draught: and in case of this getting hot would be dangerous. Had called the attention of the Sexton (frequently), and of the Churchwardens, to this. The warming apparatus he considered in other respects to be safe and good. On re-examination he added that it was impossible for the boiler and hot-water pipes to have caused the fire.

MR. GEORGE SLATER, whitesmith; had examined the North flue in November last: considered it to be on a bad principle. In the state in which it had been for years, it had consumed four times as much small coal as was necessary. The danger was not in the boiler, but in the flue. It ran four or five yards flat; and in a damp

¹ Owing to the mass of ruin with which the church floor was covered, the flue could not be examined at the time of the inquest. The state in which it was found afterwards was this: The longitudinal portion which went under the floor, *inside the church*, was free from all accumulations, but the part that passed *through the church wall*, from the furnace, was found full of ashes and soot.

² Second day. (See Don. Gazette, March 4.)

season like the present might be choked with soot. In such seasons soot would fall to the bottom of the perpendicular flue; and if the flue became choked by it, the soot between that part and the boiler would be likely to take fire. After it had been on fire some time it might get vent, which would cause the soot to burn freely, and make the plates hot. Though the grating was an inch or two above the top of the flue-plates, any combustible matter touching the grate would take fire.

ROBERT PILLIN, aged 12 years, and son of the Sexton. Had observed the nave of the Church on the Friday night to be full of smoke; but he thought it came from a small stove then in use by the workmen engaged in putting up the organ. That stove was not lighted on the Sunday.

HENRY PILLIN, 11 years Sexton of the Church, and in care of it under the Churchwardens. His attention had been called to the smoke in the Church on the Friday evening, and he had replied that it arose from the North flue, the wind being in the wrong quarter. When the wind was in that quarter the flue always smoked: it had done so for 11 years, and was no worse on the Friday than usual. He had named this to previous Churchwardens, but not to the Churchwardens of the present year. The North flue ran for about a foot in length¹ under a pew: some brickwork was between them.² The flue then formed an elbow. The pew had wooden flooring. It was the one next the boiler, there being only the wall of the Church between them. He had examined both the fires, three times on the Friday, twice on the Saturday, and again on the Sunday; first between seven and eight in the morning, and the North fire again at half-past eleven. There was nothing wrong. On Sunday evening, during the service, his attention had been called to the state of the North flue by Robert Smith, who had perceived the offensive smell. Went to look, and found a little smoke escaping. Hirst had also named the smoking of the flue to him, but had said nothing about the smell or the matting. Smith had said the matting was charred, but the witness had not believed it. Examined it and saw no charring, nor the marks of the grate upon it, which Smith had described in his evidence. The matting was not even warm; but he removed it entirely away into the North aisle. Hirst did not examine the matting. Witness had never had his attention called to the matting before. Went home and fetched some wet sand to put upon the joints of the flues where the smoke was escaping.³ The matting was where he left it: a portion of it was upon the flue. The sand stopped the smoking. Had applied sand frequently before. Stood upon the grating for about ten minutes, and felt the sand. Felt also the breast of the chimney⁴ to see if it was hot. It was only warm, and as it ought to be. Went upon the grating several times afterwards, and found it as it should be. The last time he examined it was upon leaving the Church, about ten minutes before eight o'clock. Did not examine the North fire again.

The witness then attempted to maintain that the fire had not proceeded from the flue, but probably from the gas. The flues never could have done it. They were cleaned out once a year, and were cleaned in October last. The plates were taken up on each side of the Church, and the flue scraped out. The breast of the chimney was then taken out, and a sweep sent up; another being at the top with brushes. The plates were then screwed down again, and made air-tight with white lead. The flues would not smoke after being cleaned, but they would if the white lead cracked, and they became not air-tight. He used to put white lead upon the cracks. If they continued to smoke he put sand. The North flue was always more affected by the weather than the South, and always smoked when the wind was in a certain quarter. All the gas-burners and mains were turned off before he left the Church.

MR. THOMAS TAYLOR, for 23 years Superintendent of the York Fire Brigade, and for 20 years a builder

¹ See ground plan of the church, Plate IX. Letter I.

² This appears to be a mistake. The Author having made very minute inquiry upon this point, from persons who had been used to repair the flue, is assured that there was no brickwork over the upper plates of it.

³ This corroborates the last note. The witness could not have put sand upon the joints of the upper plates of the flue, if there had been any brickwork above them.

⁴ That is, the lower part of the *perpendicular* flue, where it rose up the Tower pier, just above Robert Byrkes's monument. Plate IX. Letter K.

by trade, made the following important statement :—" From the appearance of the place where the north boiler is, and the flue being flat for a considerable distance, I should say it might ignite any portion of wood which was near it, if the flue were over-heated. We have had seven or eight fires during the last five months from grates being placed on ordinary hearths, setting fire to wood underneath, where the flag is of great thickness. I consider the fire must have arisen from the state of the flues having caused ignition in the church. I should think the church has been in a state of danger from the construction of the flues. If I had at any time observed the church full of smoke, I should infer that it came from the flues, and not from the water. If the flues were in such a condition as to cause such a smoke, I should consider it dangerous. *I should think such a flue ought to be swept once in two months*—that is, supposing it had a good draught. If it had a bad draught, the soot would lodge, fall down in the horizontal flue, and remain there, where it might ignite. If the flues were in such a state as to require sand to stop the heat, I should consider them in a very dangerous state. I should say the flue wanted either cleaning or repairing. If I had heard of any matting being scorched by the flues, I should have thought there was immediate danger. Any persons who found the flue in such a state must be either very ignorant or very careless if they did not do something to provide a remedy. If the flue got red hot, any wood or other material might ignite at a distance of from eight to fifteen inches from it. A draught would draw the heat to the material. If the plates were not air-tight, the smoke would escape."

MR. RAVENHILL, Superintendent of the Doncaster Gas-works. His evidence went to prove that the main taps of the gas which supplied the church had been properly turned off: that the gas-meters in the church, which were left full of gas after the mains were turned off, had exploded, which could not have happened unless they had been set on fire by something else. He had no reason for thinking that the gas had set fire to the church.

A Letter was then read which the Coroner had received from Mr. BRAIDWOOD, Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, whose opinion on the point was thus expressed :—

" Having gone over the ruins and carefully considered the evidence given before you, I have no hesitation in stating my belief, that the fire was caused by the iron flue which crosses the floor of the church from the boiler on the north side to one of the pillars of the tower, running under the corner of one of the pews, the grating over the flue being partly covered with matting. The pew under which the iron flue passed being less than five feet from the furnace of the boiler, I have no doubt, if the furnace were driven hard, that the flue at so short a distance from the boiler would be nearly, if not quite, red hot; and the wood having been so long in that position would be so thoroughly dried that the slightest thing would set fire to it; and, the church being open to the tower, the smoke would entirely pass up through it, and might escape at such an elevation as not to be perceived by those in the immediate neighbourhood until the heat became so great as to melt the lead of the windows. This may, perhaps, account for the fact, that the church was so completely on fire before it was discovered by those outside. It does not appear to me that the gas had any connection with the origin of the fire, and very little to do with increasing the violence of it. There seems no reason to doubt that the gas was properly turned off at the meters; therefore there must have been sufficient heat to melt the "lead bends" between the iron pipes which entered the church, and the meters. When the lead melted, the gas would be given in full from the iron pipes; but, as the flame would not extend above three or four feet from the ends of these pipes, it could do little to increase the violence of the flames, although it would make a considerable appearance at the different points where it was burning. Throwing sand on the flue was a most judicious expedient to stop the leakage of the iron flue in case of emergency; but it was the very reverse of judicious to continue the use of a flue which required such an expedient to be repeated.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"London, 68, Watling Street, March, 1853."

"JAS. BRAIDWOOD.

MR. HENRY MOORE, Senior Churchwarden; had never had any complaints made to him of the state of the flues; never knew that smoke escaped from them; did not know until the present inquiry that sand had been applied to stop it; had never been apprized that these flues were in a state to cause danger to the church. They were opened and cleaned in October last, but owing to the mildness of the weather had not been used until December. Had no complaint to make of the Sexton. When any repair was wanting, the Sexton had applied to him; but no application had been made for repair of the boilers or flues. The only complaint made to him had

been by some of the congregation, who said that the church was not warm enough. During his term of office the Sexton had been suspended from his duties, by the Vicar, with the concurrence of the Churchwardens, for unseemly altercation with the Parish Clerk, in the Church. Was not aware that the recent alterations in the church had in any way interfered with the flues; nor had the pipes been altered during his year of office.

MR. R. THIRLWALL, whitesmith; had been accustomed to attend the church flues, as boy, man, and master, for twenty-three years. "I attended them last October, and was present when they were swept out. I found them as usual. There were about two bushels of soot in them, and afterwards I got four or five pansful out after the sweeps had done. The soot would not be an inch thick in the iron flue, but I cannot say what was the amount of soot in the ascent flue. At the angle of it there was a good deal, because it might fall there during the year. I do not know any more likely place where the soot would ignite except at the throat of the flue. If the soot had lodged at the bottom of the flue, and the cold air had got to it, the soot would become ignited, and the cold air would act as a pair of bellows. If the fire had been kept in till now, I have no hesitation in saying that the church would not have been burnt down." It was the cold air rushing up the flue which had fanned the fire. Had the furnace been kept a-light, the ignited soot would not have broken out into a blaze, but would have smouldered away. Never found any part of the flue entirely blocked up: never noticed any burnt soot in the flue; did not clean the flues in 1851. The weather having been very moist since the flues were cleaned, there may have been such an accumulation of soot as would cause the flue to take fire. *The slack (small coal) used for the fires would help to produce such accumulation.*

THE REV. DR. SHARPE, Vicar of Doncaster, stated that he had never been aware of the Sexton's habit of putting sand upon the flues: and that, except upon one occasion, which seemed at the time to be unimportant, he had never known the church to be filled with smoke. None of the late alterations, so far as he was aware, had affected either the flues or pipes. That upon the Sunday evening he had inquired of two of the attendants as to the state of the fires, and had received satisfactory answers. He then entered into an explanation of the circumstances connected with the appointment of Henry Pillin to the situation of Sexton. On that person's first application to him for it, he (the Vicar) had declined to comply with the request. Subsequently he had acceded to it, in consequence of a requisition signed by all the members of the Corporation except two, and by all the borough magistrates except one. The original appointment he therefore considered to be theirs, not his own. The Sexton had been civil and obliging, and always in attendance at the occasional duties: had once been suspended for intoxication, but in consideration of his family had been restored, upon an understanding given in writing that his continuance in it should depend upon propriety of conduct: that during the present week (*i.e.* since the fire) he had repeated the offence, and had been in consequence discharged.

The Inquiry at this point appearing likely to turn upon the Sexton's conduct, some of the jury objected that it was not a proper subject for investigation, inasmuch as it had no connection with the origin of the fire, which was the only matter before the jury. On the other hand it was contended that it was necessary, in order to show that he was not a fit person to have been entrusted with the charge of such a building as the Church; and that this could not be ascertained without entering upon the point. The Coroner having explained that this question came within the limits of the inquiry—

THE REV. JAMES BELL, four years Curate of the Parish, spoke in emphatic terms of the unfitness of the Sexton to be responsible for the safe care of the Church, on the grounds of untruthfulness and inebriety, of which he was able to recollect several instances.

The general inquiry was then continued.

EDWARD BUTTERFIELD, who had been employed to sweep the flues in October last, had found them in a very filthy state. Had only once before seen them so bad. At the elbow it was completely choked up. It ought to have been swept three times a year, or oftener: and so he had told a former Churchwarden. In his opinion the soot had accumulated, and the fire from the furnace having reached it, was the cause. There was nothing else to do it. Two balks (beams) went into the flue on the South side. He could not say whether this was the case with the North flue.

Other witnesses having been examined, and the inquiry having lasted seven days, the Coroner laid before the

Jury that portion of the evidence which related to the origin of the Fire, and submitted two points for their consideration: first, whether the Fire had been accidental or otherwise; and secondly, if it had been accidental, whether due caution had been exercised on the part of those who had care of the Church. The Jury had personally noticed the blackened state of the two windows near that part of the wall where the flue entered the Church. They had heard the distinct statement of the unusual heat and smell perceived in that quarter, and the unhesitating testimony of several witnesses as to the defective condition of the flue. The letter of Mr. Braidwood might not be legal evidence, but it threw great light upon the subject. The opinion of the Superintendent of the York Fire Brigade was equally decided. It had been proved that the gas had nothing to do with it. All the evidence pointed to the North flue as the source of the mischief. The Sexton, being responsible under the Churchwardens, was aware of his responsibility, and of the state of the flue. He had admitted that he had not inspected the fires. One witness, Mr. Thirlwall, had expressed his conviction that if the fires in the furnace had been kept up, the Church would not have been destroyed. How far the officials of the Church had discharged their duty was a question for the Jury.

After the lapse of an hour and a half the following Verdict was returned:—

“Unanimously agreed—In the absence of more conclusive evidence the Jury find that the actual origin of the Fire is involved in mystery—that it was accidental; but they incline to the opinion that the probable cause may be assigned to the state of the North flue, the defective and unsafe construction of the heating apparatus, and particularly to the negligence and inattention of those who had the charge of them.

“Unanimously agreed—That the Jury cannot close their inquiry into this awful visitation without strongly impressing upon the Town Council the lamentably defective supply of water, the want of sufficient fire-plugs, and of another and a more powerful engine, with sufficient hose for sudden emergencies.

“WM. DUNHILL, Foreman.”¹

Another document, signed by four of the Jury, was handed to the Coroner, with a request that he would read it.

“That the officials to whose custody the Church was confided are highly reprehensible for not having had due regard to the appointment of fit and proper persons to attend to the fires and heating apparatus, and the care of the church generally, which has apparently for so long a period seriously endangered the safety of life and property.

“EDW. NICHOLSON. J. ROGERSON.
“JAS. ALEXANDER. GEO. PARKINSON.”

In this verdict (that is, in the decision which it was meant to convey), no reader of the evidence can hesitate to concur; viz., that the Fire was not intentional: but that a flue, badly constructed at first, and afterwards neglected, was the source of the accident. The precise point of defect being, under the circumstances, incapable of actual demonstration, so far there might be mystery.

But time has removed the mystery: and the verdict of the Public, taking a wider range, must extend its censure beyond the limits within which the Jury tenderly confined theirs. Reviewing the admissions made by the witnesses, attention is seized by certain leading facts. A flue is laid down, in the worst possible way,

¹ The Mayor being at this time absent on business at York.

horizontally; and (as if for the very purpose of setting the Church on fire), in the worst possible place; close to a dry floor on the North side, and to beams on the South. To save an expense insignificant to a large parish, a kind of fuel is used which leaves the largest accumulation of soot. This refuse, instead of being removed every three months whilst the fires are in use, is cleared away once a-year. The care of the Church is abandoned to an inferior class of servants. A crazy apparatus is committed to them; and in the emergency of the moment they correct its faults as they can. All this, no doubt, was slovenly. But what other name can be given to a system that tolerated slovenly agents, and an unsafe apparatus? the Building itself being all the while left uninsured. Without extenuating the negligence of the servants, the simple truth is, that this system had been going on for years, and the real authorities were asleep.

Seldom, indeed, have stone and timber been devoured by flame with more impetuosity than in this instance. It would be some consolation to be able, were it possible, to add, that never was less warning given. Fire is certainly a stealthy assailant, that sometimes springs upon its victim wholly unawares. But as often, on the other hand, it gives, where there is vigilance, indication of danger. Such notice was not altogether wanting here: but it was not sufficiently appreciated.

It is, however, too late, and it would be also unfair, to charge any individual with deliberate neglect. It only remains for the losers to profit by a lesson for which they have paid so dearly; and to see that such costly property as a Parish Church is placed for the future under better regulations.

XI. THE NEW CHURCH.

WITH the catastrophe described in Section IX., the Author's task properly ends; inasmuch as a New Church, not yet finished, can scarcely be considered as legitimately falling within the History of the one that preceded it. Still less occasion is there for him to interfere further with the subject, as it has been already appropriated by another hand.¹ But since it has been thought desirable to introduce into this volume some Plates (Nos. XIII. XIV. and XV.), with a few smaller illustrations of the Church now in course of erection, it may not be amiss to supply the reader with some particulars relating to the Restoration of St. George's, which form no part of the work referred to in the Note.

The first preliminary Meeting held for this purpose took place at the Guildhall, Doncaster, on Monday, March 7, 1853. The Resolutions then passed were confined to the general expression of a wish to rebuild the Parish Church in a style worthy of that to which the Parishioners had been accustomed; the particular arrangements to depend of course upon the amount of means likely to be raised. A Subscription was immediately commenced, under an auspicious grant from the Town Council of the sum of 5,000*l.* from the Borough Fund. Another more general Meeting of the Inhabitants and Neighbours was then held in Easter week, on Tuesday, 29th March, under the presidency of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, who took that opportunity of making from the chair the cheerful announcement that Her Majesty the Queen, departing from the rule which excludes from Royal bounty objects of a purely local character, had desired her name to be added to the Subscription List for the sum of 100*l.* This Meeting was attended by the Earl of Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, and a very large number of the principal gentry, clergy, and others, of the Town and Neighbourhood. It was then determined that the Church should be rebuilt in its integrity, omitting only certain architectural details universally allowed to be of inferior description. A Building Committee was appointed, by whom the work was placed in the hands of George Gilbert Scott, Esq. The Subscription, purely voluntary and without

¹ See "Gothic Architecture, chiefly in relation to St. George's Church at Doncaster." By Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., M.A., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

recourse to a compulsory rate, soon reached (as stated in the Introductory Chapter of this Volume) nearly to the sum of 30,000*l.*; including 500*l.* from the Archbishop, 2,100*l.* from the Titheowners for the restoration of the Chancel, 1,000*l.* from the partners in the Doncaster Bank, 500*l.* from Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., 400*l.* from Robert Baxter, Esq., 400*l.* from Andrew Montagu, Esq., of Melton, 800*l.* from the Vicar, Dr. Sharpe, and various members of his family, and 500*l.* from William Battie Wrightson, Esq., M.P., besides the free use, to any extent, of a valuable stone quarry on his estate near Cusworth. The building of the South Chancel Chapel, at his own expense, was generously undertaken by William Henry Forman, Esq., of Pippbrook house, co. Surrey, as the representative of the family of Seaton, formerly connected with the Town. Of the other donations, less in amount, but not less in proportion to the means of the donors, it is only truth to say, that seldom has a greater effort been made by individuals in the ordinary circumstances of life, than upon this occasion by the inhabitants and friends of Doncaster. "To their power, yea, and beyond their power, they were willing of themselves."¹

By the month of September, Mr. Scott had completed for public inspection his designs for the New Church; and in February following, the masonry was let by tender to Mr. Charles Ireson of Northampton, for the sum of 21,300*l.*

On Tuesday the 28th February, 1854, in the presence of an immense assembly, the FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW CHURCH was laid by the Lord Archbishop² of the Province. This stone, weighing five and a half tons, and measuring six feet four inches long, four feet seven inches wide, and two feet eight inches thick, was placed at the South-East corner of the South Transept. It bore on a brass plate the following Inscription:—

IN · NOMINE
PATRIS · ET · FILII · ET · SPIRITVS · SANCTI
—
ÆDIS · S · GEORGII
APVD · DANI-CASTRENSES
QVO · DIE
ANNI · SVPERIORIS

¹ Galat. viii. 3.

² Thomas Musgrave, D.D.

DEFLAGRAVERAT
CIVIBVS · MVLTISSQVE · ALIIS
STIPEM · VOLENTI · ANIMO · CONFERENTIBVS
EODEM · VESTIGIO
DENVO · EXSTRVENDÆ
FVNDAMINA · POSVIT
THOMAS · ARCHIEPISCOPIVS · EBORACENSIS
PRID · KAL · MART
A · D
MDCCLIV.

GEORGIO · GILBERTO · SCOTT · LONDINENSI · ARCHIT.

[*Translation.*]

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

On the 28th day of February, 1854,
Being the first anniversary of its destruction by Fire,
The Foundation Stone
of the Church of St. George of Doncaster,
to be entirely rebuilt upon the same site,
by the voluntary offerings of the Inhabitants and many others,
was laid by
THOMAS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

George Gilbert Scott, of London, Architect.

In the concrete underneath the stone a cavity was prepared for the deposit of a leaden box twelve inches long and nine inches deep, in which were soldered up a number of documents, coins, and other memorials, in provisional testimony of the exact date of the Foundation of the Church. One of these records was a sheet of vellum¹ emblazoned with the Royal Arms between those of the See of York on the right, and of the Borough of Doncaster on the left. A semicircle of scroll-work contained the device of St. George and others, illuminated in gold and colours; and immediately below was the following inscription, signed by the Churchwardens :—

The writing was executed by Mr. J. H. Kidson ; the blazonry by Mr. J. R. Hawley.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.**Be it Remembered,**

That the Parochial Church of St. GEORGE OF DONCASTER,
having been by a lamentable, but casual, Fire utterly destroyed,
on the 28th day of February, 1853,

This Foundation Stone of a New Church
(on the same site, of the same name, and of like dimensions,
the very form of the Ancient Tower being faithfully preserved,)
to be raised,

under the Blessing of God,
by the voluntary offerings of the Inhabitants of this Town,
and of many others, its Neighbours and Well-wishers,
was laid by

THOMAS, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, 1854,
and in the 17th year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lady
VICTORIA,
Whom God evermore preserve!

Done in the presence of
WILLIAM CARLTON, Esquire, Mayor; JOHN SHARPE, D.D., Vicar;
and of divers others, there attending,
By and under the direction of the Committee for Rebuilding;
That is to say—

The MAYOR.	CHARLES JACKSON, of Doncaster, Esquire.	
The VICAR.	EDMUND BECKETT DENISON, of Lincoln's-inn, Lon-	
STEPHEN CREYKE, M.A., Archdeacon of York.	don, Esquire.	
WILLIAM BATTIE WRIGHTSON, of Cusworth, Esquire,	ROBERT BAXTER, of Doncaster, Esq.)	Honorary Secretaries.
M. P.	HENRY WHITAKER, of Doncaster,)	
JAMES BROWN, of Rossington, Esquire.	Esq.	

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., of London, Architect.
CHARLES IRESON, Junior, of Northampton, Builder.
GEORGE STEPHEN CLEVERLEY, Clerk of the Works.

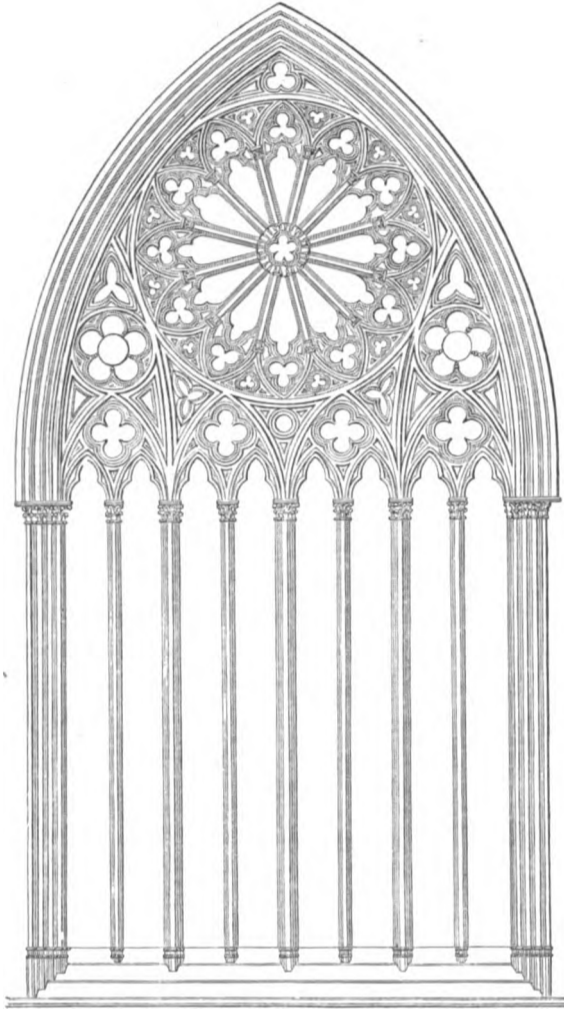
(Signed) THOMAS BROOKE,
GEORGE CROYSER COLLINSON, } Churchwardens.

Besides the above document, the casket contained the following articles intended (if ever brought to light again) to be memorials both of the principal event and of other circumstances connected with the Town.

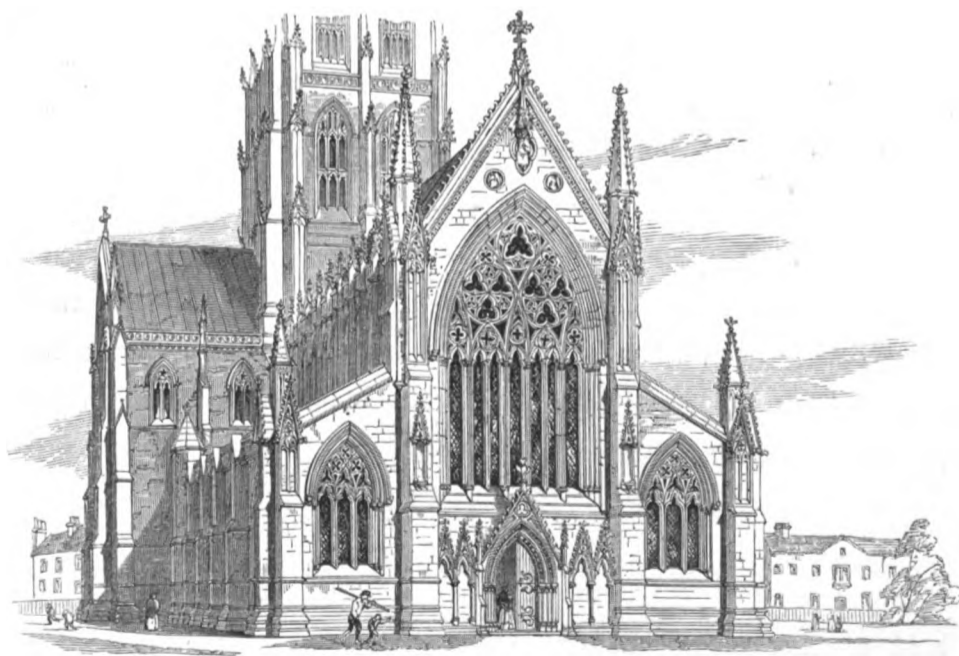
- Silver and Copper Coins of Queen Victoria.
 Weightman's Print of the Old Church.
 Print of ditto, from Miller's History of Doncaster.
 Lithograph Print of the Ruins.
Doncaster Gazette of March 4th, 1853, containing a View of the Ruins, and an Account of the Destruction of the Old Church by Fire.
Doncaster Chronicle of the same date, containing ditto.
 Extracts reprinted from the *Doncaster Gazette*, descriptive of the late Church and the Fire, &c. compiled by Mr. C. W. Hatfield.
 Printed List of Subscribers to the Fund for Re-building the Parish Church.
 The Archbishop's Speech, at the Public Meeting at Doncaster for Re-building the Parish Church, 29th March, 1853.
 Printed Order of Procession.
 Order of Laying the Foundation Stone.
Doncaster Gazette of February 24th, 1854, containing an Account of the Ceremony to be observed on the laying of the first stone of the Parish Church, and the order of procession.
Doncaster Chronicle of the same date, with the same particulars.
 Print of the intended New Church.
 History of the Ruined Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Doncaster, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, M.A., of Leigh Delamere, Wilts.
 Printed copy of the Bill for the General Cemetery at Doncaster, 17 and 18 Victoria, 1853-4.
 View of the New Markets.
 View of the Corn Exchange.
 Doncaster Weekly Corn Market Price List, 25th Feb. 1854.
 A bottle containing wheat of the growth of 1853.
 Report of the Doncaster District Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society, 1853.
 Report of the Third Jubilee of the Gospel Society, 1851.
 Doncaster Report of Church Missionary Society, 1853.
 Report of Doncaster National Schools.
 Report of Christ Church Schools.
 Printed List of the Municipal Officers for 1854.
 Printed copy of the Borough Treasurer's Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Town Council, ending August, 1853.
 Printed copy of the Bye-Laws of the Borough of Doncaster.
 Tourist's Handbook of Doncaster and the Neighbourhood.
 The *Times* London Daily Newspaper, of Monday, 27th Feb. 1854.

The work of the New Church is now satisfactorily advancing. That an undertaking attended with so much care and cost, and so important to the welfare of the Town, may be crowned with a prosperous result, and be a means, for centuries to come, of spiritual and social blessings to the inhabitants of his native place, is the earnest prayer of the Author of this Volume.

St. George's Church, Doncaster.



28. GREAT EAST WINDOW OF ST. GEORGE'S NEW CHURCH, DONCASTER.



29. ST. GEORGE'S NEW CHURCH, DONCASTER.—WEST FRONT AND NORTH TRANSEPT.

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Appendix.

I. THE INCISED CROSS SLABS

FOUND IN THE CRYPT, AND AMONGST THE RUINS OF ST. GEORGE'S.¹

THE collection of incised monumental slabs (see Plates IV. and V.), found worked up as old material in the crypt and walls of *St. George's*, is another instance² of the liberty with which the builders of new Churches, in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles (though the practice was not confined to them), dealt with the gravestones of their Early English, or still earlier, predecessors. They may have been tempted to this spoliation, partly by the convenience of shape and size which these large and evenly hewn slabs, being on the spot, offered for window-sills, &c., partly by the impossibility of identifying them. Names and family devices are seldom found on these cross-incised stones. It was thought enough to express, by the emblem of Christianity, that the person interred died in the Faith; and, by some accompanying symbol, the Craft, or perhaps the Guild, to which he belonged. The two emblems are sometimes incorporated into one.

The incised slabs found at Doncaster are generally interesting, and a few of them are rare. The meaning of some of the devices is obscure; and there is here, as in other places, an occasional conjunction of domestic and military implements, which has yet to be properly explained.³ (See particularly Plate IV. No. 14, and Plate V. Nos. 24 and 25.) In Plate V. No. 15, the cross is *raised*; the rest are all *incised*. Plate IV. No. 9; and Plate V. Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, were found in the roof of the Crypt, under the North-East Chapel, in 1850. The rest came to light after the Fire, in other parts of the Church; chiefly about the foundations of the South Transept.

Plate IV. No. 1. Very curious, probably older than the others. The monumental devices are of Norman character.

2. Good design, of Early English character: symbol, axe. (See also, No. 11.) Probably for a

¹ The original drawings of these (Plates IV. and V.), by the Rev. James Bell, then of Doncaster, were submitted to the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, of Coggeshall, Essex, author of the "Manual for the Study of the Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages," by whom the author has been favoured with many of the observations here presented to the reader.

² See Dr. E. Charlton's Remarks in the Journal of Archaeol. Institute, vol. v. p. 253, and the Manual of Sepulchral Slabs, by Rev. E. L. Cutts. Since the Manual was published a fresh batch of gravestones has been found at Bakewell. At Stedham Church, Sussex (said to be of early date, perhaps the church mentioned in Domesday Book), the lower four or five feet of the nave walls were built of slabs of stone set edgewise, many of them coffin-shaped but plain, several with crosses. Four *stone coffins* had also been built up into the wall. There are numerous instances of sepulchral stones used as window-sills, &c. as recently at Wiston, in Essex.

³ The man may have united the military with some civil occupation. As a burgher he may have been a man at arms; or bound to follow some feudal lord; or a man of knightly descent, yet not disdaining the more profitable craft of the clothier.

Incised Cross Slabs.

carpenter. In the roof of St. Mary's, Beverley, on some of the bosses are carved an axe and square; and on others is this inscription (two or three letters being in each boss), "John Penter mad thys Rowfe." Also in Nuneaton Church, Warwickshire, an axe occurs on a boss of the roof; and on the side of the same boss are three things resembling wedges. An axe of somewhat similar shape is however to be seen in the hands of a Knight breaking down a door, in an illuminated MS. in the Bodleian Library.¹ (See Woodcut 37.)



No. 37.

3. The Cross (the head of which is gone) is here on a cusped base. This is not common, and the date is uncertain; perhaps of the fifteenth century. Symbols, sword, and knife, and bow (?), supposed to indicate a Knight or Man-at-Arms. A circular ornament, similar to the one at the base of this Cross, is figured in Cutts's Manual, plate vii. from Brougham, in Westmerland, date A.D. 1185; where it is a shield, and so perhaps in this instance.
4. The curious symbol in this slab has been found on others. There is one very like it on a slab at Woodhorn, Northumberland (Cutts's Manual, plate xlv.); and on a slab at Adwick-le-Street, Yorkshire (Gough's Sepulch. Mon. vol. i. p. cviii. Plate 11). What it is intended to represent the reader is at liberty to conjecture for himself.
5. A curious and perplexing symbol. It is seen again in No. 6, but has not been elsewhere noticed amongst the many hundred slabs known. Amongst the various suggestions offered for its interpretation have been, 1. A milk-pail; 2. A cleaver with drops of blood; 3. A mallet and tent-pegs; 4. A skutch handle, formerly used for separating the fibre of flax from the woody part; 5. A distaff and twirling-pins; 6. A three-hooped long-handled pail (very similar to the "quaigh" used for whiskey in Scotland), emblematic of the trade of a cooper; 7, and lastly, A rudder and marling-pikes (iron pins tapering to a point, and used to pierce the twists of a rope for inserting the end of another rope, &c.) The rudder would seem to be not an improbable explanation.
6. A double-cross slab. It is not common to find them thus divided in two. The same mysterious emblem, already seen on No. 5, occurs again here; where, from its position in the dexter cross by the side of a sword, it seems to denote some instrument of female industry (perhaps the distaff and spindles?). Probably late Early English. The cinquefoil terminations of the cross are common on inlaid tiles.
- 7, 8, 9. No. 9 is a ship whole-rigged. The other two, which are probably portions of one and the same stone, appear to represent merely a river-barge, or boat. The ship was in ancient times a common symbol of the Church (see Clemens Alexandrinus, quoted in Cutts's Manual, p. 31). In the Apostolical Constitutions the comparison of the Church to a ship is very elaborately worked out. But it is very doubtful whether such recondite symbols were much in use in mediæval times. In the Museum at Mayence is a late Roman example (engraved in Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii.) of a sepulchral slab having a boat, with an inscription showing that the deceased was a sailor (or ship-owner) on the Rhine. On the Doncaster slabs it is to be observed that there is no rudder to any of the boats. The Don not

¹ Compare with this the axe at Bakewell. Cutts's Manual, Pl. VII.

being generally navigable in those days, they can hardly be supposed to allude to any local barge-builder.

10. Very excellent Early English design.
11. *Axe.* See No. 2, above. The head of this design (a cross pattée in a circle) is a very common one, and is usually taken to be of Early character. Mr. Cutts thinks that it is not necessarily so. In stripping off some coats of whitewash from the wall of the north chancel of Coggeshall Church, in order to get at mural painting beneath, he found several crosses of similar shape to this, scored in the original plastering of the wall. (*Quære, Dedication crosses?*) The outer rim was painted a kind of green; the limbs of the cross red. The remainder was the original plaster uncoloured. The wall upon which they were scored is of late fifteenth-century date.
12. *Imperfect.* It shows the base of a cross, with the ends perhaps of a quiver and arrow.
13. Design singularly treated.
14. *Late Early English.* A sword and (?) a comb: the latter a common symbol on gravestones. (See also Plate V. No. 29.) It is found in the catacombs, where it is generally considered to represent a wool-comber. (See Aringhi and Maitland.) It occurs also on some of the curious sculptured stones of co. Angus (see Mr. Chambers's Monograph bearing that title), in connexion with other kinds of symbols, especially with one which may either be a circular mirror, or a magnifying glass, such as is used in examining the texture of cloth. A comb of this "small-tooth-comb" shape and hand-mirror, however, are found in illuminated manuscripts as ordinary appliances of a lady's toilet.

Plate V. No. 15.

- 16.
17. On this is a pair of compasses with graduated scale attached, used (commonly enough now) by a carpenter or mason.
18. A hammer.
- 19, 22, 24, 25, 32. *Sword and shears.* Upon the symbol of the shears Mr. Cutts observes (see a volume on Salley Abbey by Mr. Harland), that "The meaning of the symbol of the shears, notwithstanding all that has been said about it, remains undetermined. One theory is that they symbolized a wool-stapler. In addition to whatever other evidence there may be for this (see Manual, p. 41) take this note: In the *Gent. Mag.* May, 1851, in an article on the ancient commerce of Westmerland, is an engraving of a token issued by the shearmen of Kendal in 1666, which has on one side a pair of square-ended shears (like fig. 25), and on the other a teazle-brush. Another theory is that they are the symbol of a female, of which the following is the evidence: First, it is an instrument of housewifery. Next, in the case of two crosses on the same slab, which are naturally supposed, from the analogy of monumental brasses, &c. to represent in most cases husband and wife, we frequently find one cross with the manly symbol of the sword, the other with the shears. Of these there is an instance (figured in the Manual, plate v.) at Ayliffe, Northumberland, where the sinister cross has sword, pincers, and hammer (or square) associated with it. The dexter cross has sharp-pointed shears and key. Again in a double-cross slab at East Shaftoe, Northumberland (Manual, plate lxxv.), the sinister cross has sword and shield with heraldic bearings; the dexter cross has sharp-pointed shears. Thirdly, there are two slabs with inscriptions to females, which have the symbol of the shears; one at Hexham, Northumberland, to Matilda wife of Philip the Mercer, the shears being sharp-pointed (Manual, plate lvii.); the other at Horton, Northamptonshire, to Anne Bardowl, shears sharp-pointed (Manual, plate lxxvi). The skeleton

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beneath the Salley slab with sharp-pointed shears is that of a female. I am glad to have the opportunity of correcting an assertion in the *Manual* (p. 41) that "the square-ended shears are probably those which the clothiers used to shear their cloth with, *i.e.* to cut the nap; the blunt ends being intended to preserve the cloth from injury." I have since found proof that these square-ended shears were also used by ladies. In an illumination in the *Add. MS. 10,293* (Brit. Mus.), which is of the fourteenth century, at folio 5, an abbess is cutting off the hair of a queen with a pair of shears of this description. A similar pair is also represented as used by a lady at folio 261 of the same MS. Shears, of the scissor-shape (like fig. 24), are represented on a slab at Blidworth, Notts; and are to be seen in an illumination in the *Royal MS. 16 G.* (date 1270), at folios 157 and 158. What they mean when associated with the sword, I cannot hazard a conjecture. A pair of rudely-represented scissors, and a staff with a glove on the top, occur at St. John's, Chester—perhaps indicating a glover; since a pair of gloves, in brass, on a slab at Fletching, are accompanied by an inscription to "Peter Denot, glover."

20. Design common. For an explanation of the round ornament upon this slab, as being either a paten, sun, moon, or garland, see *Cutts's Manual*, p. 45, and Plate lviii.
21. Common.
28. Common.
29. A fragment of an Early English design; the symbol, a comb of the ordinary mediæval shape.
30. —
31. Perhaps the end of a Palmer's staff. The square in the corner is part of the base of the cross.
32. Shears and buckle: perhaps, symbols of a female.
33. A symbol, of which there are other examples (*Manual*). Perhaps a book (a symbol which occurs on gravestones of clerics).
34. Good design.
35. Part of a figure with hands uplifted in prayer. In this slab the upper part of the figure has been sunk within a foliated hole under the expansion of the cross. The rest of the figure would be suppressed; the feet probably appearing at the base of the cross. (See *Cutts's Manual*, Plates lxvii. lxxi.)

II. AN OUTLINE OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF THE RUINS OF DONCASTER CHURCH.

A Paper read before the Oxford Architectural Society, at their Annual Meeting on June 6th, 1853.

By GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., Architect.¹

ONE among the many important offices of a Society like this is to register, from time to time, accurate descriptions of ancient Churches as they have been handed down to our day. The activity of the age in which we live, in matters relating to the fabrics of our Churches, renders it hardly likely that any of these venerable structures will pass through it without receiving from it some impress for the better or for the worse in the way of restoration, enlargement, or other alterations. This being the case, it becomes a most important matter that an exact chronicle be kept of each Church which passes through the common ordeal, that future generations may know what authorities we found for what we may have done, and how far we have acted on such authority, or been led by necessity, taste, or caprice

¹ Printed in the *Ecclesiologist*, No. xcvi. August, 1853. (New Series, No. lxi.)

to deviate from it; and that when the assimilating hand of time shall have thrown over them one common hue, there may be no confusion between the revived Ecclesiastical Architecture of our day, and the more indigenous productions of former ages. In the present instance, however, we have before us a somewhat different task: we have to record what can be gleaned from the fragments of a LOST Church,—not one of those noble ruins which give such a melancholy interest to the Ecclesiology of Yorkshire, but of a Church snatched away from us as in a moment, which the setting sun left standing in stately magnificence, which the evening twilight heard to resound with the wonted hymn of praise, but which the morning twilight and the rising sun found a heap of shapeless ruin! It is this strange peculiarity of the case which I must plead as my excuse for occupying your time with details which may appear trifling and scanty, and which in some degree rest for their interest on the sympathy which the strange circumstances of the case have directed to the Church to which they belong. I must preface my observations by stating that what I have to lay before you relates solely to the architectural history of the Church as evidenced by its own remains, and as distinguished from documentary records, to which I shall scarcely have the opportunity of alluding.

To the memory of those who knew Doncaster Church merely as seen from the road or the railway, or those even who have only cursorily examined its exterior, it will present itself as entirely belonging to the latest phase of Pointed Architecture. Its stately lantern tower—rich with windows, canopied buttresses, pierced parapets, and pinnacles,—its clerestory, formed of one continuous range of windows,—its flat roofs, and the character of nearly every external feature, proclaimed it to the general observer as essentially a Church of the 15th Century, and as such it was generally known; though those who were acquainted with its interior could not fail to perceive that this prevailing character had been engrafted on a structure of a much earlier age, and that the building dated in *reality* from the 12th, though in *appearance* and general character it seemed rather to belong to the 15th Century. The principal features in which this earlier date could be distinguished were the pillars and arcades of the nave, which, though extremely simple, were clearly (where not masked by recent plaister work) of the very earliest days of Pointed Architecture, dating probably from about 1190 to 1200. Also a window, originally external, but now opening from the chancel into the side chapels, on either side of the altar, agreeing in style and date with the nave arcades, but (one of them at least) greatly exceeding them in beauty of detail. The other arches of the Church were all of later date,—those to the north chapel or chancel aisle seeming to be of Middle-Pointed character, though in reality not so, while those of the south chapel were of still later date. A close examination of the exterior would, however, show traces even there of the earlier period, especially in the buttresses of the transepts and of the east and west ends, and in the block cornice or corbel-table which surmounted the clerestory of the chancel, the latter being somewhat anomalous as crowning a wall evidently of later date than itself.

For the convenience of those who were not acquainted with the Church, I will give a rough outline of its general form and characteristics. It was a large cruciform church, with a nave of *five* bays, a chancel of *three* bays, and transepts, each equal to *two* bays in length. On either side of the chancel was a large chantry chapel or aisle, equal in length to the chancel itself, and in width to the projection of the transept. They were obviously of subsequent erection. From the intersection sprung the magnificent tower, by which the Church was chiefly known to the public, and which was justly the pride of the town and neighbourhood. The nave arcades and some other features, extending to the four extremities of the cross, were, as I have before said, in the earliest variety of the First-Pointed style, or in the transition between Romanesque and Pointed. The tower, with the west window and that of the south transept, were early and fine specimens of the Third-Pointed or Perpendicular, and most other parts of the Church were *late* specimens of the same style. There were clerestories throughout of late date, and all the roofs were low, though the marks of high-pitched roofs existed on every side of

the tower. The chapel on the south side of the chancel was a pretty specimen of the Tudor period, with lofty windows and depressed arches. That on the north side was in a very debased style, and had probably been in a great measure rebuilt subsequently to the extinction of Pointed Architecture. The general effect of the Church was exceedingly noble, though beauty of detail was limited to the *tower* and other parts of the same or earlier dates.

I now proceed to describe the evidences of the earlier design and construction of the Church supplied by the examination of the ruins, and the anatomical dissection (so to speak) to which it has been subjected through the effects of the dreadful catastrophe which has befallen it.

In viewing the remains of the CHANCEL wall (which are still in a great measure standing), it will be seen that they are divided in their height into three stages. The lower stage is occupied by the arches opening into the chapels; over this runs a plain string-course, upon which is a second stage of considerable height, showing nothing internally but a plain ashlar wall; over this is the "Perpendicular" clerestory, surmounted externally by an "Early English" block cornice. The exterior of the middle stage, being included within the side chapels, had been coated with plaister, on removing which it became evident that this was the original clerestory, and it was found to contain on each side of the chancel three small lancet clerestory windows, while at its extremities were found remnants of the block cornice in its original position, the mass of it having been taken down and re-used as a finish to the loftier and more recent clerestory. Immediately upon that fragment of the cornice which adjoined the tower came the weathermould of the high roof, built in the solid of the tower wall, and clearly showing that when the tower was erected the early form of the Church remained unaltered. Though the chancel is of three bays in length, only two on either side are opened by arches into the chapels. The eastern bay retains, as I have before said, on each side a beautiful lancet window, now opening into the chapels, while over the first arch from the east, on either side, were found the heads of corresponding windows, proving that two bays of the chancel were clear and unobstructed by aisles or chapels, and showing externally two ranges of windows exactly as may still be seen in the north side of the nearly contemporary chancel at Hedon. The question now arose whether such was the case with the other or western bay. The westernmost arches opening into the chancel from the chapels are each similar to their neighbours, which went in favour of the *whole* chancel having been originally clear of aisles; but on examining the arch opening from the north transept into the north chapel, its impost against the tower pier was found to be of the same section with those of the early arches in the nave, showing that some erection must from the first have abutted against the east side of the transept and the first bay of the chancel, and, on removing the plaister from this bay, the weathering of a sloping roof was found against the chancel wall, proving that, instead of the chapels now existing, there were originally eastern aisles to the transepts abutting against the chancel, but without arches into it. It has since been proved by excavation that there were two arches to the east aisle¹ which have since been reduced to one, and there is some reason to think that the aisles were vaulted.

The next question, and one of the most important as to the original structure, relates to the internal design of the ancient CLERESTORY. Externally, it will be recollected, we have laid bare the original lancet windows, but internally we have as yet an unperforated ashlar wall. Let us, however, view the wall *sectionally*, as it presents itself endwise where exposed by the fall of the south-east tower pier. Here we see it divided in its thickness, about one foot from its external face being unconnected with the remainder, and which on examination proves to have an internal coating of plaister running lengthwise along the thickness of the wall, while the string-course which forms the base of this story extends back till it meets this internal plaistered surface. This clearly shows a triforium passage running

¹ Of the North Transept.

the whole length of the original clerestory, nearly level with the cills of its windows, but walled up when the later clerestory was added. This again agrees very closely with the church at Hedon.

It remains, however, to be seen what was the design of the internal face of this clerestory. This was at first only discoverable from fragments found built up as mere walling materials in the later walls of the building. Many of these fragments are not as yet assignable to their proper sites, but among them is a vast quantity of the materials of *an internal arcade* consisting of stout circular shafts with square capitals of the earliest pointed or transitional period, with obtusely pointed arches. On examining the plastered back of the triforium passage, the outline of the back of such arches may be traced, showing clearly that this arcade formed the internal face of the clerestory, a passage running all along between the arcade and the wall. The width of these arches had previously been ascertained by careful examination of the curvature of the fragments and the angle of the apex. The capitals were found to be broken off from a sort of stone bar or impost running back into the clerestory wall; and on clearing away some of the more recent ashlar, which now takes the place of the arcade, the stumps of these imposts were found remaining in the wall behind, exactly agreeing with the width of the arches already ascertained. We have thus laid open to us a beautiful and very striking feature, which must have formed the leading characteristic of the interior of the original church. An examination of the fragments will show the great boldness of their detail.

We have, however, as yet only proved the existence of this arrangement in the *chancel*; but a slight extension of our examination will prove it to have been co-extensive with the church. We find, for instance, the same section of this triforium passage in the western walls of both transepts. It has been taken advantage of as a means of access to the belfry, in the east wall of the north transept; and we find marks of it against the huge masses of the tower walls belonging to the side facing the nave, but now lying prostrate near their original sites, while the fragments of the arcade are so abundant as to prove its extent to have been general. The height and length, too, appear to have been uniform throughout the Church, and the roof marks on all sides of the tower were similar and on the same level. The ancient clerestory had dripping eaves, supported by a bold block cornice.

The next feature of this early period which presents itself consists of the remnants of two windows, similar to those in the chancel, opening from the western side of each transept. These have each lost the jamb nearest to the nave, and are blocked up by the end of the aisle walls, distinctly showing that the present aisles are much wider than the original ones. If, however, an aisle¹ be imagined about equal in width to those of which we have marks to the eastward of the transepts, these western transept windows would be left unobstructed. The result of our investigations then is this—that the general outline of the plan of the Church belongs to the transitional period, dating probably from about A.D. 1190;² that the whole outline of the nave, chancel, and transepts (considered apart from their aisles) is of this date, but that it has been deviated from in the nave by widening the aisles, and in the chancel by the substitution of large chantry chapels for the small eastern aisles or chapels originally abutting against the transepts; that there were no internal arches to the chancel, but two ranges of lancet windows, the same applying, in some degree, also to the transepts; and that the whole Church had a low clerestory, internally decorated by a bold continuous arcade, with a triforium passage.

This gives us the entire original design, excepting the end elevations of the nave, chancel, and transepts, and design of the central tower. The transept elevations, however, were divided each into two bays by a central buttress, as in the contemporary church at Darlington, and probably generally

¹ *i.e.* a Nave aisle.

² Mr. Mitchell gives some reason for thinking the church to have been rebuilt subsequently to 1204. I can, however, hardly think the work which we are describing to be quite so late in date.

resembled it in design, and we may fairly infer that the double range of windows continued across all the end elevations, with a third range in the gables, as at Hedon, Darlington, and other churches of the same period. I should mention that some purely Romanesque details have been discovered, particularly the well known Norman "bird's beak" moulding, showing that the Church dated from an earlier period than that of the leading features I have described.

I may also here call attention to the sedilia comprised under one semicircular arch and the indications of a piscina of the same date cut off by a late door-way, and to our having found parts of the capitals of the original tower piers.

I will now give a general outline of the process by which the Early-Pointed Church seems gradually to have been converted into one of a totally different aspect. The first change which the structure underwent appears to have been the insertion of the great Perpendicular windows to the west front and to the south transept. That these co-existed with the triforium passage already described, and respected it in their construction, is proved in the west window, by its having, as at York, a double range of mullions up to the transom, carrying a gallery which supplied the want of the triforium it had displaced; and in the south transept window by its having, as at St. Alban's, and as in the east windows of Howden, Selby, and Guisborough, the passage lowered to its cill and little winding staircase running up from each jamb to unite it with the old triforia on either side. These evidences would naturally lead to the conclusion that these windows were early insertions before other great alterations had been commenced, and even before the re-erection of the tower by which the triforia were obstructed, though not destroyed; and this is confirmed by a will pointed out by Mr. Mitchell in a recent paper read at Sheffield, by which a person dying about 1393 left a sum of money for the new west window in *St. George's Church at Doncaster*.

The west window was of nine lights, of a design very common in Yorkshire, and almost exactly similar to the west window at Bridlington and the east and west windows at Beverley.

The next deviation from the original design was the re-erection of the magnificent central TOWER. This would appear not to have been commenced till about 1425, as it contained in a very conspicuous position, and at no very great height up, the arms of Archbishop Kempe, supported by an angel. Were it not for this evidence I should, I confess, have placed the work considerably earlier, the details are so exceedingly fine and are so early in their character. The capitals of the piers, and the four great arches in particular, one would have ascribed to the preceding century. The builders of the new tower took down the piers of the old structure to within from fifteen to twenty-five feet of the floor of the Church. It had been well had they commenced from the bases, for the loss of the tower is wholly owing to the insufficient construction of the portions of the older piers thus unfortunately left. The work of Archbishop Kempe's time was admirably constructed, but unfortunately rested on piers built of crumbling rubble work, inclosed in a thin casing of ashlar, which soon yielded under the action of the fire, and left nothing capable of supporting the ponderous superstructure.

The tower is too well known to require description. The fifteenth century builders were certainly well skilled in building towers. It was the one great forte of their age, and *this* was a most noble specimen of their skill. Whether viewed in its general effect and imposing outline, its bold and well designed details, or the engineering skill shown in its construction, it is equally deserving of our admiration. It consisted of two stories above the old roofs, the lower story being open to the Church as a lantern. Below the base of this story are the weather moulds of the old Early English roofs, meeting one another at the angles, but afterwards, with the lower portions of the buttresses, embedded in the later clerestory.

About the time of the erection of the tower the north chantry chapel was erected; the two arches on the east of the transept being converted into one wide arch to suit it, and two arches being opened

from it into the chancel.¹ This chapel had at first a high-pitched roof, the marks of which are visible against the transept wall.² It was certainly an inferior work to the tower, yet the similarity of the arch opening into the transept to those of the tower, and the evident reconstruction of the wall over this arch to form the approach to the tower, seems to render it probable either that the works were carried out at the same time, or that the single arch had been substituted for the original two arches earlier than the building of the chantry. I should mention to prevent misapprehension that the chapel has been in great measure reconstructed at a much later period, and in a very debased style, but that the original windows, jambs, &c. are still to be traced.

We have now brought down the Church to the form in which it presented itself in the middle of the fifteenth century. The most important fact to be deduced from what we have traced out is, that the tower—the one grand feature of the exterior, and the only part which was truly noble, both in design and detail—was not designed to harmonize with, nor carried out to form a part of a church at all resembling, in its general aspect, that which has come down to our own times. This noble tower was seen for perhaps half a century as rising at the junction of four high-pitched roofs springing from low clerestories pierced by simple lancet windows; and as forming the central and culminating point of a church, which (with the exception only of the windows of *two*, or perhaps *three*, of its four cardinal faces) presented every feature of the very earliest variety of pointed architecture. I do not for a moment wish to argue that such a church was that which would *best* accord with such a tower. I merely state the fact that such *was* the church for which that tower was designed, and that I think it is likely that the effect was far more pleasing than that of the altered church of a later period, though probably less so than if the Church had been of a date only in a smaller degree antecedent to that of the tower, as at Howden and many other of the Yorkshire churches. How entirely the aspect of the Church was changed at a subsequent period, a glance at any of the published views of the Church is sufficient to show. The alterations subsequent to the tower may be thus enumerated:—1st. The re-building of the greater part of the north transept. This may have been effected shortly after the tower. The window is a pretty good perpendicular one, not very marked as to whether it is early or late in the style,—but that it is later than that to the south transept, is proved by its cutting off the old triforium passage, and supplying no provision for its approach. 2nd. The high clerestory added throughout the Church, with the entire obliteration of the old one, the destruction of its arcaded interior, and the walling up of its triforium. 3rd. The flat roofs introduced throughout the Church. 4th. The entire rebuilding of the nave aisles at a greatly increased width, and the erection of a south porch with parvise over, and the general assimilation of other portions to the altered style. 5th. The erection of the south chantry chapel. I am not yet certain whether it was founded or rebuilt at this late period. It appears to be late in Henry VII.'s, or early in Henry VIII.'s time, but it is a good specimen of its period; indeed much the best among the later features of the Church. These alterations approached very nearly in effect to the rebuilding of the Church, giving it so completely the character of a late fifteenth-century building, that, to a casual observer, the tower, instead of being a grand addition to the original design, would appear (with the great west and south windows) to be its earliest feature, round which the Church had grown up during the declining period of Pointed architecture. I will not trouble the meeting with any further details of the examination of the ruins now going on. There are many

¹ I am, on consideration, not quite certain whether the alteration of the two eastern arches to each transept into *one* was not made before the erection of the chantry chapels. There is, as yet, a little ambiguity in the evidence on this point.

² [Two paragraphs relating to the chapels founded by John Harrington, and Fledburgh, are here, by Mr. Scott's permission, omitted.]

Chantry Lands.

interesting particulars showing various alterations of minor arrangements, &c. &c. and many discoveries of lost obliterated features, but these are generally only of local interest.¹ I will only express my hope that the influence of this Society, particularly of such of its members as are connected with Yorkshire or its neighbourhood, will be strenuously exercised in urging the necessity of raising funds sufficient to render the rebuilding of this lost Church a monument worthy of an age of revived feeling in Ecclesiastical Architecture, and an evidence that while the necessities of the age too often confine our works within merely utilitarian limits, we have still not forgotten WHAT A HOUSE OF GOD OUGHT TO BE.

III. CHANTRY LANDS, &c.

Particulars of the lands, &c. formerly belonging to the different Chantries in **St. George's Church**; taken from three authorities, viz. :—

1. A.D. 1534. The Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII.
2. A.D. 1545. Archbishop Holgate's Return. (Stevens's Dugdale, ii. 66.)
3. A.D. 1557. Harl. MS. No. 606; marked "The First Vol. of the Rates, 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary; believed to have belonged to the Office of the Augmentations."²

I. ST. CATHARINE'S, or the HARRINGTON CHANTRY, North Transept.

1. A.D. 1534. (*Val. Ecc.*) Dñus Robert (or Thomas?) Mirfyn, Cantarist.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rents and farm of divers tenements in Doncaster, 16s.; Bentley, £4; Wheteley, near Doncaster, £2 15s.	7	11	0
<i>Deductions.</i>			
Rent to Mr. Bigott ³ for lands in Wheteley	0	10	0
„ to Master Barneston ⁴ for ditto	0	12	0
„ to the Lord of Bentley for land there	0	6	8
„ to ditto for 1 lb. of pepper, or 2s. money distributed in alms for the souls of John Lewer ⁵ and John Harrington, founder of the said Chantry	0	10	0
	1	18	8
	Net £5 12		4

¹ Among these may be mentioned the doorways in the east wall of the chancel and south chantry, probably leading into sacristies, the discovery of the slab and foundation of the ancient altar, &c. &c. The crypt under the north chantry is also well deserving of notice.

² These extracts are printed in Miller, pp. 65-70; but with several mistakes and repetitions. At p. 30 of the Harl. MS. is the schedule of Chantry lands rated to Thomas Ellis; at page 77, those to Thomas Symkinson.

³ Bigott. He is called further on (Chantry, No. V.) "Lord of Wheteley." This name of a proprietor, in 1534, may help to fill up a long blank, which, according to Hunter (S. Y. i. 54), occurs in the history of that township between the years 1363 and 1545. A John Bigod, so early as temp. Henry VI., had married one of the co-heiresses of Mauley. Though his share of the Mauley estates lay at Mulgrave, may not some part of the Mauley interest at Wheatley have passed in this way to the name of Bigot? The "Master Bigott" who receives rent from St. Catharine's Chantry land is most likely the same person who, as "Sir Francis Bigott" (or, as it is there printed, Pigott), appears in the same record (*Val. Ecc.*) as taking a similar rent from the Trinity Chantry in St. Mary Magdalen's Church. Fuller, in his "Worthies," mentions Sir Francis Bigott, Kt., the author of a book against the clergy, as "born and well landed in the county of York," who met his death amongst the Northern rebels in 1537. A few years later, in 1545, the darkness of Wheatley history ends, Sir Richard Gresham being then owner.

⁴ The family of Barnardiston had been claimants of the Manor of Wheatley so early as A.D. 1334. (Hunter, S. Y. i. 54.) This Chantry return shows them to have had some estate there in 1534.

⁵ Quare *Sever*, Harrington's father-in-law.

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2. 1545, £8 14s. 6d.

3. In A.D. 1557.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A farm of six acres of land in Wheatley Field, and two acres of meadow in Bentley Ings, in the tenure of Rich. Allen, by paying out of them, at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal payments	0 17 0
[Purchased from the Crown by Thomas Ellis, the Founder of the Hospital.]		
A farm of one cottage in a street called St. George's Gate, in the tenure of Peter Hornby, paying per annum	0 4 0	
A farm of two acres of meadow lying in Bentley Ings, in the tenure of John Gunste, of Brodsworth, paying per annum	0 6 0	
	0 6 0	0 10 0
[Purchased from the Crown by Thomas Symkinson, a merchant of Doncaster.]		

Mirfyn the Cantarist was pensioned with £6 a-year in 1553.

II. ST. NICHOLAS'S, OR THE FLEDBURGH CHANTRY, in the South Transept.

The Endowment was a house and twelve acres of land, with thirty shillings rent in the fields of Doncaster, for maintenance of a Daily Mass at the Altar of St. Nicholas, for the souls of Thomas de Fledburgh, Priest, the founder, Roger his father, Margaret his mother, and all faithful deceased. This was done with consent of the Rector, and was confirmed by Archbishop Melton, 18 January, 1329.—(Hunter.)

1. A.D. 1534.

Dñus William Hodgeson, Cantarist.

Rents, &c., in the Town, Fields, and Meadow of Doncaster		£ s. d. 4 13 4
<i>Deductions.</i>		
Rents paid to the Crown	0 0 1	
„ to Abbot of St. Mary's, York	0 0 12	
„ to the Lord of St. John of Jerusalem ¹	0 0 2	
„ to George Copley of Doncaster	0 5 0	
„ to Thomas Ellys there	0 7 0	
	0 13 3	
		Net £ 4 0 1

2. A.D. 1545, £5 7s. 4d.

3. A.D. 1557.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A Farm of one Cottage, situated in the Cemetery of the Parish Church there, now in the tenure of Wm. Howson, Chaplain, late Incumbent of the Chantry, by paying per annum	0 5 0	
<i>Deduction.</i>		
Paid annually to the Rector of Doncaster, arising from the Cottage in the tenure of the Incumbent aforesaid	0 1 0	
[Purchased by Thomas Symkinson.]	0 1 0	Net £ 4 0 0

¹ 1616. Aprill. "Paid to Mr. Moore for the Kinges rente for Sat John's of Jerusalem, for this haulf-yeare, due at our Ladie daye last past—xij^s." (Chamberlain's Accounts, "for the townes bisnes.") Miller (p. 215) mentions a small rent of 1s. at Loversall, for land once belonging to the Knights of St. John.

Chantry Lands.

CANTARISTS OF ST. NICHOLAS'S, OR FLEDBURGH'S CHANTRY.

A.D.

- 1323—27. Sir Thomas de Fledburgh, Priest.
 — John Plumer, Chaplain, vac. by death.
 1349. John de Mekesborough, Chaplain, inst. 31 July, on pres. of the Commonalty of Doncaster.—Held it till death.
 1369. William de Hexthorpe, Priest, 21 Dec. on pres. of Henry Westby.
 1400. (The same name and presentation recur.)
 — John Cudworth.—Vac. by death.
 1493. Wm. Moseley, Chaplain, June 12. Pres. by the Mayor and Four Churchwardens.—Died incumbent.
 1513. Thomas Johnson, Chaplain, 11 April. Pres. by the Mayor and Commonalty.—Resigned.
 1524. Wm. Hodgeson, or Howson, Priest, 21 Oct. Same pres.—Had a pension of £5 at the suppression.

Wainwright (p. 99) quotes Willis for a St. Nicholas' Chantry, of which John Heyworth (1 Mary) was Chaplain, with a pension of £5 a-year.

III. CHANTRY OF ST. MARY. North Chancel.

1. A.D. 1534. (*Val. Ecc.*)

Dñus William Palmer, Cantarist.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rents, &c. of messuages and lands in Doncaster and Bentley	5	3	0
<i>Deductions.</i>			
Paid annual rent to the Crown	0	6	6
„ to Wm. Grene	0	2	6
	0	9	0
	Net		£4 14 0

2. In 1545, £7 10s. 0d.

3. In 1557.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A farm of one tenement, in Frenchgate, in the tenure of Wm. Blenkinsopp, per annum	0	13	4
A farm of a toft and parcel of land, in Hall-gate, in the tenure of Margaret Barwick, widow, per annum	0	1	4
A farm of one rood of land, lying at Hoberosse Hill ¹ in the town aforesaid; in the tenure of Thomas Fange: per annum	0	0	5

¹ Hobeross, or Hopeross Hill. This name seems to have been given to the whole ridge over which the high road, entering Doncaster from the South, formerly passed. After the road was lowered the name became confined to the Western remnant of the cutting, the broad promenade which now runs North and South, overhanging the lowered road. The word Hobeross is nearly obsolete. It could not have been derived (as is often supposed) from any allusion to the Obelisk, called the Cross, now to be seen there, for in the text above is one instance, amongst others, of the Hill having been so called as far back as 1557, whilst the Obelisk was erected only in 1792, being, as is well known, merely the *fac-dissimile*, or bad representative, of the real old Cross, which stood nearer the town, and was taken down in that year. Miller's explanation of the name (*Hist.* p. 31), "from hops being formerly sold at the hill," may be dismissed without remark, though it is not easy to provide any authentic etymology in its place. Possibly it is, after all, only a corruption of Hall Cross. The only other approach to a derivation that the author can suggest is presented by the very case occurring in co. Wilts. Near the town of Hungerford there is a small estate now called Hopeross Farm, and the derivation in this instance is perplexed neither by Hops nor Crosses, for the farm is known by the evidence of deeds to have anciently belonged to an Anglo-Norman proprietor, William de Hoppegras. Unluckily no such family has so far

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	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
A farm of two acres of land, lying upon the King's highway, leading to Hatfield, in the tenure of Wm. Farome, per annum	0 1 2	
A farm of three roods of land lying at the Windmill, in the Parish aforesaid, in the tenure of Wm. Farome, per annum	0 1 0	
A farm of one acre of land, lying at St. James's Cross; in the tenure of Rich. Wentworth, per annum	0 2 0	
	0 19 3	

Deductions.

By paying annually to the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Doncaster, out of Wm. Blenkinsopp's messuage, in Frenchgate, 3s. 1d.: and out of the toft in Hallgate, in the tenure of Widow Margaret Barwyck		0 4 1
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Net £ 0 15 2

(These lands were purchased by Thos. Synkinson).

IV. CHANTRY OF ST. JOHN THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST. Founded by ROBERT STREY, Priest, in the South Chancel.

1. A. D. 1534. (*Val. Ecc.*)

Edmund Crosseby, Cantarist.

	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Rents of Spansyke Close, within the fields of Doncaster	1 0 0	
„ Exthorp (meadow)	2 0 0	
„ Balne (do.)	2 9 0	
	5 9 0	

Deductions.

Rent to Abbot of St. Mary		0 2 0
„ to Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Kt., senr., for the land at Balne		0 9 0
		0 11 0
		<u>Net £ 4 18 0</u>

2. In 1545, £6 5s. 0d.

come to our assistance in the history of Doncaster; but where so few ancient family names have been preserved it is not impossible, with the Wiltshire instance so exactly to the purpose, that the hill in question may have been in the same manner called after some former proprietor. Hoopeross Hill is mentioned again in a deed of 1599. The old Roman road which passed over this ridge is believed to have continued from the Northern extremity of the present promenade, along the line of the footpath through the field leading to Carr-House, and thence across the Low Pasture. Evidence of its having traversed that field occurs in a deed of 6 James I. in which are mentioned "Two roods of land in Carhouse Brex, one lying between lands late Sir Hugh Wirral's, East; the heirs of Francis Copley, Esq. West; the Moor Lane, North; and a certain waie called *Walin Strete* towards the South.

The piece of ground, held by Thos. Fange, may now be pronounced to be included in the Carr-house estate, as it appears from some original deeds that Queen Elizabeth by Letters Patent, dated 12 Sept. 1601 granted to one George Kirkham, "Yeoman of her Majesty's stirrope," (amongst other things) her Highness's close lying near the Carhouse, late in the tenure of Robert Fange, parcel of the lands lately pertaining to the Chantry of the blessed Mary. From Kirkham it came to Wm. Carver, Alderman, who in 1620 assigned it to Hugh Childers, Alderman, the purchaser about that time of the Carr-House property.

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3 In A.D. 1557.

A farm of one close called Spansick, containing 4 acres of arable land, and 37¹ acres of arable lying in the enclosed fields of Doncaster, Hexthorpe, and Balby; and 3 acres of meadow on Crimsall Ing,² in the tenure of John Hobson, sr., and John Hobson, jr., per annum

£ s. d.
3 0 0

Deductions.

Payments to Hugh Worrall, Esq., issuing out of Hobson's tenure, per annum
Ditto to George Copley, out of the said land in Hexthorpe³ Field, per annum

£ s. d.
0 2 0
0 1 4

0 3 4

Net £2 16 8

[These lands were granted by the Crown to Henry Vavasour of Copmanthorp and Thomas Warde of London: from whom they were purchased by Thomas Ellis. (*T. E's. Feoffment.*)]

Robert Hobson succeeded Crosby as Cantarist, and had a pension of £5 a year at the suppression.

V. CHANTRY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.⁴1. A.D. 1534. (*Val. Ecc.*)

Dñus Richard Johnson, Cantarist.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents at Doncaster	3 19 0	
„ Bentley	0 6 0	
„ Cantley Wood	0 1 2	
		4 6 2

Deductions.

Rent paid to the Crown	0 4 6	
„ to Master Bigott, Lord of Wheteley	0 1 4	
		0 5 10

Net £4 0 4

2. (No return.)

3. In A.D. 1557.

A farm of one messuage in the Market-place, Doncaster, in the tenure of Widow Marche, per annum
„ of another messuage in Hall Gate, in the tenure of Jo. Helay, per annum
„ of a cottage adjacent to said messuage, in the tenure of Elene Blissing, per annum
„ of another cottage in the same place, in the tenure of Robert Clerk, per annum
„ of "Le Lathested" there, in the tenure of the Widow Barwyck, per annum
„ of two cottages in the same place, in the occupation of Richard Markham, per annum

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	0 13 4	
	0 9 0	
	0 3 0	
	0 5 0	
	0 0 4	
	0 9 0	
		1 19 8

Deductions.

To the Mayor and Corporation, out of Jo. Helay's messuage, per annum

0 4 4

Net £1 15 4

(These lands were purchased by Thomas Symkinson.)

There is no mention in 1557 of *Woods* at Cantley and Bentley.

¹ Miller, erroneously, "27," p. 64.

² Ditto, "Brimsalling," *ibid.*

³ Ditto, "Ropthorpe," *ibid.*

⁴ Archbishop Holgate's Return (1545) is silent as to any chantry of St. John the *Baptist* in Doncaster Church: and

VI. Two Private Altars in *St. George's* Church are mentioned, but their locality is unknown ; and there is no notice of any endowment.

1. *ST. THOMAS'S.* Thomas Ellis, founder of the Hospital, desired by will, 1562 (as mentioned below in this page), to be buried in "Our Lady Quire, *towards St. Thomas's Altar.*"
2. *ST. LAWRENCE'S.* Thomas Wentworth of Doncaster, by his will, 1449, directed his grave to be in the *Chancel of St. Lawrence*, in the Church of *St. George.* The arms of Wentworth having once existed upon a window of the North Chancel Chapel, it is not unlikely that *St. Lawrence's* may have been in that part of the Church. (See p. 19.)

IV. THOMAS ELLIS AND HIS HOSPITAL.

AN account of Thomas Ellis and his Hospital (forming No. I. of a proposed series, to be called "The Charitable Endowments of Doncaster") was published in 1836, by Jas. Falconar, Esq. F.S.A. In that pamphlet Ellis is stated to have been of a younger branch of the family of Ellis of Kiddall, near Leeds; but the information on which the statement was made is now believed to have been unauthorised. He is not mentioned in the Visitation Pedigree of Ellis of Kiddall, nor does any relative of the name occur in his will. That he was a third son, or of the third branch of some respectable family, is evident from the discovery of his original gravestone (mentioned under the "North Chancel Monuments," and seen in Plate VIII. fig. 2), as the coat of arms upon it bears the mullet heraldically distinctive of that degree. But of what family he was, or where born, is not known. Early in life he appears as a Merchant of Doncaster, where he became Alderman and was five times Mayor.¹ He married Elizabeth, widow of Robert Lewys (of a family then of Doncaster, afterwards of Marr); but died without issue. His Will begins thus: "I give and bequeath my soul to Almighty GOD, my Maker, Redeemer, and Saviour; my Preserver from all perils of soul and body; my singular relief, comfort, and help in necessity, adversity, infirmity, poverty, and in all other diseases; humbly beseeching Him to accept it to His mercy and grace; and to our Blessed Lady the Virgin Mother of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST: and to all the celestial company in Heaven. And my simple body to be buried in the Parish Church of *St. George* in Doncaster, in our Lady Quire, of that side towards *St. Thomas' Altar*, in the place where Sir Robert Smyth were buried: and I will that that stone that lyeth upon that place be laid there again, and four stones set upon ends of the same, and thereupon laid one *through*² being now at the back of my house." He names in his Will, "Elizabeth, my wife; Johan Thwaites, wife of Edmund Thwaites, Edmund and Robert her sons; Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Fulwood; Margaret Fulwood, my sister, wife of Thomas

it is difficult to say where it could have been. Was it the small building East of the South Chancel, afterwards used as the "Old Vestry," which was taken down in 1796? (See Plate IX.) Wainwright is inclined to find a situation for it in the middle of the morass (as it then was) called Pottery Carr, on the site afterwards called "The Decoy." The ruins of some building were to be seen there so late as 1698 (De la Pryme), but these Mr. Hunter thinks were more probably the remains of a Hermitage. The name of a road over the Carr, called "St. John's Causey," certainly leads to the suggestion that the Hermitage may have been dedicated to St. John, but it was scarcely a place for an endowed chantry and daily religious services.

¹ Miller says, p. 168, incorrectly, *six*; but at p. 65 note, correctly, *five*. The last inscription on the tomb said five; and it appears from Christopher Hildyard's List of Mayors (Harl. MS. 6387) that the Mayor of 1519 was *John*, not Thomas Ellis.

² A *through* means, in mason's language, a top stone to bind close all under it. Ellis's intention seems to have been, to be buried in another person's grave; the stone already there to be the basement of an altar-shaped tomb to himself, of which the *through*, or top-stone, was to be the one of which a fragment is shown in Plate VIII. 2.

Fulwood, Alderman; Elizabeth, wife of John Marshall." To members of the families of Lewys and Frobisher he gives plate. Alice, wife of Thos. Pynder of Fishlake (afterwards called "tailler"); Sir John Pykaringe, the parish priest of Doncaster. Amongst his property is mentioned "one laith being without Hall gaitte barrs" in Doncaster. He devised "Towards the making of one Free Gramer Scool in Doncaster aforesaid, to and for the use of vertuous educacon and bringynge up of children to learninge in the said scoole, and for the encrease and mayntenance of the waige and stipend of the said scoole m^r for the tyme beinge," the following tenements: the rents to be received by the Feoffees of St. Thomas's Hospital—

	£	s.	d.
One house in Doncaster, in a street there by Mary Magdalen Churchyard, in tenure of Roger Wright, of the yearly value	0	7	0
Five messuages in Fisher-gate, in tenure of Rauf Darom, shoemaker, John Grayson, and Thomas Wycks	0	13	4
One annuity, or yearly rent of 6 <i>d.</i> , going out of a house in Fisher-gate, late in tenure of Wm. Marshall, tanner	0	0	6
Two tofts in Fisher-gate, in tenure of said Wm. Marshall, per annum	0	2	0

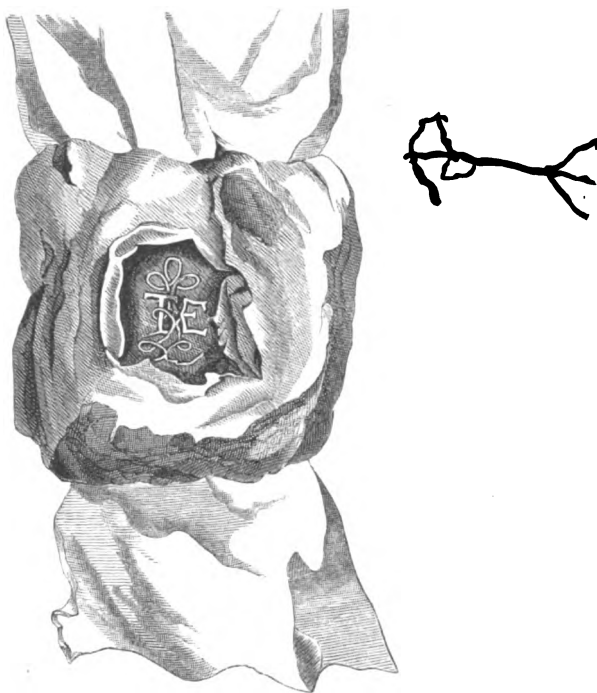
To the mending of the ways in Marshgate, 40*s.*, and the lane beyond Mr. Copley's house, leading to Wheatley, 10*s.* (if he did them not in his lifetime). Elizabeth, his wife, to have certain plate, such as goblets, salts, a drinking cup with a cover double gilt, a dozen of his best silver spoons having the Apostles at the ends of them, a silver drinking pot with cover, one cross of gold, a pomeander, and other articles, in full of her portion of all his plate, jewels, and rings, to her belonging after his decease. Also twenty marks in gold in full satisfaction of all such gold and silver as to him belonged. To Mr. Francis Frobisher his best gown, faced with damask, "and one gold ring having the printe of fyve wondes." To Thomas Blake, his godson, (perhaps a son of Blake, the Vicar of Doncaster,) one angel noble of gold. Other godchildren remembered in a similar way. Gives one half acre of arable land at Carhill to the use and behoof of one well in Sepulchre gate without the Bars yearly for evermore for the reparation of the said well and rope thereof. "Item, where[as] that one Robert Townley, now servant to the Right Honble. my Lord of Shrewsbury, doth owe me for certain wine which he received of me before the death of my old Lord of Shrewsbury, which amounteth to the sum of £10 3*s.* 4*d.* And also £2 7*s.* 2*d.* which my Lady of Shrewsbury that now is, doth owe me for certain parcels as appeareth in my book, I will and bequeath that my executors shall bestow that sum as they receive it to the marriage of poor maidens in their discretion. And also where my Lady of Northumberland doth owe me £8, as appeareth by a bill thereof, I will that my said executors shall bestow the same to maidens' marriage in like manner as is above said." "My right trusty and dearly beloved friends in Christ, Frances Frobiser, Esq., and Robt Lewys, of Marr, yoman, my true and lawful executors." Witnesses, Edmund Thwaits, Maior—Nicholas Fulwood—Thomas Fulwood, Aldⁿ—William Frobysier—Thomas Becket—John Marshall—Nicholas Ellwes. Proved at York, 2 December, 1562. Ellis was also the builder of the Lodge (Miller, p. 168), probably a sort of refuge for poor travellers, the site of which is unknown, and of a Market Cross.

HOSPITAL OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THE deed by which Thomas Ellis conveyed to certain Feoffees the lands given to the Hospital is dated 10th October, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, A.D. 1557. It is in Latin; and is printed at length, with an English translation, at the end of Mr. Falconar's History (alluded to in the last page but one). The particulars of the Charity may also be found in the same little work; and in the 18th Report of the Charity Commissioners, p. 611. Part of the estate had been the property of dissolved Chantry Chapels in the Churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. George; and thus accidentally reverted to purposes of a religious character.

The original Hospital built by Thomas Ellis during his life-time, which he calls in his Feoffment, "Domus Orationis pro hospitione pauperum" (A House of Prayer for harbouring of poor folk), was replaced in 1736-7, on the same site, by the one represented in the woodcut annexed. The present Hospital, in Far St. Sepulchre Gate, is of very unpretending appearance. It consists of six small dwelling-houses under one roof, each having its little plot of garden-ground in front. The persons eligible to be IN-PENSIONERS of the Charity are poor and friendless men and women "not being common beggars, but of such as do or have dwelled within the town or parish, being of good name and fame, and that have fallen into poverty by reason of sickness or other misfortune." Except under peculiar circumstances, the receipt of parish relief is a disqualification. Owing to the increased value of the estates, Ellis's original six pence a-piece per week, with an allowance of wood in winter, has been enlarged into the comfortable provision of nine shillings a week, besides a yearly gift of one guinea for fuel, and a Christmas donation of one shilling.

There are also twelve OUT-PENSIONERS, who have six shillings a week, with like perquisites.



38. THE SEAL, AND "SIGN OR MARKE," OF THOMAS ELLIS, Founder of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, at Doncaster, attached to the Deed of Endowment.



39. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The estates have continually been held in trust by successive bodies of Feoffees, deriving their power from the eighteen originally appointed by Ellis in his lifetime. In them, under the Latin document, is vested the legal ownership of the property. But in the English Appendix to that deed, in which Ellis expresses more distinctly the "Intent" of his Feoffment, he desires that the poor men and women shall be chosen by the Feoffees from time to time, "and by the Maior of Doncaster and Vycar of the same for the tyme beyng, and foure of the most auntyent and substancyall inhabytants there that have byn Maiors thereof; or by the most parte of theym." The inspection of the Hospital is likewise enjoined upon "the said Feoffees and the persons aforenamyd." The Receiver is also required to be appointed by the Feoffees, and "the Maior and Vycar of Doncaster for the tyme beyng, and the foure honest men of the same," who, throughout this English document, appear to be always associated with the legal owners of the estates in the actual management of the Hospital. Whenever the number of Feoffees shall be reduced to three, then the three survivors, within one half-year after they are of that number, are to enfeoff the number of thirty persons, whereof "the Maior and Vycar of Doncaster aforeseyd to be two, and the worshipfull officers¹ of the same to be also namyd therein, with certeyn of the most discrete worshipfull dwellyng next thereabout, and the rest of the most dyscrete auntyent inhabytants of Doncaster."

On the 8th November, 1854, the Trustees being reduced to two (Mr. Wrightson, M.P. and Mr. St. Andrew Warde), those gentlemen, as survivors, renewed the number to thirty, the full complement.

TRUSTEES OF ELLIS'S HOSPITAL, 1854.

William Battie Wrightson, Esq., M.P.	Frank Ramsden, Esq.
St. Andrew Warde, Esq.	John William Sturges, Esq.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.	William Aldam, Esq. (Frickley).
Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart.	Robert John Coulman, Esq.
Sir William Ridley Charles Cooke, Bart.	George Jarratt Jarratt, Esq.
William Carlton, Esq. (then Mayor).	Rev. John Fountain Woodyeare Woodyeare.
Rev. John Sharpe, D.D. (then Vicar).	Rev. Robert John Banks.
Edmund Denison, Esq., M.P.	Rev. William Warde.
John Walbanke Childers, Esq.	Rev. Henry John Branson.
Andrew Montagu, Esq.	Thomas Walker, Esq.
George Cooke Yarborough, Esq.	Charles Jackson, Esq.
Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq.	Sir Isaac Morley, Kt.
Richard Heber Wrightson, Esq.	Robert Baxter, Esq.
James Brown, Esq.	Henry Yarborough Parker, Esq.
William Walker, Esq.	John Francis Griffith Cooke, Esq.

¹ *i.e.* the Recorder and the other Justices of the Peace. In the appointments made in 1812 and 1854 the Recorder appears to have been omitted.

Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle.

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ESTATES AND RENTAL¹ OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, DONCASTER, 1855.

Property.	Quantity.			Occupier.	Yearly Rent.		
	A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.
<i>Doncaster.</i>							
In Long Newton Flatt, Town Field ²	2	1	0	Mr. William Eyre	6	3	9
Ditto ditto ³	2	3	15	Mr. R. Tilburn's Representatives	6	16	6
Ditto ditto	3	0	24	Mr. William Eyre	8	3	9
Ditto ditto	2	1	16	} Mr. Richard Wood	15	5	6
In Short Newton Flatt, ditto	2	1	31				
Ditto ditto	1	3	34				
Close, Doncaster Carr	4	1	0	Mr. Lawrence Smith	5	6	3
Thief Lane Close, containing three acres one rood and twenty-three perches, of which part only is Hospital land, viz.	0	2	0	Mrs. Hurst	2	2	0
Two Closes near Balby Lane End, ⁴ containing three acres three roods and thirty perches, of which part only is Hospital land, viz.	1	0	0	Mr. G. C. Walker	4	4	0
Spansike Close	5	0	0	Mr. Thomas Milan	31	10	0
Shovelgate Close ⁵	3	1	38	Mr. Charles Baker	14	0	0
Far Stand Close ⁵	6	3	33	Mr. George Gamwell	28	0	0
Middle and Near Stand Close ⁵	15	3	9	Mr. William Eyre	60	0	0
Doncaster Open Field ⁵	4	2	23	Ditto	14	10	0
Ditto ⁵	3	0	33	Ditto	9	10	0
<i>Balby with Hexthorpe.</i>							
Spital Field and Balby Moor	12	1	24	} Mr. Wm. Dearden	87	0	0
Ditto ditto	30	3	16				
In Hexthorpe Nether Furlong ⁶	1	2	22	Mr. Samuel Foulston	7	17	6

¹ The Tablet destroyed contained the Estates and Rental as in the year 1836, printed in Mr. Falconar's Account of the Hospital, pp. 19, 20. Some changes having taken place since, it may be more useful to print them here as in the present year (1855). The whole of the Hospital property is now held by the several occupiers from year to year, all the leases having expired in 1831.

² Acquired by the Hospital Trustees, 12th Nov. 1812, in exchange with John Branson, Esq. for two roods of land in Low Cross Close, and garden behind his residence, Hall Cross House.

³ Acquired by the Hospital Trustees, 12th March, 1804, in exchange with Thomas Copley, Esq. for land in the then called New Close, near Nether Hall, and one acre in the Long Close, near Doncaster Field.

⁴ The Hospital had originally two acres in these Closes, but one acre was taken by purchase under the powers of the Great Northern Railway Act, and conveyed to that Company in 1849.

⁵ These lands, containing altogether thirty-four acres and sixteen perches, were acquired in 1844 by the Trustees in exchange with John Walbanke Childers, Esq. for ninety-four acres and thirty-eight perches of other land of much inferior value and rental, situate at Brampton, or Branton, in the parish of Cantley. In the Charity Commissioners' 18th Report, p. 612, the lands at Brampton were described as "parcels of land in the possession or occupation of Mr. Childers and Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. (two of the then Trustees), and lying so much intermixed with their own private property that they could not without difficulty be separated from theirs, or let to advantage to any other persons."

⁶ The quantity was originally two acres one rood and three perches, but two roods and twenty-one perches were taken by purchase under the powers of the South Yorkshire Railway Act.

Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle.

ESTATES AND RENTAL OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Property.	Quantity.			Occupier.	Yearly Rent.		
	A.	B.	P.		£	s.	d.
<i>Balby with Hexthorpe—continued.</i>							
Shoulder of Mutton Close ⁷	2	0	12	Rev. Wm. Green.	6	4	6
Two Lands Close, containing one acre and twelve perches, half of which is Hospital land, viz.	0	2	6	} Frederick Wm. Fisher, Esq.	2	6	2
Hexthorpe Ings Close, containing three acres one rood and two perches, of which part only is Hospital land, viz.	0	0	37				
In Hexthorpe Ings ⁸	0	1	13	} Mr. Wm. Hodgson	7	17	9
Ditto	2	0	30				
Ditto	0	3	8				
Hexthorpe Ings Close	0	1	33				
<i>Warmsworth.</i>							
In Carr-House Brecks (at Carr-House, near Doncaster)	1	0	0	Hamilton Cooke, Esq.	4	4	0
<i>Wheatley.</i>							
White Hall Close ⁹	2	0	0	} Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart.	20	0	0
Rough Close ⁹	1	0	0				
Little Haws Close ⁹	2	0	0				
Syke Close ⁹	1	1	0				
Bank Close ⁹	1	2	0				
Broxholme Close and Garden, containing five acres and five perches, of which part only is Hospital land, viz.	1	2	0	Mrs. Bower.	7	10	0
Clay or Sand-pit Close and Garden, containing eight acres three roods and ten perches, of which part only is Hospital land, viz.	2	0	0	Mrs. Auckland	7	10	0
<i>High Ellers.</i>							
Henning or Jennings Close, containing four acres and two roods, of which part only is Hospital land, viz.	0	3	0	} Geo. J. Jarratt, Esq.	0	17	0
High Ellers Carr-land	7	0	0				
	A	131	1 17		£	364	5 8

⁷ Acquired by the Hospital Trustees, 19th January, 1811, in exchange with Messrs. John Foster and John Wilkinson, for lands in the township of Hexthorpe, viz. two roods and four perches in Little Field Close, two roods in Low Side Close, and two roods in Hexthorpe Lane Close.

⁸ Acquired by the Hospital Trustees from Richard Robson, Esq. for one rood of land called Hexthorpe Cross Yard, fronting Hexthorpe Town Street (by mutual conveyances, dated the 5th of July, 1831).

⁹ "The particular situation of these several lands is unknown. They lie intermixed with, and undivided from, lands the property of Sir W. B. Cooke himself." (Charity Commissioners' 18th Report, p. 611.)

V. QUINTIN KAY AND HIS CHARITY.

UNDER the head of Sepulchral Monuments in the South Chancel, allusion was made to a Tablet on which this benefaction was recorded.

It is not from any wish to depreciate the merits of Mr. Quintin Kay, to whose posthumous benevolence the Poor of Doncaster are so much indebted, that the subjoined Extract from a Magazine¹ of the day is here reprinted for the purpose of giving the Reader some idea of his character. The proverbial saying, "de mortuis nil nisi bonum" (*say nothing of the dead but what is good*), like many other proverbs, is very much abused, and has been the fertile principle of infinite falsehood in history, biography, and epitaphs. There would indeed be a want of charity in raking up a man's failings and laying an unnecessary stress upon them: but to represent him, according to common fashion, as faultless as an angel, is nauseous to those who know the truth. Mr. Quintin Kay was a great Benefactor to the Poor of Doncaster. He is dead, and his works have followed him. Whatever his eccentricities and prejudices may have been, they will be leniently judged by, even if they are ever known to, the objects of his bounty. Widows and apprentices for generations to come will associate with his name only one idea—that of friendly intention towards the needy. Over the rest of his personal history all will gladly throw that charitable cloak of which all have need—"humanum est errare."

Mr. Kay was certainly born at Doncaster, though no entry of his baptism has been met with in the Parish Registers. His brother Stephen was a hair-dresser there, and died a little while before him. Of his ancestors nothing is known. He was buried at Barnes, in Surrey, on the North side of the Churchyard, where on a large tomb-stone is this inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of Mr. Quintin Kay, late of Ludgate Hill, London, who died on the 16th of July, 1807, aged 79 years." His Benefaction to Doncaster was as follows:—

By will dated 10 March, 1804, proved at Doctors' Commons, 20 August, 1807, after reciting his

¹ "Died at his house on Ludgate Hill, where he had kept shop for 56 years, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Quintin Kay, a well-known upholsterer, cabinet-maker, and undertaker. This singular character was a native of Doncaster, where he served his apprenticeship. Coming soon afterwards to London, he worked for twelve shillings a-week, out of which he saved a small sum of money, which enabled him to commence business in a small way. He afterwards became the partner of Mr. Say, whom he survived. In the various branches of his manufactory he employed a great number of the best workmen, and was, without exception, the kindest and best of masters, for it was an invariable rule with him to pay them more than they expected every Saturday night, and to many of them he gave comfortable houses, rent free, for a number of years. Our readers would perhaps infer from this that he was otherwise benevolent; on the contrary, we find his benevolence proceeded more from pride: for instance, his want of feeling for the poverty and wretchedness of the few relations he had. One of the nearest, a fine little boy, his grand-nephew, about six months ago returned from sea, and, being in want of both food and raiment, was advised to call on his grand-uncle, which he did, but the old man received him with indifference, and all he gave him was half-a-crown. He used to say, that he never wished to see his poor relations, forgetting that himself had endured the greatest poverty in the early period of his life. He never was married; nor ever was in love with anything but money; for he always considered the fair sex as necessary evils about his house. He was never known to have been in the inside of a church, nor to frequent places of amusement. The Sundays he spent with two or three of his workmen, picking up pieces of rags, veneer, &c. in his workshops; but though he did not during his lifetime trouble himself about religion, yet we find that he left something in his will for the purpose of propagating the Gospel. The bulk of his fortune, which amounts to more than £100,000, he left between his relatives, Mr. Ladbroke the banker, and to some charities. To his clerk, a poor old man, who had been his faithful drudge and companion for more than five-and-forty years, he bequeathed only the pitiful sum of £150. He had been ill for about a month before his death, but, apprehending his dissolution, he sent for an undertaker (not the one he usually employed) with whom he bargained for his funeral in the manner he wished to be buried: and died, as he had lived, without any sense of religion."—*Athenæum*, August, 1807, p. 192. See also *Gent. Mag.* 1807; 691, 778, 885, 976.

desire to establish a Perpetual Charity Fund, he gave to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of Doncaster, to stand in their names and on no account whatever to be transferred out,—

£2000 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (now £2150 Consols).

£6000 4 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (now £6000 3 per Cents of 1854).

In Trust; the Dividends to be applied by the Mayor and Corporation for the time being to the following purposes, viz. :—

£2 2s. 0d. to the Vicar, or any other Clergyman of the Church of England they might chuse, to preach, on the First Sunday in September every year in the Parish Church, a Sermon upon "The General Tendency of the Christian Religion to lead its professors to Industry and Diligence in Business."

£5 0s. 0d. to be distributed by the Churchwardens, on the day next after the Sermon, in bread, amongst Poor residing in the Parish.

£60 to be laid out every year in apprenticing six poor children (whether male or female) of honest and industrious parents residing in the town, at their respective ages of 14 years, for the term of seven years, to some useful, mechanical, or handicraft trade or business, as the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Town Clerk, or the major part of them, shall chuse.

£3 3s. a year to the Public Dispensary, so long as the same shall last.

£10 a year to the Town Clerk, or any other person they shall from year to year appoint, for his trouble in making the payments, keeping the accounts, and doing all other business relative to the charity.

All the residue of the dividends to be paid on the first Saturday in every calendar month, unto so many poor reduced persons of good moral character residing in the town of Doncaster, of the age of fifty years and upwards, whether male or female, as, through age, infirmity, or any unforeseen misfortune, shall be considered proper objects, so far as the same residue will extend, at the rate of one guinea per month to each person. The recipients to be chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Town Clerk, who have the power of discontinuing the allowance for misbehaviour.

A Tablet of wood or stone to be set up in some conspicuous place in the parish church, setting forth the amount of the moneys, &c. given by the testator to the town. (This tablet was put up in 1808.)

An abstract of his will to be entered in the books of the Corporation, open for the inspection of any person on payment of 6s. 8d. to the Town Clerk.

In case of wilful misapplication of any part of the Charity Funds for twelve months, after notice from the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, of any previous misapplication, the whole to be transferred to the use of that hospital for ever.

Under the operation of an Act of Parliament passed soon after the Municipal Reform Act, this is one of the charities that became vested in the Charity Trustees of the town, instead of the Corporation alone. The new trustees were appointed by the Lord Chancellor December 15th, 1837. At present the income of the charity is about £244 10s. per annum. Six apprentices annually have £10 paid with them; and thirteen widows receive one guinea a-month a-piece.

After sundry small legacies to the children of his brother William Kay (deceased abroad), of his nephew Quintin Kay, and of his cousin Thomas Wiley, and to others, friends and domestics, he left to Richard Meux, Senr., of Bloomsbury Square, a piece of plate in token of his services at a fire which had lately destroyed his house on Ludgate Hill. (This was No. 14.) His freehold and leasehold property and stock in trade he ordered to be sold. Of the residue, one-third to the children, and one-third to the grandchildren of his brother William Kay, the remainder to Robert Ladbroke, Esq. His personal property was sworn under £70,000.

The Trustees of the Doncaster Charities (alluded to above) appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in 1837, were as follows:—Those marked with an Asterisk being the present survivors (1855).

*Thomas Walker.	*Robert Baxter.
Sir William Bryan Cooke, Bart.	William Hurst.
*John Sharpe, D.D.	George Hall.
*Edward Sheardown.	*George Parkinson.
*Edmund Denison.	*William Stockil.
George Clark Walker.	Henry Standish.
*Joseph Clark.	*John Collinson.
Richard Tyas.	

VI. ANCIENT CUSTOMS, &c. CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH.

1. PLAYS.—Of this strange use of the Church¹ there are some traces in the old town accounts:—

“ In 1574 was paid the xvij. day of Julye to my Lord Monnegle's² men for *playing in the Church* x^s.” “ And to my Lord of Laciter's³ men for the same xx^s.” “ To Sir Henry Lee's⁴ men which did not play v^s.”

2. ROYAL VISITS TO ST. GEORGE'S.—In April 1486, King Henry VII. on his way with a large retinue towards the North arrived at Doncaster on a Saturday; and on the following day heard mass at the Friars of Our Lady (the House of the Carmelites); and evensong at the Parish Church.

¹ It is well known that Dramatic exhibitions of Scriptural Subjects, from both the Old and New Testaments, called Mysteries, were originally composed and acted by the Clergy themselves in Churches and Monasteries. Exhibitions of this sort, though not perhaps actually dramatic, may still be seen in some foreign countries at certain Festivals, as Christmas; when they are visited by crowds of people as spectacles illustrative of the scriptural events of the season. This being done without any sort of levity or indecorum, it may easily be believed that in England also neither mockery nor ridicule was at first in the slightest degree the object of these performances. But when at length professed practitioners of the stage came to be hired for the purpose, there can be no doubt that both the subject and the place suffered degradation. Plays continued to be acted in Churches on the Sabbath Day, even after the Reformation. Bishop Bonner interdicted them in 1542. Archbishop Grindal complains of an idle sort of people who set up bills daily, but especially on Holy-days, inviting to such entertainments. He moved Secretary Cecil for a Proclamation to suppress them; and in 1571 issued an injunction in the Province of York to Churchwardens, not to permit minstrels, or morris-dancers, at Christmas or May-games, or any other times, to come irreverently into any Church in their dance in Service-time. Even so late as 1603 it was necessary to forbid Plays in Churches. (See 88th Canon.) De la Pryme in his Diary gives an account, so late as 1687, of Religious Plays, called “Herod's Tyranny,” “The Birth of Christ,” and “The Coming of the Wise Men,” which he saw performed, not in a Church, but at the Court-House at Hatfield, by some Danes who had landed at Hull.

² Monteagle. John Harrington, the Founder of the Chantry in the North Transept, dying without issue male, the Patronage was claimed by the descendants of his elder brother, Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby Castle. One of Sir Thomas's granddaughters married Edward Stanley Lord Monteagle, whose grandson is the person referred to. Sets of strolling performers were allowed to act under the patronage of the Crown, or of noblemen. In 1616 “Mr. Maior” gives to “the Queen's Children of the Revels,” “to the Earl of Dorset's,” and to “the Earl of Sussex's Players,” the considerable gratuity of *vl. ixs. vid.*

³ Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite.

⁴ Sir Henry Lee, K.G. of Quarendon, Bucks, the celebrated champion and exhibitor of Masques to Queen Elizabeth, was connected with the neighbourhood of Doncaster by being “Master of the Game” on the Royal Chase of Hatfield. (See South Yorkshire, i. 177.)

In 1642, King Charles I. attended Divine Service there. Robert Palmer the Mayor, and Mr. Gamble one of the Justices of the Peace, carried the maces before his Majesty, and all the Aldermen attended in their scarlet gowns.¹ Miller's Chronicle mentions 1645 as the year in which King Charles was at church. He certainly passed through the town that year and may have gone to church, but it could not have been on a Sunday. For on Sunday Aug. 17th, after sermon at Welbeck he had gone to Mr. Boswell's at Edlington,² and the following day to Doncaster, where he lodged at the Three Cranes, Monday and Tuesday nights.

3. ATTENDANCE AT DIVINE SERVICE.—There seems to have been Daily Service in 1557, when Ellis founded his hospital; as he especially enjoins that the poor folk shall attend it, on pain of forfeiture of the bounty. (Falconar, p. 51.) Amongst the Laws and Ordinances of the Borough are occasional orders to enforce a regular attendance at Divine Service.

Sept. 1586. Agreed, "That evy howsholder within the sam town, hymselfe, hys wyf, or som one person of his house of the yeres of discreession, shall repayre unto the p'ish church at Doncaster upon everye workeday from tyme to tyme when and as often as there shall happen to be a sermon upon any of the said daies in the said church, and ther remain during all the tyme of ev'y such sermon upon payn to forfeit of ev'y offence of the maior & ev'y alderman vi^d., and ev'y one of the comone counsell iii^d., and ev'y other housholder ii^d. to be levied by distress, and bestowed upon the poor."—Corporation Courtier.

Borough Sessions, 4 April, 1610. (By the Grand Jury).—"We present Rb' Cooke for absentinge himselfe from y^e Church in time of devine service for two months last by past." "We present Richard Bray, gent. for y^e like for sixe weeks."

1617. Wm. Clarke, Mayor. (Corp. Court. A, p. 43).—"It is ordered and agreed by the Maior, Aldermen, and Capitall Burgesses that they and every of them shall duly every Saboth daye come to the Church, there to heare Devine Service and God's worde preached, both the forenounge and after, upon payne that every one who shal be absente and make defalte shal paye unto the poore man's box xii^d., if he cannot shewe such cause for his absence as shal be well liked of by the Maior, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the greater parte of them."

4. ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.—In the Vestry, Miller (p. 141, note) says that in his time (1804) the Aldermen were elected. It was not uncommon formerly to use some part of the church for important municipal nominations.³ In 1590, upon a question as to the Earl of Shrewsbury being considered as the High Steward of Doncaster, the point was propounded to the Common Council called for that purpose "before Mr. Maior in the Chancel." (Corp. Courtier, A. p. 105.) But the election of the Mayor himself seems to have always taken place elsewhere. It was the custom for the Corporate body (under the late system) to assemble on Thursday before Michaelmas Day at the Mansion House, whence they walked in full civic dress to the Parish Church, to hear Divine Service and an appropriate Sermon. This over, they went to the Guild Hall, in which, according to the charters, the Mayor elect for the ensuing year was sworn in, and duly invested with the insignia of office. He was chosen out of two, who, as the appointment went by rotation, were known beforehand as "*lights*:" a name corrupted from "*élites*." They then returned to the Mansion House for refreshments.

5. SERMON ON ELECTION OF MAYOR.—There are many entries in the Corporation Accompts, of a fee paid to the Vicar for a Sermon on the election of Mayor, which was occasionally published. In 1708 the Chamberlains were ordered to pay Mr. Dujon two guineas for his two sermons preached on that occasion in 1707 and 1708. In 1723 Mr. Peirson, "being a stranger," had the thanks of the corporation voted to him. In 1795, 24 Sept. (Mr. Ald. Jackson, Mayor) it was ordered that thanks be given to

¹ From one of the Rolls of Mayors, in private hands.

² Somers's Tracts, V. 272; also Capt. Symonds's Journal, Harl. MS. 944.

³ "Hic sceptrā accipere et primos attollere fasces
Regibus omen erat: hoc illis curia templum," &c.—VIRG. vii. 174.

the Rev. Mr. Lowe (of Wentworth) for his excellent discourse, and that he be requested to print it. In 1818, 24 Sept. Mr. Lowe (then Chaplain to Earl Fitzwilliam) preached and printed a Sermon on the election of John Branson, Esq. The custom of attending church on the day of the Mayor's election, has been discontinued by the reformed Corporation.

VII. CHURCH LIBRARY.

Amongst the earliest notices of these institutions is the following: In the year 1635, on the request of the Rev. Anthony Tuckey, Vicar of Boston, co. Lincoln, it was ordained by Laud Archbishop of Canterbury, then on his metropolitanical visitation at Boston, that the room over the porch of the church should be repaired and decently fitted up to make a library, to the end that if any well-disposed person should hereafter bestow any books to the use of the parish they might be there safely preserved.

To Dr. Thomas Bray, Rector of Sheldon, in Shropshire, and Perpetual Curate of St. Botolph's, London (born 1656, died 1730), is due the original design of forming lending libraries in every deanery throughout England and Wales, out of which the neighbouring clergy might borrow the books they had occasion for, and where they might consult upon matters relating to their function and to learning. Upon his hint, many lending libraries were founded in several parts of the kingdom, besides above a hundred and fifty parochial ones in Great Britain and the Colonies (especially in Maryland, in which the Doctor filled for some years the judicial office of Commissary). Those in South Britain were afterwards, through the exertions of Lord Chancellor King, attempted to be secured to posterity, by an Act of Parliament, passed for that purpose in 1708 (7 Anne, c. 14). By this Act these libraries were placed under the particular cognizance of the Bishops. No book could be sold without episcopal consent, and not even then unless it was a duplicate. The same authority was empowered to make rules and orders concerning the libraries, to appoint persons to view their condition, and to inquire into the state of them at their visitations. Dr. Bray also published a book called "Bibliotheca Parochialis," or a scheme of such theological and other subjects as seemed most suitable for perusal or consultation by the clergy, with a catalogue of books, &c.

The "Parvise" or room over the church porch seems to have been often used for this purpose. This is still the case at Beccles (Norfolk); Denchworth (near Wantage, Berks), where some of the volumes are guarded by chains against any appropriating propensity on the part of the reader; at Finedon (Northamptonshire); and Nantwich (Cheshire). Sometimes the vestry is used for the purpose, as at Cartmel (Lancashire), Bridgenorth (Shropshire), Totnes (Devonshire), and Maidstone (Kent). In a room built for the purpose next to the vestry at Castleton (Derbyshire) is a library of 2,000 vols. One under the chancel of Halifax Church (Yorkshire) left by Robert Clay, D.D. who was buried in it. Sometimes Parish libraries are found in the school-house, sometimes in rectory houses. Amongst the latter is a valuable one left by the Bridgewater family at Whitechurch (Shropshire). These old Church libraries contain frequently, and principally, the works of the great divines of the seventeenth century, Benedictine editions of the Fathers, Walton's Polyglot, and books of that order. Many of them have been unfairly dispersed, many allowed to be destroyed by damp. At Swaffham (Norfolk) there was in 1844 a collection of several hundred volumes, amongst them the Elzevir Classics, in a very disgraceful state, covered with the dirt of mice and bats, and many without bindings.

THE DONCASTER CHURCH LIBRARY.—From an original deed¹ relating to it and preserved amongst the Corporation records, it appears to have been first set on foot in the year 1714 by some of the resident

¹ Printed, but with inaccuracies, in Miller, p. 93.

and neighbouring clergy, who were in the habit of meeting the first Thursday in every month at each other's houses for mutual literary improvement, especially in professional knowledge. They then entered into a subscription for the purchase of books, obtained donations from authors, and finally succeeded in forming a very fair collection of divinity, the whole of which was placed in the custody of Mr. Patrick Dujon then Vicar, and under licence from the Archbishop was deposited, first in the old vestry, and afterwards in the room over the south porch. By the document above mentioned, Mr. Dujon conveyed the property to trustees, amongst whom were the Marquis of Carmarthen, Henry second Lord Downe, of Cowick Hall near Snaith, the Mayor of Doncaster and his successors, the Incumbents of Arksey, Armthorpe, Wadworth, and other adjoining parishes, and their successors, in trust for ever. The Vicar of Doncaster to be the Librarian. Any donor of twenty shillings to be admitted to the use of the library, with the privilege of taking the books out.

At the first Meeting of the Clergy at Doncaster, were present the Rev. Patrick Dujon, Vicar, the Rev. Edmund Withers, the Rev. Levitt Pearson,¹ the Rev. Thomas Rodwell, the Rev. Charles Arthur, the Rev. William Lamplugh, the Rev. C. Epworth, the Rev. Edward Wolley, the Rev. Richard Turbutt, and the Rev. John Fox. Occasional meetings were held at Inns, as The Three Cranes, The Crown, The Mitre,² and at The Green House (the Rev. George Webster's, one of the members). Lord Downe appears to have been not only a contributor and reader of the books, but a hospitable entertainer of the Society. In one of his letters, 1734, he requests the company not to visit him upon Mondays and Thursdays, as those were hunting days, when he could not dine until the late hour of three o'clock. Amongst other donations, Mr. William Spencer, of Bramley Grange (in 1721), presented a small copper book-plate of his own cutting. In 1726 the corporation gave £10 10s. "for advancing so good and pious an undertaking."

Amongst some original letters and papers belonging to the late Library, and still preserved, one from the pen of an eminent man, whose autograph is rare, may be presented to the reader.

In the year 1718, Dr. Whitby had written some disquisitions upon Bull's Defence of the Nicene Creed, to which the celebrated Dr. Daniel Waterland published a reply. This produced a rejoinder from Whitby, which was again followed by an answer from Waterland. The Clergy of Doncaster had taken Dr. Waterland's view of the case, and had communicated to him by letter their good wishes in his favour. In acknowledgment of this, at a meeting 10 Dec. 1719, the following reply was read:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"Some time agoe I had the honour of a congratulatory letter from you; for which I ought to have paid my acknowledgements immediately. But you will the more easily excuse me, when I tell you that I have been absent from College above two months, in constant hurry and multiplicity of business, and besides under a very uncertain state of health.

"It is a great satisfaction for me to find that my late performance is so well received among the Clergy in general, and particularly those of your Society, the promoters and encouragers of it all along, and now kind approvers. Not content with giving a general approbation of the whole, you are pleased to run through the chief particulars; as it were, stating and examining the account with great exactness, before you would give me an acquittance, and discharge me of my promise. I might have dreaded such a scrutiny beforehand; but now, finding the result of it, I rejoyce the more that, after careful enquiry, you still so readily come into a Verdict in favor of it.

"I heartily thank you for your good wishes and prayers. I doubt not but God will raise up more, and more worthy, instruments, if need be, to support a Truth which must stand while the world stands.

¹ Under date of Dec. 5, 1723, is the following entry in the Book of Proceedings:—"On Saturday last died the Rev. Mr. Levitt Pearson, Rector of Finely, and a worthy Member of this Society, Qui pridie Adventus placide in Domino obdormiens Adventum Domini præstolatur."

² Then kept by Mr. Holliday. Described in "Some Notes upon the Road," 1719 (Gent. Mag. July, 1790), as "a very good inn." The name was afterwards changed to that of "The Wellington."

"The Adversaries, I was told, would have a reply out in September, and then in November, and now it (is) said after Christmas. I am perswaded they will be content to stay longer, till my sermons (which I am now preaching at St. Paul's, on the same subject,) appear in publick, which cannot be before April or May next.

"I am not apprehensive (I hope others will not) of much that they can do. But they must attempt something, which, with discerning judges, will have as little weight as what they have done before. If it please God to bless me with life and health, I shall pursue them through all their mazes. If not, the cause which I espouse (you may depend upon it) will never want an advocate, or many advocates, in so numerous, learned, and judicious a Clergy as the nation (God be thanked) is bless'd with.

"I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,

"Your much obliged and affectionate Humble Servant,

"DAN. WATERLAND."

"*Ld. Bp. of London's, Westminster, Novemb. 2, 1719.*

"To the Society of the Clergy, at Doncaster."

The following were the oldest editions in the Library:—

Keckerman's Systema Logica	Colon.	1511
Cicero de Officiis; Erasmi. Black Letter ; folio	Lugd.	1517
Calvin's Commentary on the Epistles. Folio	Geneva,	1518
Ovid's Epistles. 4to. (Badius)		1518
Erasmus's Paraphrase on N. T. 1st vol. 12mo.	Basle,	1524
Chrysostom's Works. (3rd vol.) Fol.	Basle,	1525
Basil's Epistles. 12mo.	Hague,	1527
Augustine's Works. (Vols. I. IX. X.) Folio	Basle,	1529
Cicero's Philippics. (Badius). 4to.		1529
Cartwright's Comments on the Proverbs. 4to.	Amsterdam,	1532
Tindall's Bible. Black Letter ; folio	London,	1532
Theophylacti Enarrationes. 12mo.	Cologne,	1541
Augustine's Works. 11 vols. in 8. Folio	Paris,	1541
Burgersdicius on Logic. 8vo.	Harderv.	1548

There were no books of later date than 1757. Amongst the more valuable, were Walton's Polyglot Bible, a fine copy in 6 vols. folio, 1657, and Dugdale's Monasticon, folio, 3 vols., 1656.

Besides the Catalogue printed in Miller (p. 98), another in 8vo. was prepared for the use of the Subscribers to the Town Library in 1821.

VIII. THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The Doncaster Parish Registers formed a complete series of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths from the year 1557. When recovered (as mentioned in the description of the Fire), they were found on examination to have sustained considerable damage and partial loss. It was resolved at a meeting of the Parishioners in Vestry on the 10th August in the following year (1854), that an inquiry should be made into the possibility of restoring them; and the Author's brother, Mr. Charles Jackson, was requested to obtain information on the subject. With the assistance of Dr. Sykes, he carefully inspected the volumes themselves to ascertain their condition and the extent of restoration required, and made a Report, which was published in the Doncaster Gazette, and Chronicle, Sep. 29, 1854. That statement has since undergone revision, after further inspection of the Registers, and is now presented with greater

The Parish Registers.

accuracy; although, in consequence of some leaves having been wholly lost, and some being detached from the volumes without any date upon them to indicate to which volume they belong (apparently of about the beginning of the present century), complete classification appears to be almost impossible.¹

STATE OF THE PARISH REGISTERS, JULY, 1855.

BAPTISM.

From	1557	April 7	to	June 25,	1697.	In a good state.
"	1697	July 15	to	May 27,	1732.	Somewhat injured, but capable of occasional reference with care.
"	1732	May 28	to	Oct. 6,	1782.	Very much injured, being hardly consultable.
"	1782	. . .	to	Dec. 25,	1812. ²	Very much injured. Copy of transcript desirable.
"	1813	Jan. 1	to	Dec. 29,	1822.	} These, which are of paper, have been rebound, and, though partially injured, are capable of reference with care.
"	1823	Jan. 1	to	Nov. 27,	1831.	
"	1831	Dec. 2	to	July 17,	1840.	
"	1840	July 17	to	Aug. 15,	1851.	
"	1851	Aug. 17	to	. . .	1855.	Now in use.

MARRIAGE.

From	1557	May 4	to	about	1746.	Very much injured.
"	[1746	. . .	to	. . .	1750.]	<i>Entirely lost</i> ; probably during the confusion at the Fire.
"	1750	April 16	to	Mar. 15,	1754.	Very much injured.
"	1754	April 15	to	Dec. 22,	1784. ³	In a tolerable state, though somewhat injured.
"	1785	Jan. 13	to	Oct. 29,	1804.	Much injured. Copy of transcript desirable.
"	[1804	. . .	to	. . .	1806.]	<i>Entirely lost</i> .
"	1806	. . .	to	June 26,	1837.	Much injured. Copy desirable.
"	1837	July 9	to	Nov. 27,	1842.	Rebound. Perfect, or very little injured.
"	1842	Nov. 27	to	Feb. 3,	1848.	Ditto ditto.
"	[1848	Feb. 3	to	March,	1853. ⁴	<i>Entirely destroyed</i> .
"	1853	Mar. 20	to	. . .	1855.	Now in use.

BURIAL.

From	1557	Mar. 26	to	. . .	1684.	Much injured.
"	1684	Aug. 19	to	July 30,	1746.	Ditto. Quite unfit for ordinary use.
"	1678	Aug. 1	to	Nov. 10,	1698. ⁵	A duplicate of the Register of Burials, very perfect, in good condition, and newly bound. It is thus intitled, "A Register Booke for Burialls in ye Parish of Doncaster according to the Act for Burying in Woollen from and after August 1st, 1678."
"	1746	Aug. 15	to	Mar. 22,	1757.	Much injured.
"	1757	Mar. 26	to	Mar. 24,	1802.	Rebound. Apparently uninjured.
"	1802	Mar. 28	to	Dec. 31,	1812.	Much injured. Copy of transcript desirable.
"	1813	Jan. 3	to	Nov. 7,	1826.	} Rebound. Though partially injured, capable of reference with care.
"	1826	Nov. 10	to	April 13,	1837.	
"	1837	April 14	to	July 28,	1846. ⁶	
"	1846	July 28	to	April 5,	1855. ⁷	

¹ Some of these loose leaves were attempted to be restored, by way of experiment, but with indifferent success.

² With occasional interruption or deficiency, especially during the intervals from 1782 to 1787, 1788 to 1792, 1792 to 1794, and 1794 to 1812.

³ At the end of this volume are extracts from the Wills of Quintin Kay and George Hall.

⁴ This volume of Marriages happened to be in a table drawer in the vestry at the Fire. A Return of the contents had been previously made to the Registrar General's Office.

⁵ This volume is, in effect, a duplicate of the regular volumes so far as relates to 1678—1698.

⁶ At the end of this volume are the Burials at Christ Church, 30 Nov. 1830 to 12 Feb. 1847.

⁷ The Churchyard was ordered to be closed from this time.

By inquiry at the Registry Office at York it appeared that transcripts of the Registers are preserved there from 1600 to 1837; in which year the returns of marriages to that office were discontinued by Act of Parliament, and were transferred to the office of the Registrar-General. On searching for the Doncaster returns for the year 1848, Mr. Hudson, one of the Deputy-Registrars, stated that nothing was to be found, and he was induced to think that none had been made for several years past, though the law required them. He was not, however, then able to speak with exactness, nor to account for apparent omissions. The copies are in good preservation; they are not bound up in books, but are rolled together in large bundles. Those copies that have been made since the passing of the Act 52 Geo. III. cap. 146 (1812), are in the form of books, headed and numbered according to the Schedule in the Act; those of previous date are on loose parchments, no strict form having been in use.

Portions of the later Registers (the parchment used in which is thick and indifferent, compared with the older ones,) having been forwarded to London for the inspection of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, one of the Assistant-Keepers of her Majesty's Records, that gentleman caused a few of the leaves to be restored by a skilful person employed in one of the Government Offices, and in sending them back to Doncaster, as a sample of the best that was likely to be made of parchment of the quality submitted to him, he added, that any idea of their being so restored as to be bound up in volumes must be abandoned; and that all which could be done would be to put them in such a state as to be preserved in single leaves. Of the older Registers he could not judge, not having seen any portions of them; but, old parchment being generally better than new, he thought it not unlikely that they also would admit of a certain restoration. By numbering the leaves, and taking great care not to break off the crisp portions of them, they would still constitute an useful and valuable Parish Record. Mr. Henry Gough, of the British Museum, who had successfully restored nearly 200 volumes of burnt Cottonian Manuscripts, also gave it as his opinion that whatever amount of damage they had sustained it would be possible to preserve them effectually, by *inlaying* each leaf on crayon paper, so as to show both sides. No further steps have yet been taken for this purpose.

In consequence of the injury done to the Registers, it has been thought worth while to introduce here some Extracts¹ that happen to have been previously made, chiefly from the older volumes, as a mode of preserving in some degree many entries that may now have become difficult to decipher, if not altogether destroyed, in the originals.

EXTRACTS FROM DONCASTER PARISH REGISTERS.

I. BAPTISM.

1557 July 18 Anna fil. Thome Boynton.	1562 Maie 19 Frances d. of William Copley.
1558 July 20 Roger fil. Rogerii Athewicke.	„ Oct. 11 Margaret d. of Francis Copley.
„ Nov. 21 Dorathie the daughter of Mr. Thomas Boynton.	„ Dec. 6 Anne d. of William Frobisher.
1559 Sept. 8 Francis sonne to William Frobisher.	„ Dec. 20 Elizabeth d. of Brian Beckwith.
„ Feb. 24 Anne daughter to Francis Copley.	1563 Oct. 28 Margaret d. of Sir Xtofer Witton.
1560 Nov. 10 Anne daughter to Roger Adwicke.	„ Dec. 17 Cicelie d. of Roger Athwicke.
„ Mar. 28 William sonne to Xtofer Witton.	„ Jan. 16 William sonne of Francis Copley, Esq.
1561 Maie 30 Christine daughter to William Frobisher.	1564 June 24 Elizabeth d. of Robt. Cartwright.
„ Aug. 2 Francis Copley.	„ Oct. 15 William son of Mr. Gouldwyer.
„ Aug. 24 Michaell sonn of Mester Smithes.	„ Dec. 17 Margaret d. of Mr. Richard Fenton.
„ Dec. 13 Richard sonne to Christopher Witton.	„ Feb. 11 Robert son of Francis Copley
„ Mar. 30 Robert son of Robert Barwicke.	„ „ Elizabeth d. of Roger Athwicke.
	„ Mar. 2 Darcy sonne of Wm. Frobisher.
	1565 Mar. 3 Dionis sonne of John Ferne.

¹ From the Collections of Dr. Sykes and Mr. Charles Jackson. Many of them are literal; others are substantial.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

BAPTISM—continued.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1565 May 27 | John daughter of Christopher Witton. | 1581 Oct. 28 | Anne d. of Boniface Tayler. |
| 1566 June 23 | Dorathie d. of Mr. Thomas White. | „ Feb. 24 | Anne d. of Mr. Garvas Worall. |
| „ Aug. 18 | Mathew sonne of William Frobisher. | 1582 Jan. 14 | Agnis d. of Evans Flood. |
| „ Dec. 8 | Nicholas sonne of Almeyne Bigg. | „ Feb. 3 | Richerd s. of Mr. Dionis Cowlinge. |
| 1567 Aug. 10 | Joan d. of Mr. Thomas White. | „ April 13 | Jane d. of John Adwicke. |
| „ „ 17 | Joan d. of Thos. Usher. | 1583 May 31 | Elizabeth the daughter of Robt. Birkes. |
| „ Oct. 5 | Francis sonne of Sr Xtofer Witton. | 1584 June 27 | Elizabeth d. of Mr. Dynis Cowlinge. |
| „ Jan. 18 | Elizabeth d. of Wm. Frobisher. | „ Dec. 3 | John s. of Gervase Wirrall. |
| 1568 Aug. 1 | Richerd s. of Mr. Francis Copley. | 1585 Nov. 28 | Nicholas s. of John Adwicke. |
| „ Dec. 5 | Joan d. of Roger Athwicke. | „ Mar. 5 | Thomas s. of Water Philip. |
| 1569 July 3 | Thomas s. of Mr. Nicholas Wilbore. | 1586 May 27 | Anne the d. of Robt. Birkes. |
| „ „ | Margaret d. of Sr Miles Walker. | „ June 19 | Marye the d. of Thomas Wintworth,
gent. |
| „ Oct. 16 | Rob'te s. of Mr. Thomas White. | „ July 3 | Raphe s. of John Swinowe. |
| 1570 April 16 | Agnes d. of Sr Xtofer Witton. | „ Oct. 19 | Rob'te s. of Mr. Dionis Cowlinge. |
| „ Dec. 10 | Anne d. of Wm. Copley. | „ Feb. 26 | Joan d. of Humphrey Geslybye.
(? Ayslebye) |
| 1571 July 15 | Robt. son of Thomas Usher. | 1587 July 28 | Jervas s. of Mr. Gervas Woorall. |
| „ Nov. 30 | Francis s. of Edward Vessye. | „ Dec. 2 | Rob'te s. of Robte Barwicke. |
| „ Dec. 9 | Philip sonne of Mr. Henry More. | 1588 Oct. 23 | George and Agnis, children of John
Adwicke. |
| 1572 Nov. 16 | Rob'te s. of Mr. Henry More. | „ Feb. 28 | Rob'te s. of Leonard Swifte. |
| „ „ 4 | John s. of Mr. Thomas White. | 1589 April 10 | Edward s. of Edw. Kirke, gen. |
| „ Feb. 9 | Henry s. of Sr Xtofer Witton. | „ Aug. 6 | Rob'te s. of John Barwicke. |
| 1573 April 23 | Robte s. of Wm. Kirke, gent. | „ Nov. 30 | George son of Mr. John Fernes. |
| „ May 24 | Thomas s. of Mr. Francis Copley. | „ Feb. 20 | Richerd s. of Francis Vincent. |
| „ Oct. 28 | Simon s. of Hewe Cooke. | 1592 April 3 | John s. of Leonard Lacye. |
| „ Jan. 1 | Robte s. of Edward Vessye. | „ May 7 | Godphrey son of Richard Wirrall. |
| „ „ 24 | Dorathie d. of Mr. Henrye More. | 1593 Oct. 21 | Thomas s. of Mr. Caverley. |
| 1574 Sep. 5 | Nicholas s. of Thomas Usher. | 1594 April 24 | Thomas the Basterd son of Mr. White. |
| 1575 July 17 | Rafe s. of William Kirke. | „ Oct. 27 | John s. of Mr. Hughe Worall |
| „ Aug. 4 | Marie d. of Mr. Henry More. | „ Dec. 15 | Marye d. of Mr. John Conyers. |
| „ Feb. 12 | Nicholas s. of N. Skargill. | 1595 June 27 | Arthur s. of John Caverley. |
| „ „ 19 | John s. of Edward Vessye. | 1596-7 Mar. 5 | Willm. s. of Wm. Styles. ¹ |
| 1576 April 4 | Joan d. of John Copley. | 1598 July 9 | John s. of John Lacye, |
| „ Mar. 21 | Anne d. of Henry More, Vicar. | „ „ 30 | Marmaduke s. of Mr. Baytson |
| „ „ 23 | Elizabeth d. of Mr. Gervas Worrall. | „ Sept. 3 | Jane d. of Mr. Hall. |
| 1577 Nov. 17 | Zacharye s. of Thomas Wilbore. | 1599 June 23 | Brigett the daughter of Robt. Wilbor,
maior. |
| 1578 July 10 | Ellin d. of Henry More, Vicar. | „ July 29 | Sara the daughter of Henry Ryley. |
| „ Oct. 11 | Roger son of John Adwicke. | 1600 Aug. 10 | Anne the daughter of Wentworth Wor-
mall. |
| 1579 Mar. 11 | Richerd s. of John Adwicke. | | |
| „ „ 23 | Ellin d. of Mr. Gervas Worall. | | |
| „ Nov. 19 | Dorathie d. of Thomas Usher. | | |
| 1580 May 29 | Alis d. of Mr. Thomas White. | | |
| „ Jan. 30 | Robt. the son of Robte Birkes. | | |

¹ William Styles, M.A., Vicar of Leeds 1652. Thoresby says, "He was born at Doncaster, in this West Riding (as I was informed by his aged widow), and educated in Trinity College, in Cambridge." (Vicaria Leodiensis, 1724, p. 95.) Deacon March 12, and Priest Sept. 24, 1620; Vicar of Ledsham and Pontefract March 3, 1634. Buried in the parish church of Leeds, March 16, 1659-60. Henry, his son, was of Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became Vice-Provost; afterwards LL.D. and Judge of the Admiralty Court at Dublin.

BAPTISM—continued.

1600 Dec. 14 Norton the sonne of Roger Collyer gent.	1613 Dec. 10 Hugh s. of Wm. Childers.
1600-1 Mar. 7 Francis the daughter of Mr. Hall, preacher.	1614 April 20 Margaret d. of Thos. Richmond. gen.
1601-2 Feb. 24 Hughe the sonne of Hughe Childers.	„ Dec. 8 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Rich. Gregorie.
„ Aug. 29 William s. of Mr. Wm. Copley, gent.	1615 July 5 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Thos. West.
1603 July 24 George the sonne of Mr. John Leicester, scholmaister.	„ Sep. 17 John. s. of Wm. Bolton, imbrotherer.
1604 July 27 Dorithye d. of Mr. Wm. Grantt.	„ Nov. 26 Marie d. of John Robinson, goldsmith.
„ Sep. 25 John s. of Mr. John Layster.	„ Mar. 11 Elizabeth d. of Sir Rob. Swyfte, K ^t .
1604-5 Feb. 17 Jerves s. of Mr. Richard Nevell.	1616 April 8 Francis s. of Mr. Thos. Richmond.
1605 Oct. 27 Margaret d. of Mr. Rayphe Ayslebye.	„ May 6 Susana d. of Nicholas Sheirtcliffe, gent.
„ Nov. 1 Henry s. of Mr. John Layster.	„ Dec. 19 Barnam s. of Thomas West, gen.
„ Nov. 26 Jane d. of John Stockes Junr	„ Jan. 13 Alice d. of Bryan Cooke, gen.
1606 June 9 Susana d. of Mr. Edward Broxholme. ¹	„ Mar. 5 Godfrey s. of Mr. Dionis Cowlinge.
„ Oct. 19 John s. of Wm. Lickbarrowe.	1617 Sept. 4 Ursula d. of Robt. Royston, gen.
1607 July 3 Fransis s. of Mr. Hughe Childers, Ald.	„ Dec. 30 Thomas son of Wm. Childers.
„ Sept. 7 Fransis d. of Henry Moore.	„ Jan. 7 Ursula d. of Mr. Wm. Levett.
1608 Oct. 18 Anne d. of Mr. — Warberton	„ Mar. 10 Robert s. of Mr. Thomas West
„ Nov. 8 Margaret d. of Wm. Lickbarrow.	1618 Mar. 25 Barnam s. of Mr. Wm. Turner.
„ Jan. 15 Maude d. of Mr. John Everard.	„ Sep. 29 Mrs Jane d. of Thos. Mounteney, Esq.
„ Jan. 29 Brian s. of Robert Cooke.	„ Oct. 19 Susanna d. of Mr. Bryan Cooke.
„ Mar. 19 Walter s. of Mr. Richard Wyrall	„ „ 22 Wm. s. of Mr. John Ballard.
1609 June 25 Lucye d. of Mr. Raiphe Ayslebye.	„ Dec. 3 Elizabeth d. of Mr. John Davis.
„ Oct. 22 Wm. s. of Henry More.	1619 April 6 Daniell s. of Mr. Thos West
„ „ 29 Arthure s. of Thomas Kaye.	„ June 6 Elizabeth d. of Peter Webster.
„ Jan. 21 Mary d of Mr. George Adwicke.	„ Dec. 1 Thomas s. of Thos. Mounteney, Esq.
„ Feb. 28 Thomas s. of Mr. Thos. West.	„ Mar. 15 William s. of Mr. Gilbert Gregorie.
1610 April 29 Thomas s. of Mr. Robte Royston.	1620 May 3 Anne d. of Wm. Levett, gent.
„ June 25 Marye d. of Mr. Nycholas Shiercliff.	„ July 27 Bryan s. of Bryan Cooke, gen. nat 17.
„ Oct. 30 Ursulay d. of Mr. John Stannope	„ Aug. 3 John s. of Thos. West, gen.
„ Dec. 10 Mr. Charles s. of Sir Willm. Cave, Knight.	„ Feb. 23 John son of John Davis, gen.
1611 May 26 Ann d. of Ralffe Asslaybie, gen.	„ Mar. 7 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Gilbert Gregorie.
„ Nov. 19 Elyzabeth d of Mr. John Stanop.	1621. April 3 Marie and Ann dd of St. Robt. Anstruther, K ^t .
„ Feb. 17 Robert s. of Wm. Levit, borne 13 th .	„ May 27 John s. of Marmaduke Lacie. ²
„ Dec. 31 — Gurdon the illegitimate and supposed son of Sir Robert Gurdon, Scotisman.	„ Oct. 2 Wm. s. of Mr. Robt. Royston, Maior.
1612 May 13 Jaime, d. of John Stokes.	1622 April 15 Anne d. of Wm. Childers.
1613 Oct. 12 Marie d. of Robt. Wilbore of Charre-house.	„ May 7 Sara d of Mr. Brian Cooke.
	„ „ 22 Isaacke s. of Mr. Thos. West.
	„ Aug. 22 John s. of Mr. Henry Gamble.
	„ Sep. 16 Wm. s. of Richard Phettiplace, gent.
	1623 April 5 Wm. s. of Mr. — Worsley.

¹ 23rd March, 1620. "Agreed, That a lease shall be made to Mr. Edward Broxholme of three roods of ground lying upon or near 'the Ould Connygarth,' butting northward on the highway, and southward on the Fisher Gate, from the Feast of St. Martin last, for 21 years, if Sara his wife so long live. Rent, 13s. 4d." (Corp. Courtier.) The name still exists at Doncaster, in *Broxholme Lane*, a way leading from the Thorne Road to the Holmes.

² Of this family, and born at Doncaster, (if not this very individual) was John Lacy, a dramatic writer and actor, much in favour with Charles II. He died 17 Sept. 1681. His picture is preserved at Windsor Castle. John Lacy, a musician, was buried at Doncaster, 1621.

BAPTISM—continued.

- 1623 April 27 John s. of Mr. Robt. Royston.
 „ Aug. 26 Rodorick s. of Mr. Rodorick Jones.
 „ Sep. 14 Henry s. of Mr. Henry Gamble.
 „ „ 2 Wm. son of Mr. Brian Cooke.
 1624 April 25 James s. of Mr. Thos. West.
 „ June 13 Mary d. of Mr. Robt. Royston.
 „ Oct. 28 Wm. s. of Mr. John Samford.
 „ Jan. 18 Margaret d. of Bryan Cooke, Alder.
 „ Feb. 13 Wm. s. of Mr. Henry Gamble.
 1625 May 10 Richard son of Mr. Richard Ayre,
 mynister.
 „ „ 23 John s. of Mr. Wm. Worsley.
 „ Feb. 5 Wm. s. of St. Robt. Anstrother, Kt.
 natus 2 Jan.
 1626 Nov. 12 Sara d. of Thos. Leverock, gen.
 1627 Aug. 19 Wm. s. of Wm. Howson, clerk.
 1628 July 8 George s. of Mr. Bryan Cooke, gen.
 „ Nov. 27 Hugh s. of Francis Childers.
 „ Jan. 28 Marie d. of Mr. Thos. West, gen.
 1629 July 19 Elizabeth d. of Wm. Howson, clerk.
 „ Jan. 18 Peter s. of Mr. Henry Gamble.
 1630 Oct. 19 Robt. s. of Mr. John Copley.
 „ Jan. 24 Sara dau. of Wm. Armitage, Esq.
 1631 May 10 Wynnifred dau. of Mr. Francis Childers
 of Car-house.
 „ July 17 Arthur s. of Thomas Kaye.
 „ „ 18 Mary d. of Thomas Broughton, clerk.
 1632 July 10 Wm. son of Wm. Jackson, gent.
 „ Sept. 18 Henry Postumus s. of Mr. James Gam-
 ble deceased.
 „ Jan. 15 Gilbert son of Gilbert Whiteare, a
 stranger of Woodhar in Hamshire.
 „ Jan. 29 Francis s. of Mr. Thos. Ramsey.
 „ Feb. 3 Sara d. of Mr. Thos. West.
 1633 Aug. 29 George s. of Mr. Robt. Boland of Loun-
 borough, clerke.
 „ Sept. 17 Elizabeth d. of Wm. Armitage, Esq.
 „ Oct. 2 Filadelfia d. of Mr. Thomas Lylie.
 „ „ 29 Henry s. of Mr. Bryan Cooke, gen.
 „ Nov. 12 Marie d. of Mr. Thos. Broughton, clerke.
 „ Jan. 11 Margaret d. of Mr. Gregory Danbie.
 1634 June 25 Geo. s. of Mr. Geo. Clarke.
 „ July 21 Mrs Marie d. to Rt Hon. Barnham
 Lord Viscount Carlingford.
 „ Sept. 18 Sara d. of Mr Robt Ramsey.
 „ Jan. 28 Mary d. of Mr. Francis Meares, schol-
 master.
 „ Feb. 25 Anthony s. of Mr. Anth. Marshall.
- 1635 July 23 John s. of Wm. Armitage, Esq. nat.
 3 July, 1635.
 „ Aug. 11 Frauncis s. of Thos. Jobson, Esq.
 „ Sept. 29 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Roger Gifford.
 „ Dec. 29 Anne d. of Mr. Wm. West.
 „ Jan. 25 John s. of Mr. Thos. Lylie.
 „ Mar. 4 Susanna d. of Mr. Rowland Furnis.
 „ „ 13 Susanna d. of Mr Robt. Ramsey.
 1636 Aug. 16 Hellena d. of Mr. France Mears.
 „ Sept. 11 Sara d. of Mr. Geo. Mawhood of London.
 „ Oct. 5 Mary d. of John Copley, Esq.
 1637 Nov. 9 John. s. of Mr. Roger Gifford.
 1638 June 4 Mathew s. of Mr. Geo. Clark.
 „ July 17 Pennelope d. of Wm. Lord Creighton.
 „ Aug. 16 Fouliambe s. of Mr. Thomas Lylie.
 „ „ 21 Thos. s. of Mr. Thos. Birkes, Junr.
 „ Nov. 25 Thos. s. of Mallerie Normavile.
 „ Feb. 21 Thos. s. of John Copley, Esq.
 1639 Aug. 19 Frances d. of Mr. Wm. West, dec^d.
 „ Jan. 21 Mary d. of Gregorie Danbie, gen.
 „ Mar. 12 Roger s. of John Copley, Esq.
 „ „ 20 Mary d. of Wm. Russell, of Newmarket
 in Munster, Kingdom of Ireland.
 1640 April 3 Vernon s. of Mr. Geo. Roe.
 „ „ 7 Tambertaine s. of Mr. Thos. Lylie.
 „ June 7 Francis s. of Thos. Ellarcarr.
 „ Sep. 29 John s. of Mr. John Walker.
 „ Nov. 2 Nicholas s. of Richard Wilbore.
 „ Dec. 21 Susanna d. of John Turner, Clerk.
 1641 June 15 Francis s. of Mr. Geo. Roe.
 „ „ 24 Richard s. of Richard Routledge, or-
 ganist, dec^d.
 „ July 4 George s. of Mr. Thos. Hayford, post-
 maister.
 „ „ 15 Mary d. of Mr. Thos. Birkes.
 „ Aug. 4 Thos. s. of Mr. Thos. Fitzwilliam.
 „ Dec. 19 Robert s. of Rt. Hon. Lord Creighton.
 „ Mar. 8 Sara d. of John Copley, Esq.
 1642 April 9 Susanna d. of Mr. Thos. Lee.
 „ Oct. 11 Wm s. of Mr. Thos. Hayford.
 „ Jan. 24 Mary d. of Mr. George Roe.
 „ Feb. 15 Fraunciss. of Mr. Francis Danbie of Cave.
 „ „ 19 Thos son of Mr. Thos Rasine, Maior.
 „ „ 27 Jane d. of Mr. John Mawhood.
 1643 May 19 Anne d. of Mr. Fraunce Ferryman.
 „ July 21 Richard s. of Mr. Richard Harvie, nat.
 20th.
 „ Aug 24 Anne d. of John Copley, Esq.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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BAPTISMS—continued.

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| 1644 April 9 Katherine d. of Mr. John Stokes. | 1653 Mar. 29 Tymothie s. of Mr. John Jackson Clerk,
our Vicar, nat. 19th. |
| " Oct. 15 Dame Mary d. of Rt. Hon. Wm. Earl of
Dumfreiz. | " May 2 Wm. s. of Abel Carey, gen. |
| " " Susanna d. of Mr. Bartholomew Cow-
linge. | " " 12 Alice d. of Mr. Obadia Martin. |
| " " 29 Sara d. of Sr Robt. Anstrother, Kt. | " June 7 Richard s. of Mr. John Longwith |
| " Nov. 4 Katherine d. of Mr. Dionis Cowlinge of
London. | " July 11 Frances d. of Rob. Anstruther, Esq. |
| " Dec. 10 Francis s. of Thos. Lylie. | " " 31 Elizabeth d. of Vincent Lylly. |
| " Feb. 7 Stephen ¹ s. of Mr. Richard Harvie,
Clerk, our Vicar. | " " 31 Anthony s. of Mr. Anth. Wright, b. 23
June, 1654 (?) |
| 1645 Mar. 27 Sara d. of John Copley, Esq. • | " Dec. 2 Wm. son of Mr. Ashenton. |
| " " 16 George s. of Mr. Geo. Clark. | 1654 May 2 Acton s. of Lodwicke Burnenill, Jent. |
| 1646 June 22 Wm. s. of Mr. Alex. Cooke, Clerk. | " " 30 Wm. s. of Mr. Elmsall. |
| " Aug. 23 Tempest s. of Mr. Bartholomew Cow-
linge. | " Nov. 2 Sarah d. of Mr. Hunt. |
| " Sep. 16 Thomas and Dionis sonnes of Thomas
Manwaringe, gen. | " Dec. 25 Nathaniell the third sonn of John Jack-
son, Clerke. |
| " Oct. 12 Winnifreid d. of Mr. Rich Wilbore of
Warmsworth | 1655 May 27 Wm. s. of Vincent Lylly. |
| " Dec. 15 Frances d. of Mr. John Mawhood, Maior. | " July 4 Thos. s. of John Ellarkar. |
| " Mar. 2 Edward s. of Mr. Will. Byningley. | " Oct. 1 Margaret d. of Lodwick Burnell, Jent. |
| 1647 Jan. 16 Jane d. of Mr. Thos. Meares. | " Feb. 13 Nathaniell s. of Ralph Waterhouse,
gent. |
| " Feb. 22 Katharine d. of Mr. Thomas Man-
wareinge. | 1656 Mar. 25 Thomas s. of Mr. Waller. |
| 1648 Aug. 19 Roger s. of Roger Nickes of Wheatley
gen. | " Aug. 14 Mary d. of John Gwilliams, Esq. |
| " Oct. 19 Edborough d. of Wm. Gamble, jun ^r . gen. | " Sep. 24 Timothie s. of Mr. John Jackson, our
Vicare. |
| " Jan. 25 Mary d. of Mr. Wm. Byningley, Clerk, | " Dec. 10 Katharine d. of John Gwilliams, Esq. |
| " Mar. 12 Rosamond d. of Thos. South, gen. | 1657 Feb. 17 George son of Edward Shepheard, Maior. |
| 1649 July 2 Mary d. of Mr. Wm. Haward. | " Mar. 18 Mary d. of Mr. John Reid. |
| " " 22 Katharine d. of Mr. France, Bamford. | 1658 Jan. 16 Alexander son of Alex. Montgomery,
Esq. a Scotchman. |
| " Nov. 22 Bryan, s. of Thos. Cooke. | " " Ellin d. of Thos. Hawxworth, School-
maister. |
| " Jan. 18 Alice d. of Mr. Andrewe Burton, Maior. | 1659 July 5 Hanna d. of Mr. John Jackson, Vicar. |
| 1650 April 15 John s. of Mr. Wm. Cuningham. | " Aug. 3 Dorathie d. of Mr. Thoms. Elmson. |
| " July 11 Jane d. of Mr. Lodwick Burnell. | " Feb. 28 John s. of Mr. Rob. Copley, Esq. |
| " Aug. 26 Margaret d. of Mr. Richard Tankersley. | 1660 June 5 Charles son of Mr. Gabriel Croft, a
stranger. |
| " Jan. 14 Francis s. of Mr. France, Justice. | " July 16 John s. of Mr. John Reid. |
| 1651 July 22 Jane d. of France Danbie, Esq. | " Oct. 28 Wm. s. of Wm. Bargh, Scholmaister. |
| " Feb. 3 Mrs Jane d. of Robt. Anstrother, Esq. | 1661 Mar. 31 Bryan s. of Henery Cooke of Wheatley,
Gent. and of Diana his wife, was
bapt. at Coates in Lincolnshire. |
| " Mar. 7 Mary the dau of Thos. Hunt, Inkeper ²
and Gent. | " May 28 George s. of Mr. John Vicars, Attorney. |
| 1652 April 6 Thoms s. of Thoms Hunt, gent. | " Jan. 22 Charles s. of Mrs. Ruth Swindin, widow. |
| " May 11 Dorathie d. of Lodwick Burnell, gent. | 1662 May 16 George s. of Henery Cooke, Esq. |
| " June 5 Annabella d. of Mr. Wm. Ashendon. | " April 15 George s. of Mr. Rob. Copley, Esq. |

¹ Vicar of Arksey, d. 8 March, 1673, æt. 29.

² Landlord of the "Three Cranes." (See engraving of his halfpenny in Wainwright, p. 35).

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

BAPTISMS—continued.

- 1662 Jan. 22 Lincolne s. of Mr. William Gamble of Sandall.
 „ Feb. 8 Thomas s. of Mr. Peter Burton, Jun. of London, Apothecary.
 „ „ 11 Henery s. of Mr. Hen. North, Schrivener.
 1664 May 18 Jane d. of Henery Cooke, Esq.
 „ Oct. 14 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Charles Wetherall.
 „ Dec. 21 Elizabeth d. of Henery Mawe, Apothecary.
 „ Jan. 21 Francis s. of Mr. Wm. Webster, Attorney.
 1665 May 30 Elizabeth d. of Robert Copley, Esq.
 „ June 9 Henery s. of Hen. Cooke, Esq.
 „ Nov. 5 Thomas s. of Mr. Brian Vinsent, sargent.
 „ Dec. 19 Wm. s. of Mr. Wm. Gamble of Sandall.
 „ Jan. 10 George s. of Geo. Rasin, Maior, Apothecary.
 „ Mar. 9 Cassandria d. of Mr. Christopher Baldwin.
 1666 April 6 John s. of Mr. Charles Wetherall.
 „ „ 27 Elizabeth d. of Mr. John Rhodes, Schrivener.
 „ July 19 Sarah d. of Henery Cooke, Esq.
 „ Oct. 2 Robert s. of Robert Thwaites, mercer.
 „ Nov. 15 Robert s. of George Burditt, Esq.
 1667 April 16 Vincent s. of Vincent Binningley, Inholder.
 „ May 1 Edmond s. of Mr. Edmond Yarborough, docker in Physick.
 „ „ 27 Peter s. of Mr. Geo. Parke.
 „ Oct. 21 Katharine d. of Hen. Cooke, Esq.
 „ Nov. 30 Benonie s. of Mr. Charles Wetherall.
 1668 Oct. 1 Wm. s. of Mr. John Reid.
 „ Dec. 10 Sarah d. of Mr. Butcher of London.
 „ „ 23 Isaac s. of Mr. Isaac Baites, Attorney.
 „ „ 31 Anthonie s. of Hen. Cooke of Wheatley, Esq.
 „ Jan. 7 Margaret d. of Rob. Copley, Esq.
 1669 Mar. 23 Barbarah d. of Mr. Richard Thwaites.
 „ Sep. 5 Francis s. of Mr. Goose, baker.
 „ Oct. 28 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Snowsdaile, tailer.
 1670 July 12 Robert s. of Rob. Copley, Esq.
 „ Dec. 29 Marah d. of John Jackson, Vicar.
 1671 July 28 Fines d. of Mr. Geo. Parkes.
 1673 Sep. 14 Sarah d. of Mr. John Simes.
 1674 Feb. 25 Margaret d. of Mr. John Royde, Gent.
 1675 May 18 Charles s. of Mr. John Cotterill, Schoolmaster.
 1675 Feb. 20 Phillipe s. of Mr. Geo. Parkes.
 1676 Mar. 30 Edwards of Wm. Green, Churchwarden.
 „ May 22 Katharine d. of John Manwood, gent.
 „ Sep. 12 Katharine d. of Mr. Richard Sheppard.
 „ Nov. 4 John s. of John Marrowe, Attorney.
 „ Dec. 19 Margaret d. of Mr. Cuthbert Gibson.
 „ Jan. 2 Tomasin d. of Wm. Mauliverer, Apothecary.
 1677 Oct. 15 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Ralph Hazle.
 1678 Aug. 4 Frances d. of Mrs. Creakill, widd.
 „ Feb. 26 Sara d. of Mr. Wm. Sheppard.
 1679 Sep. 9 William s. of Mr. Wm. Pell, Maior.
 „ Jan. 1 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Richard Law.
 1680 Oct. 27 Sara d. of Mr. Edmund Smyth, strang.
 1682 Mar. 29 Charles s. of Mr. Robert Anby, Major.
 „ May 29 Alice d. of Mr. John Cowley.
 „ Mar. 12 Izabella d. of Thomas Vinsent, Esq.
 1683 June 3 Mary d. of Joseph Washington of Carhouse, Esq.
 „ „ 16 Benjamin s. of Wm. Lane, Esq.
 „ Sep. 5 John s. of Mr. John Setterfield.
 „ Mar. 24 Mary d. of Thos. Vinsent, Esq.
 1684 July 10 Manwaring s. of Mr. John Arthur.
 „ Dec. 17 Bryan s. of Geo. Cooke, Esq. de Wheatley.
 „ Jan. 16 Sarah d. of Mr. Dionis Wade
 1685 Oct. 6 Mary d. of John Reuel, Esq.
 „ Feb. 15 John s. of Mr. Joseph Washington.
 „ Mar. 18 Richard s. of John Copley, Esq.
 1686 April 25 Mary d. of Mr. William Wright.
 „ Sep. 24 Henry base childe of John Abba.
 „ Nov. 9 John s. of Mr. John Rickard, Apothecary.
 „ „ 16 Diana d. of Geo. Cooke of Wheatley, Esq.
 „ Dec. 26 John s. of George Jarratt.
 1687 May 31 Wm. son of Mr. Wm. Leach.
 „ Aug. 3 Ann d. of John Copley, Esq.
 „ Sep. 27 Wm. s. of John Reuel, Esq.
 „ Nov. 2 Elizabeth d. of John Seaborn, caster maker.
 „ Jan. 9 George s. of Geo. Cooke, Esq. of Wheatley.
 1688 Aug. 23 Christopher son of Mr. Richard Fayram, Major.
 „ Sep. 11 Ann d. of Mr. Richard Kellam.
 „ Oct. 9 John s. of John Reuel, Esq.
 „ „ 17 Elizabeth d. of Mr. John Batty of Sandall.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

XXXV

BAPTISMS—continued.

1689 Oct. 30	John s. of Robert Schooling, play acter.	1698 May 11	Elihue Jackson, Apothecary (<i>bur.</i> 1730)
„ Dec. 27	Wm. s. of Mr. John Jackson, Jun ^r .	1706 Aug 29	Malared ¹ d. of Reonald Childers, Esquire, of Carhouse.
1690 May 27	Wm. s. of Mr. John Marshall.	1722 Oct. 24	Montague s. of Capt. Arnoldus Tullenkins.
„ Sep. 9	Henry the son of Sir Geo. Cooke of Wheatley.	1730 Aug. 28	Jane d. of Mark Carr, officer in y ^e Greys.
„ „ 23	Sackvile the s. of Mr. Goddard Gravener.	1732 May 2	William son of Wm. Bingley, sadler.
„ Oct. 14	Richard s. of Mr. Henry Washington.	1742 June 6	George base son of Sarah Foster and Capt ⁿ Mure.
„ „ 24	Sara d. of Mr. John Kirkgarth.	1745 Nov. 9	Jack George son of Jack George Elburnham.
„ Jan. 10	Darbyshiere s. of Mr. Robinson, exi.	1755 Nov. 1	Walter son of Walter Scott, Esq. [<i>bur^d</i> . Nov 9].
1691 Mar. 31	Mary d. of Mr. Wm. Leach.	1774 June 7	William ² son of William Bingley.
„ Aug. 9	Thomas s. of Mr. Wm. Tymn.		
„ „ 20	Thomas s. of Mr. John Newsam; had private baptism.		
„ Sept. 2	Confirmed in his baptism.		
„ Nov. 27	Thomas s. of Mr. John Ince.		
„ Jan. 21	Ann d. of Mr. — Washington.		
1692 May 26	Thomas s. of Mr. Thos. Hall.		
„ Dec. 1	Thomas s. of Mr. Thos. Rogers, apothecary.		
„ Jan. 28	John s. of Mr. John Burton.		
„ Mar. 6	Godfrey s. of Sir Geo. Cooke of Wheatley.		
1693 May 19	Mary d. of Mr. Henry Washington.		
„ Aug. 21	Ann. d. of Mr. Edward Basset.		
„ Nov. 17	Wm. s. of Mr. Wm. Walker, attorney		
„ Mar. 3	Samuel s. of Mr. Thos. Roberts.		
1694 June 7	Ann d. of Mr. Thos. Glue.		
„ Dec. 20	Wm. s. of Sir Geo. Cooke of Wheatley.		
„ Jan. 17	Wm. s. of Mr. Wm. Whitaker.		
1695 May 31	Dillingham s. of Mr. Geo. Gibson.		
„ Nov. 14	Claxon s. of Mr Thos. Ravenhead.		
1696 June 18	Elizabeth d. of Mr. Robert Thwaites, mercer.		
„ Aug. 13	Ann d. of Mr. John Jackson, vicar.		
„ „ 21	Julia d. of Geo. Bourchier, late of Ireland.		
„ Feb. 15	Alexander s. of Sir Geo. Cooke of Wheatley.		
„ „ 28	Jane d. of Mr. Henry Basset.		
1697 Mar. 28	Betty Wright d. of John Ambler, waterman.		
„ April 28	Arthur s. of Arthur Peepes a Leefe-tenant.		

II. MARRIAGES.

1565 Dec. 10	Thomas Usher and Ann Bower.
1568 June 13	Richard Wentworth and Joane Carlile.
1580 Dec. 1	Robert Byrkes and Alice Cormoree
1583 June 3	Parrott Jacke and Elizabeth Watson.
1588 Nov. 25	Robt. Byrks, Ald. and Anne Johnson.
1595 Feb. 3	Hugh Childers and Margaret Hardye.
1597 Oct. 3	Thomas Byrkes and Ann Cooke.
1606 Feb. 16	Anthony Cooke with Ellin Raynye.
1615 Oct. 24	Brian Cooke and Sara Ryley.
1622 Oct. 14	Christopher Musgrave with Anne Wentworth.
1624 Feb. 5	Mr. Christopher Jackson and Elizabeth Dawbie.
1627 July 17	George Setwell with Margaret Childers.
1633 Mar. 5	Symon Pattrick with Anne Waterhouse.
„ May 6	Thos. Tym and Elizabeth White.
1635 Aug. 4	Thomas Fitzwillm with Elizabeth Webster.
1639 July 21	Thomas Ellercarr with Anne Short, widd.
1642 Apr. 20	Mr. John Copley of Batley with Mrs. Sara Cooke. ³
1644 Nov. 7	Mr. Frauncis Childers with Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen.

¹ Mildred, d. of Leonard Childers; buried at Little Ouseborn, near York, 15 Oct. 1785, aged 79.

² W. Bingley, the author of "Animal Biography," &c.; died 11 March, 1823. (See Gent. Mag.). Miller (p. 136), in his Memoir of Bingley, erroneously gives *January 7* as the date of his baptism.

³ "Mrs." or "M^{rs}." in these entries, means "Mistress," an unmarried person, now shortened into "Miss."

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

MARRIAGES—*continued.*

1645 Feb. 5	Timothy Adams and Ellin Wilkinson.	1675 Nov. 23	Mr. Richard Sheppar with Ms. Francies Childers married att Sandle.
1646 June 2	Mr. Thomas Bradford and Mrs Mary Ellison, wid.	" " 30	Roger Perkins, gent. with Ann Burkes.
" Aug. 18	Robte. Birkes with Margaret Wayte.	1676 —	Wm. Martindale and Mercy Holmes.
" Oct. 20	John Glensover with Elizabeth Squier, widdowe.	1677 Apr. 17	William Bassett, Major, ¹ and Gartrude Holmes.
1647 Aug. 16	Mr. William Bower with Mrs. Frances Clough.	1681 Feb. 14	Mr. John Jackson and Mrs.-Ann Revell.
1648 Sept. 6	Charles Butler of Coate in Lincolnshire Esquier, with Mrs. Susanna Cooke.	1695 Mar. 28	Mr. Hastings France and Mrs. Dorothy Eckersley.
1649 Jan. 23	Mr. Acton Burnell sonne and heire apparent to Acton Burnell of Winckburn in the countie Notting Esquier, with Mrs. Margaret Cooke.	" Dec. 19	Mr. Richard Turbut and Mrs. Mary Jackson.
" " "	Roger Hawksworth and Alice Nicholson.	1703 Apr.	Geo. Littlewood of Cantley, yeoman, and Gertrude Dawson.
" Nov. 27	James Lockwood and Elizab. Wheatcroft.	" Aug. 12	Nicholas Lister of Sheffield, wheelwright, and Ruth Matthewman.
1651 —	Robert Mirfin and Mary Patterson.	" Nov. 14	William Wade, attorney, and Mr ^{rs} . Sarah Bassett.
1653 —	Raynold Hurt and Isabel Ellis.	1707 May 6	Richard Sanderson of Stenton and Mary Amary.
1655 Oct. 2	John Langworth and Eliz th . Green.	1708 Feb. 10	Gilbert Wilson, inholder of Rotherham, and Mary Carr
1656 —	Wm. Hartley and Frances Hudson.	" Dec. 3	Samuel Creswick, cutler, of Sheffield, and Lucy Cooper.
" Dec. 2	John Newsam and Eliz th . Lockwood.	1710 Feb. 20	Henry ² the sonn of William Heaton, tanner.
1657 June 24	Marmaduke Cook and Mary Bladworth.	" June 17	Christopher Oddy of Tickhill, plumber, and Sarah Ludlam.
1659 Aug. 26	Thomas Newarke, Gent. with Mrs. Winnifrid Childers.	" Dec. 19	Mr. William Molyneux, gent. and Mr ^{rs} . Katharine Squire.
" Aug. 29	Mr. Henry Cooke and Diana Butler of Coates—married at Coates, and certified here.	1711 Mar. 23	Josia Barnsley of Sheffield, yeoman, and Mary Beet.
" Dec. 4	William Hartley and Ann Sheppard.	" Apr. 23	Michael Lamb of Ackworth, yeoman, and Mary Dale.
1667 Dec. 31	John Gilby, Gent. and mercer of London, with Mrs. Mary Fitzwilliam—license.	" July 3	Mr. Edmund Withers and Mrs. Sara Burton.
1670 Mar. 7	John Ramsden, Esq., with Mrs. Sarah Butler, but married at Armthorp.	1712 Oct. 9	Mr. John Jackson, clerk, and Mrs. Elisabeth Cowley.
1672 Jan. 28	Mr. John Roundell with Margaret Fitzwilliam, Esq.	1713 July 7	Christopher Stopes, gent. of Dranfield, and Margaret Bridges.
1673 Dec. 1	John Walker and Sarah Amry—by lic.		
1675 Feb. 4	Darcy Molyneux, Esq. and Elizabeth Bassett.		

¹ *i. e.* Mayor.² A younger son of Wm. Heaton, Mayor 1720. He was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he became Fellow and Tutor; afterwards B.D. and Chaplain to Dr. Herring, Archb. of Canterbury, who collated him, in 1753, to the vicarages of Boughton-under-Blean and Herne Hill; and in 1754 to the rectory of Ivy-church, all in co. Kent; Prebendary of Ely 1757, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, in Canterbury. He resided at Boughton, and dying 7 July, 1777, aged 67, was buried in the church there. On his monument are some verses by Shute Barrington, then Bishop of Llandaff. Mr. Heaton is said to have been one of the writers of "The Athenian Letters," 1741. (See Bentham's Ely Cath. 243; Add. p. 17; and Stevenson's Supp. p. 124; also Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 499.)

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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MARRIAGES—continued.

1714 June 21	Mr. Thomas Mason of Pontefract and Mrs. Penelope Cowley.	1737-8 Jan. 12	Edmund Withers, clerk, and Jane Mandevile.
1715 Feb. 7	William Thwaits, gent. and Theodosia Molyneux.	1746 Nov. 27	John Danser of Howden, attorney, and Elizabeth Hall.
„ June 30	Mr. Thomas Rayney, Alderman, and Mrs. Frances Fayram.	1747 Apr. 23	Hercy France and Ann Webster.
„ Dec. 16	Mr. Daniel Clark of London and Mrs. Elizabeth Bagshaw.	1748 Jan. 14	John Arthur and Sarah Gilbert.
1716 May 14	Joseph Baley and Elizabeth Crawshaw, both of Arksey.	1750 Nov. 15	Gregory Ellis and Martha Hawksworth.
1717 —	Mark Skelton of Kellington, yeoman, and Mary Hargrave of D.	1751 Mar. 12	Godfrey Washington of Arksey and Alice Harrison of Don ^r . by licence.
1718 Oct. 21	John Lindsay of Manchester and Elizab. Banks of Leeds, by lic.	„ July 1	George Denham and Elizabeth Neale.
1720-1 Mar. 9	The Rev ^d . Mr. John Fox and Mrs. Anne Perkins.	1753 Jan. 11	Thos. Firth and Ann May of Don: by lic.
1721 July 25	James Hawksworth of Shiregreen and Mary Bamforth of Cudworth.	„ July 11	Roger Morton of Gainsbro' and Elizab. Whiteley of D. by lic.
1722 July 5	Haworth Currar, Esq. and Sarah Harvey de Doncaster, but married at Warmsworth.	„ Sep. 13	John Becket of D. and Margaret Jackson of Arksey, by lic.
1725 Dec. 14	John Neale, Doctor of Phissick, of Doncaster, and Mrs. Mary Hudson of the parish of Arksey, by lic.	„ „ 28	Gervase Shaw of Dodworth and Ann Garner of Don. by lic.
„ Dec. 30	Jonathan Petty of Fishlake and Martha Waterer of D.	„ Oct. 11	John Kellam of Snaith and Elizab. Holmes of D. by lic.
1726 Feb. 10	William Styring of Misson and Mary Foulter of D.	1754 Mar. 15	John Tennant of Thorne and Eliz. Parker of D. by lic.
„ June 2	Richard Tyas and Elizab. Mancknell, both of D. by banns.	1755 Apr 5	Henry Marsden, Esq. of Wenington, par. Melling, co Lancaster, and Perseyday Dolman. ¹
1727 Jan. 22	William Revell of Gainsbro' and Frances Fox of Hatfield.	„ May 23	Isaac Smith and Eliz th . Beetham, both of D.
1728 May 7	Hugh Hamersley and Elisabeth Wade, bo. this Town, by lic.	1756 Nov. 11	Thomas Walford of St. George's, London, and Hannah Lee of D.
„ Apr. 13	John Partrick and Mary Ambler, both of this par. per Licence.	1757 June 30	William Dawson, M.D. and Mary Cripps.
1730 Aug. 11	Richard Burden and Margaret Stead.	„ July 7	John Staniland of Thorne and Rebecca Clayton of D.
1732 Apr. 24	Salmon Ashton and Cath ^r . Holliday.	1759 —	Valentine Lockwood and Eliz th Ducker.
1733 Apr. 19	Wm. Buck of Rotherham, attorney, and Catherine Squire.	„ Oct 25	Thos. Rimington of Doncaster, and Frances Pettinger of Haxey.
1736 Jan. 17	John Askwith of Ripon and Christiana Tyrwhit.	„ —	John Vickers and Eliz th . Oakes, both of D.
„ July 12	Theosebius James Buckley Wilsford and Sarah Waterhouse.	1760 —	John Glew and Mary Lee, both of D.
1737 Feb. 5	William Heywood of Edlington and Mary Walker of D. by lic.	1761 —	Wm. Swift of D. and Sarah Fish of Hooton Pannel.
		„ Feb. 19	John Woodyeare of Crookhill, and Frances Turbutt of this par.
		1762 May 23	Edw. Martin and Mary Shackleton.
		1763 Apr. 12	Bryan Cooke and Elizabeth Darwin (by Banns).
		„ —	Wm. Haigh and Jane Kent.

¹ She afterwards married Robert Clayton Bayly, of Lancaster, Major 58th Regiment.

MARRIAGES—*continued.*

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------|--|------|---------|---|
| 1763 | — | Jonadab Greaves of Sheffield and Margaret Tunnicliffe of D. | 1781 | May 14 | Joseph Nicholson and Martha Ellis, both of D. |
| 1764 | Feb. 4 | George Pearson and Alice Thurgoland. | „ | Oct. 30 | Joseph Birks of Rotherham and Ann Webster. |
| „ | June 18 | Seth Elias Stevenson of Retford, clerk, and Elizabeth Cowley. | 1782 | Feb. 12 | John Ray (Curate of D.) and Mary Smith. |
| „ | Oct. 11 | James Jackson, of Fairburn, in par. Ledsham, and Mary Partrick. | 1791 | Nov. 17 | John Branson, surgeon, and Maria Jackson. |
| 1766 | — | Robert Walker of Cantley and Barbara Wood of D. | 1793 | Dec. 2 | Henry, 3rd son of Sir Wm. Wolseley, Bart. and Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir John Halliday ¹ (by banns) |
| 1767 | — | Richard Squire and Mary Bates (witnesses — Atkinson and Gertrude Priest). | 1801 | Mar. 8 | Edward Frank, Esq. and Mary Frances Sowerby. |
| 1767 | Mar. 2 | George Cooke of Doncaster, clerk, and Mary Hollins. | 1805 | Sept. 2 | Nathaniel Brian Hodgson of Brafferton, Esq. and Jemima Eleanor Sowerby. |
| 1768 | Apr. 5 | John Hollingworth, Esq. and Martha Arthur. | 1817 | Aug. 14 | William Bright, Gent. and Marianne Branson. |
| „ | Oct. 27 | Thomas Cope of Hemsworth and Sarah Hammersley. | 1826 | Apr. 6 | James Thomas Bennet ² of the parish of Rougham, co. Suffolk, and Henrietta Eliza Jackson. |
| 1769 | Mar. 7 | James Sowerby, Esq. and Eleanor Turbutt. | 1837 | Mar. 29 | Charles John Macqueen Mottram of Newark, and Catherine Gill. |
| 1775 | — | Thomas Terry and Frances Jaques. | „ | June 21 | Charles Wilson Faber, of this parish, and Mary Beckett Denison. |
| „ | — | John Harrott of Bentley and Elizabeth Broughton of Tilts. | | | |
| „ | — | Thomas Sanderson of Armthorpe and Mary Crummack. | | | |
| „ | Aug. 4 | Hugh Nanney of Midford, Northumberland, and Barbara Middleton. | | | |
| 1776 | Dec. 17 | Cham Hadfield of Doncaster and Martha Knowles of Wakefield. | | | |
| 1778 | Apr. 6 | George Reeve of Tottenham High Cross, Esq. merchant, and Melliora Chamberlain. | | | |
| 1781 | Feb. 6 | George Nicholson and Mary Howard, widow. | | | |

III. BURIALS.

1. TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.³

- 1396 Alan Raysine, Vicar.
 1397 William Millott of Doncaster.
 1403 William Cooper, Vicar, in St. Nicholas's Quire.
 1431 Robert Gellesthorp, Rector of Burghwallis.
 1432-3 John Boythorp.⁴
 1433 John Shakespere.⁵

¹ In the Doncaster paper of the period this lady is described as "only daughter of Major Halliday, of the Leasowes, near Birmingham." The marriage was on a Monday, and it is stated that "on Wednesday they set off for Lord Valentia's, at Harley Hall, Worcestershire."

² Now Rector of Cheveley, co. Cambr.; 2nd s. of the late Philip Bennet, Esq., of Rougham Hall, Suffolk.

³ That is, notices derived from wills of persons buried at Doncaster. Most of these are taken from Torre's Collections (S. Y. i. 48); a few, with extracts from their wills, were supplied by the Rev. James Raine, Principal of Neville Hall, Newcastle. The above interments, down to 1529, are, of course, not to be found in the Registers, which commence 1557; and the four last do not appear in the following extracts from the Registers; but some other names given by Torre will be found there under their respective dates.

⁴ "Feb. 5. J. B. of Doncaster, to be buried in St. George's churchyard, near his wife. For mending the way from Spulcar-grene to St. James's Chapel, xiii. iv^d.; for mending Hextropp-lane, vi. viij^d."

⁵ "31 Oct. J. S. of Doncastre, chapman, in the churchyard. Three pounds of wax, for lights at my funeral; to my Vicar, iij^d.; to every chaplain present, ij^d.; to the two parish clerks, i^d. each; to each of the Houses of Friars, xij^d."

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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BURIALS—continued.

1441 William Westby, gentleman. ¹	1557 Aug. 16 Vidua de Balbye.
1444 John Philipson of Doncaster, clothier. ²	" " Filius Shawe.
1447 Wm. Stockburn, Chaplain.	" " 26 Robert s. of Alice Walker.
1449-50 Thos. Wentworth of D. gent. ³	" Sep. 22 James Garladye.
1449 Thos. Dowsyng of Doncaster.	" Nov. 6 Filia Yole.
1450 Thos. Mysen of D. ⁴	1558 April 6 Uxor Deye.
1458 John Shether of D. "being infected on his body with the pestilence."	" Dec. 12 Maistris Sollei.
1458 John Snayth of D., Bower. ⁵	1560 Jan. 4 Thomas Mirfyn, preist.
1475 John Rokley, vicar.	" Oct. - Mary Hoppye.
1499 Catharine Mountford, late wife of Thos. M. of Doncaster.	" Jan. 10 Mrs Cristyne Gyge.
" John Middilton of D. Gent.	1561 Oct. 26 Agnes Boynton.
1522 Simon (or Thos.) Robinson: before the High Altar.	" May 4 Elizabeth Yawett.
1525 Wm. Mirfyn of Warmsworth.	1562 May 20 Francis Copley.
1529 Phillip Middilton of D. gent.	" July 17 Mr. Thomas Ellys. ⁶
1578 Thos. Squyer of Doncaster.	" Dec. 18 Richard Wentworth of Balbye.
1587 Wm. Squire of Doncaster.	" Jan. 10 John Symson, servant to Mr. Boynton.
1602 Francis Frobisher of Finningley, Esq. ⁶	1563 May 5 Oulde Steele, wife.
1607 Henry Squire of Doncaster, Smith.	" Mar. 12 Emmott Pereson, sterilis.
	" " John Penell. ⁹
	" Nov. 19 Plage begun, which continued until Feb. and carried off eleven persons.
	" " John Lucas. ¹⁰
	" Feb. 22 Mrs. Alice Hall.
2. BURIALS, EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTER.	
1557 July 26 George Copley, Esq. ⁷	

¹ Alice his wife and John his uncle, named in his will. An Alice Westby, living in the Magdalens, 1458-9. (Old Rental.) A Henry Westby presented to Fledburgh's Chantry 1369.

² "1444, 10 May. John Philipson, of Doncaster, clothier, desires to be buried within St. George's Church there. Bequeaths Four quarters of wheat, to be baked into loaves, and distributed to the poor on the day of his funeral; also Five quarters of barley, to be brewed into beer and drunk by his neighbours and the poor together. He also left Ten marks towards paving the town." (From the Latin original in York Registry.)

³ "9 March. Thos. Wentworth, of D., Esq., to be buried in the chancel of St. Laurence, in St. George's. After my wife's death, my best scarlet robe, gold chain, best belt and 'basilard' (a peculiar kind of short sword or dagger, often represented on brasses of merchants) to be sold towards making and finishing a certain new work in the said chancel, according to the wish and intention expressed by me in my lifetime; to Agnes, wife of Robert Constable, of Haynburgh (Flamborough, Hunter, S. Y. i. 41), a book called 'Lucidary,' written in French." [A Lucidary is explained by Ducange to be "a book" [of a very useful kind] "in which various subjects are clearly explained."] From this extract it would appear that Mr. Wentworth was the builder or restorer of the North Chancel Chapel. (The arms of his family were there, p. 23.)

⁴ In 1458-9, Agnes Mysyn rented a house in Fisher-gate, a John Mysyn one in the Magdalens, both of the Corporation. (Old Rental.) Wm. Missen was Mayor in 1494, Rob. Missen in 1518.

⁵ "31 Dec. John Snayth, to be buried in the parish church. To Richard Duke of York ij. crossbows (*baliste*), 'i. tellerd et alter intellerd.' To John Nevell, son of Richard Earl of Salisbury, i. crossbow, called 'Perowe,' in the care of John Michell, of London, grosor; and i. 'dubbull wyndelas,' in his own hands. To Richard de la Stede, my apprentice, xl., 'i. flote, ij. gravors, and ij. knives,' for his craft."

⁶ Grandson of the Recorder of Doncaster.

⁷ By will, in St. Catharine's Quire. (Torre.)

⁸ Founder of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle. For his gravestone and monument see Sepule. Mem. above.

⁹ John Penell, of Doncaster. Will d. 5 May, 1559, proved 28 April, 1563. Gave to the Church of Doncaster xiid.

¹⁰ John Lucas, of Wheatley, husbandman. Will d. 27 April, 1653. To be buried within the parish churchyard of Doncaster. Gave "to the church workes of Doncaster vjd." Son, Wm. L. Wife, Jenet.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

BURIALS—continued.

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|---------------|--|--|---|
| 1563 Feb. 22 | Agnes Walker. ¹ | 1570 Mar. 2 | Agnes Simpson serv. to Sir Richard Johnson of Car-house. |
| 1564 April 29 | Ann Hall, dau. in law to Bryan Mote. | 1571 April 26 | Sir John Spynke, Clerk. |
| „ June 11 | Mr. Richard Hall, Alderman. ² | „ May 26 | Elizabeth Waterton widdowe. |
| „ Aug. 23 | Anne dau. of Mr. Richard Fenton, Gent. | „ July 11 | Magdalen Sossey. |
| „ „ 17 | Thomas Maison, cutler. | „ Aug. 18 | John Fores a cowper. |
| „ Oct. 2 | Edmund Revell, alias Edmund y ^e foule. | „ Sep. 4 | William Rawsley cuthler. |
| „ Jan. 19 | Robert Clarke, Pyper. | 1572 July 4 | John Wirrall of the Parsonage. ⁴ |
| 1565 June 6 | Darcy s. of Mr. Wm. Frobysier. | „ Aug. 14 | Prudentia Buer d. of John Bouer. |
| „ Dec. 3 | Mr. Cuthbert Cockson, Alderman | „ Feb. 1 | Richard son of Garrett Richardson, Dutchman. |
| „ „ 13 | Henry Ferne. | „ „ 21 | John Mosley, Bellman. |
| „ Mar. 19 | Gregorye Wombwell. | 1573 April 4 | John Ryley, porter. |
| „ Sep. - | Elizabeth, died at Wm. Watson's house, Sepulchre gate. | „ „ 5 | Mr. James Thwaites of Barnsley. |
| 1566 May 2 | Mrs. Issabell Lightbarrowe. | „ Dec. 25 | John Feild, coverlet-weaver. |
| „ „ 12 | John Wildman. | „ Mar. 15 | Robert Watson, corviser. |
| „ Nov. 20 | Thos. Daysye, Sergeaunt. | 1574 April 20 | Agnes Foxe of Swinton. |
| „ Mar. 18 | Margaret of the Spittlehouse. | „ July 18 | Ursula w. of Rob. Squier, Curate. |
| 1567 April 2 | Wm. Marshall, currier. | „ Aug. 25 | Morgell son of Thomas Lewes. |
| „ „ 3 | Wm. Hoop, showmaker. | „ Dec. 2 | Robt. Squier, Clerke. |
| „ May 17 | Mary d. of Wm. Furnes. | „ Dec. 28 | Robert Newton sonne of Mrs. Birks. |
| „ „ | John Smithson, a poor man and a milner. | „ Feb. 11 | Richard Smyth, mercer. |
| „ June 27 | Margaret, dau. of Sir Christopher Witton, Curate. | „ „ 25 | Margaret wife of Robert Birkes, Alderman. |
| „ July 26 | James Dempsey, alias organ-maker. | „ Mar. 9 | James Hall, serjeant. |
| „ Dec. 19 | Elizabeth Ellys, lait wife ³ of Mr. Thomas Ellys. | 1575 Apr. 12 | Edward Clark, inholder. |
| 1568 April 27 | Thoms Meke, vyntiner. | „ July 17 | Agnes Toynton, a stranger. |
| „ Mar. 15 | M ^{rs} Johan wife of Robt. Parntethe, Ald. | „ „ 21 | Jennett Rockley. |
| 1569 Jan. 11 | John Walker and Johan his wyfe. | „ Aug. 20 | James Leviston, gent. of Scotland. |
| „ Jan. 17 | Richard s. of Xtofer Rawson of Car-house. | „ Sept. 2 | Henry Trowghton. |
| „ „ | Marye w. of Wm. Pinchewaie. | „ Nov. 15 | Henry Grayne, dwelling with Richard Marshall. |
| „ Mar. 25 | Bennett Bryggs, painter. | „ „ 20 | Cicelye Baker, single woman. |
| „ Sep. 17 | Thos. Wood, carpenter. | 1575 (Thomas Wayte is mentioned as "Clerk of the Church.") [Quære, 1675 ?] | |
| „ Dec. 16 | John Bullock. | „ Mar. 21 | Marye d. of Wm. Marshall, clerke. |
| 1570 June 3 | Anne Tore, svant to Mr. Maior. | „ Jan. 8 | Alice Daye, being born about Snaith. |
| „ Jan. 2 | Rob. Sheppard was buried at Warmsworth by reason of the great snowe that then did fall: by my licence q ^d Witton. | „ „ 13 | Richard s. of Wm Bonde wyfe. |
| „ Mar. 1 | Peter Isburne. | 1576 Apr. 15 | Wm. Collye, senr. barber. |
| | | „ „ 29 | John Fisher s. of one Mistress Fisher, who was brought to bedd at Robt. Carver's. |

¹ Agnes Walker, of Doncaster, widow. Will d. 14 Sept. 1563. Gave "to the churche worke," 3s. 4d. Edmund Walker, deceased, my late husband: to Robert Dobson, priest, 2s.

² Richard Hall, Aldn. Will d. 17 April, 1564 To be buried in the parish church near to his stall. Gave "to the church works, 3s. 4d."

³ Widow of the Founder of the Hospital.

⁴ Of the Loversall family, Lessees of the Rectorial Tithe of Doncaster.

BURIALS—continued.

1576 Dec. 10 Christine Hicks, dow.-in-lawe to Wm. Cayton.	1580 Feb. 14 Robert Brygges, Parish Clerk of D.
1577 May 18 Edmond Copestake.	" " 28 George Patteson, serv. to Mr. Wilbore of Arksey.
" June 10 Roger Wentworth, labourer.	" Mar. 11 Wm. Horsley, cowper.
" " 17 Robert Milles, cobbler.	1581 Apr. 27 Anne, wife of Rich. Whittingham.
" Sept. 21 Mr. Wm. Frobyser, Esquier. ¹	" May 4 Thomas Gretham, surgeon.
" Oct. 2 Alice Grayne, dau.-in-lawe to Randall Thorner.	" " 15 John White, bro.-in-law to Mr. W., Aldn.
" Feb. 23 Eliz. Clarke.	" June 29 Margaret Charles
1578 Apr. 12 Jayne, dou. of one Dicconson.	" Sept. 26 Isabell, wife of William Furnesse.
" June 3 John Hodgnesse, fletcher.	1582 Mar. 6 James Hall, shomaker, servant to Mr. Wirrall.
" July 6 Richard Brewster, in the market-place.	" May 2 Nicholas, s. of Xtofer Rawson of Car-house.
" Aug. 31 Wm. Baker, son-in-law to Rich. Scott.	" Aug. 28 John Williamson, Pynner.
" Nov. 9 John Blackburne, serjeant. ²	" May 29 Wm. Bubwith, scoolemaister.
" Jan. 6 Barbara, dou. of Robt. Smyth of London.	" Nov. 1 Agnes, w. of Rob. Newton, gent.
" — John Rigg; badger.	" Jan. 14 Rob. Ellis, painter.
1579 June 20 Willyam Copley, draper.	" Feb. 2 Sibbell Field.
" " 23 Robt. Scoley.	" " 5 John White bro. to Thos. W.
" July 7 Margaret w. of John Parker, fisher.	" " 10 Jeffrey Murgytroid.
" " 10 John Dades, potter.	" " 26 Dorothy d. of John Hinchliffe.
" " 16 John Patrick was drowned.	" " Item.—Two others at the Lodges.
" Aug. 10 Isabell, wife of Robt Birkes, Alderman.	" " 27 Widow Fernes.
" " 26 Dorothie, dou. of Thos. Stringer of Stockbrig, was bur. at Arksey by licence.	" Mar. 10 Anne Hall, d.-in-law to Wm. Wakefield.
" Oct. 25 Wm. son of Wm. Ferne.	1583 May 1 Jennett Abraham.
" " 28 Alice Whippe.	" Mar. 30 Robt s. of Wm. Furnes.
" Dec. 27 Randall Horner, weaver.	" May 3 Agnes Valon.
" " 29 Phillip Harryson, drowned.	" " 14 Miles Torye, tailer.
" Jan. 21 Robt. Wilson, Alderman.	" June 2 John Smythe, fishmonger.
1580 Apr. 2 Ellyn, d. of Mr. Gervase Wyrrall.	" " 26 Rich. Hobson, bellman.
" May 19 Mrs. Knighte, widdowe.	" " 28 Richard Skyers.
" July 14 Jayne, d. of Thos. Corker, gent.	" " 30 John Wintringham.
" Aug. 24 Alice, w. of Wm. Fernes.	" July 3 Wm. Ramsdaille, payver.
" Oct. 28 Ann, dau. of Thos. Bell, curate.	" " 9 Thos. Alleyn, bailiff.
" Nov. 7 John Dun, scrivynner, yt died at Ric. Hornor's.	" " Wm. Thompson, knitter.
" " 13 Johan Russell.	" " 10 William Broadhead, waller.
" Dec. 22 Francis Steele, gent., bur. at Owston. ³	" " 14 John Richardson, alias Daudye.
" " 23 Sythe Dasye.	" " 17 John Haigh, porter.
" Jan. 20 Gillian Ossington of Sandal, widdowe.	" " 20 Frances Makyn, webster.
	" " 29 John, s. of Thos. Turton, cooke.

¹ Of Finningley. Bur. by will near his father Francis Frobisher, Esq. (Torre.) The father was Recorder of Doncaster.

² Nov. 10. 1578. It having "plessed Allmyghty god to call to his mercye John Blackburne late serjeant of the town," Thomas Keching was chosen in his place "by holl assent and consent."—Courtier A. p. 9.

³ His son Leonard (*Style*), of Owston, was living in 1612, when he gave an account of his family at the Herald's Visitation in that year.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

BURIALS—continued.

1583 Aug 4	Ann, w. of Nicholas Levett, gent.	1588 June 15	Alice, wife of Roberte Byrkes, Alderman.
" " 31	Lionell Cliffe, clerke of D.	" July 3	Margaret, w. of Mr. Harrison, gent.
" Oct. 25	Raphe Watson, shereman.	" " 21	John, s. of Justinian Inglewood.
" Jan. 11	Dionisia Freke, widow.	" Sept. 15	Rich ^d , son of Mr. Thos. Wentworth, gent.
1584 Aug 18	Francis Copley, gent. s. and h. of Mr. Francis Copley, Esq	" Nov. 11	Ellyn, w. of James Wyrall.
" Oct. 15	Henry Tyrrye, tyler.	" Jan. —	Francis Hydes of Fishlake, who dyed here.
" Dec. 1	Mary, w. of John Ward, gent.	1589 " "	Percivell, s. of Mr. Thos. Bell, Curate.
" Jan 21	Roger Moodie, corne merchant.	1590 Mar. 27	Robert Byrkes, Alderman. ⁴
1585 May 21	Robert Wood, father-in-lawe to Mr. Kay, vicar.	" April 21	Dennis Cowlinge, Alderman.
" " "	Wilfrid Pickburn of Car-house, gent. ¹	" Sep. 14	Robert Newton, gent.
" July 9	Raphe Tayte, webster, drowned.	" " "	John Foxhole, sometyme Clerk of Shereburne.
" Aug. 12	Nicholas Skargill, ald.	1591 Feb. 25	Richard Wentworth, yoman.
" Oct. 21	Nicholas Pickford, Laborer.	" Nov. 16	Will. Hayforthe, Postmaister.
" Nov. 8	Dorothee, d. of Thos. Usher, Maior.	1592 April 9	Jennett, wife of Richard Hubbald, schoolemaister.
1586 May 1	James Haythornethwaite, tailer.	" " "	Isabel Harrison, Aunt to Mr. Harrison, Alderman.
" " 19	John Ward, corne marchaunte.	" July 14	Michaell Hardye, one of the Waits.
" July 8	Raphe, s. of John Swynhowe.	" " "	Thomas Normavile, gent.
" " 10	Wm. Bell, drowned.	" Jan. 15	Giles Gunter, sword slyper.
" " 28	Richard Hipperon, a stranger who hanged himself in prysonne.	1593 May 16	Richard Charter, minister.
" Nov. 14	Dowglasse wife of Mr. Raphe Rokebye. ²	" Aug. 31	Willyam Lynsley, glasyer and milner.
1587 July 28	Richard Whitley, who hanged himself in prison.	1596 May 31	John Postlethwaite, parator, clerk.
" " 31	Anne Wyrrell, a blinde woman.	" Aug. 2	Richard, s. of Richard Wyrall of Carhouse.
" Aug. 16	Thos. Gawthroppe, son in l. to Thos. Walker.	" Nov. 19	Thos. Worrall of Carhouse.
" " 26	Ellyn Barnbye, d. in l. to W. Birches.	" Dec. 9	George Wentworth, yoman.
" Sep. 24	Dionisse, w. of J. Ward, thacker.	1597 Feb. 12	Widdowe Wright, a poore woman that dwelt upon y ^e moore.
" " 29	Alvery Maw, Pynder.	" June 30	Elizabeth Hunsley, wid. Mother to Mr. H.
" Oct. 27	Richarde Tyas, cornmarchaunte.	" Nov. 14	Thos. Normanvyle, gent.
" Nov. 6	Roger Wilkinson, serjeant.	" Dec. 8	Mr. Wm. Wylliamson of York, marchant.
" " 15	Mrs. Eliz. Skargell, widow. ³	1598 Aug. 19	Thomas, s. of John Calverley, gent.
" " "	Richard Hood, musissien.	" " 29	Marmaduke, s. of Mr. Baytson.
" " 21	Robert Hawksworth, marchaunte.	" Sep. 12	Richard Wyrall of Carhouse.
" Dec. 10	Anne Allayn, d. in l. to Wm. Cowper.	1599 June 5	John, s. of John Hareys, Backster.
" " 11	Ann, w. of R. Levett, gent.	" Mar. 5	Wm. Woodruffe, gent. ⁵
1588 Jan. 18	Richard Nevyle, gent.		
" Feb. —	Dennys Hartlington.		

¹ One of the last of the family of Pickburne or Pigburne who appears to have maintained the rank of his ancestors, and probably the same person whose name is often met with as an Attorney in the Corporation Courtiers in the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign.

² Hunter's S. Y., i. 31. She was Douglas Ferne, sister of Sir John Ferne.

³ Dau. of John Ellis of Barnborough, of whose family there is an account in the Her. Visit. A.D. 1584.

⁴ "Robin of Doncaster." See above, p. 99.

⁵ He was of the Woodroffes of Woolley.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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BURIALS—continued.

1599 Mar. 18	Geo. Copley, gent.	1607 Jan. 18	Isabel, w. of Mr. John Stocks, Ald.
1600 Dec. 4	Will. Aldam of Warmsworth.	1608 May 18	John Cooke, servant to Sir John Fearne, Kt. ³
1602 Nov. 20	Thos. Usher, alderman. ¹	1609 June 17	Hugh, s. of Mr. Orygynall Bellemye.
„ Feb. 14	John Armytage, tanner,	„ Aug. 2	Mrs. Alice Jackson, late of Retford.
„ Oct. —	Hugh Cooke, butcher.	1610 Feb. 7	Richard Ratelyffe.
1603 June 6	Wm. Copley, gen.	„ Mar. 6	Margarett, daughter of Mr. Rayphe Ayslabye.
„ Oct. 23	Anne Wentworth, gen.	„ April 17	John Blackborne, an hosteler.
„ Nov. 11	Edward Hyrst, Clerk.	„ May 25	Francis Walker, the maker of hay bottels. ⁴
„ Dec. 26	Edward, s. of Edw. Rye, Esq.	„ Aug. 24	John Wood of Brigge, in Lincolns.
„ „ 24	The wyfe of Roger Gyfford.	„ Sep. 4	John, s. of Richard Bowes of London
1604 „	Roger Adwicke, slain.	„ „ 28	John Norfor, a stranger of Cumberland.
„ May 15	Mr. Leonard Huscroft, Maior.	„ Jan. 31	Mr. Charles, son of Sir Wm. Cave, Kt.
„ July 30	John Beswick the paynter.	1611 Mar. 5	Elizabeth d. of Mr. John Stannop.
1605 April 15	Mr. John Hardy, Alderman.	„ June 19	Mr. Robert Issott. ⁵
„ „ 3	Henry, s. of Mr. John Layster.	1613 Sep. 19	Mr. Francis Copley, Esquier.
„ June 1	Widdow Farraye, wife of Richard, drowned.	„ Nov. 2	Mr. Thos. Walker.
„ Jan. 13	Jone Shawe, widdow, mo. to Mystris Cowlinge.	„ „ 9	Mr. Jesper Justice, Ald.
„ Feb. 18	Mr. Danyell Towers, a stranger.	„ Jan. 15	Mr Arthur Kay, Clerk, Vicker of Don.
1606 June 26	Mrs. Mawde Rye, wife of Mr. Edw. Rye, Esq. ²	1614 Aug. 10	Mr. Francis Barwick, Alderman.
„ May 13	Marmaduke Coates, a stranger.	„ Nov. 25	Henry Jepson of York.
1607 April 2	Richard Cranbye of Pontifract, Chirurgion.	1615 April 26	Faith, wife of Robert Royston, Attorney.
„ July 17	Margarett, wife of Mr. Hughe Childers, Ald.	„ Nov. 23	Wm. Hobson, Parish clarke.
„ „ 26	Maister Thos. Bossvile.	„ Mar. 6	Cicely, d. of Edw. Almond, advena.
„ Sep. 20	Mr. John Layster, Clarke.	1616 July 3	Marie, d. of Edw. Falkingham, drowned.
„ Oct. 7	Jone, w. of Alex. Mote.	„ Aug. 29	Wm. Levett, gent. senior.
„ „ 9	Mr. Rob. Leighe, Sergeaunt	„ Jan. 12	Thomas Mounteney, Esq.
		1617 May 10	Darcy, son of Zachary Wilbore.
		„ Aug. 8	Lee Dearman. ⁶

¹ This Thos. Usher was twice married. By his second wife, Dorothy Ingle (mar. at Rotherham, Feb. 11, 1578), he had one child, Dorothy, who died in infancy.

² This lady was dau. of John Wentworth, Esq. of North Elmsall. The Arms of Rye impaling Wentworth are still to be seen in a house in French Gate, in which they probably resided. See above, p. 23.

³ Sir John Ferne, author of "The Blazon of Gentry" (see Hunter's S. Y., i. 31). The name occurs also Bapt. 1565, 1589, 1608, and amongst Burials 1565, 1579, 1580, 1582, 1586.

⁴ A bundle of hay (*botte* Fr.). Except in the proverb, "a needle in a bottle of hay," this word is now seldom used.

⁵ 23 Jan. 1608-9. Robert Issott, of Car House, within the parish of Doncaster, gent. Bur. in Don. ch. To my dau. Maria Issott one silver goblitt and one silver salte, with a cover, and six silver spoones, of the best that I have in my house; one great chist of punchon and pannell in the parlor; two drinckinge clothes, one of diper worke and another of linnige, with black silke needle work wrought of th'one side; a velvet quishion; and a lease I have from the Maior and Burgesses of D.—Dau. Isabell Prattie £5. To my Brother John Isott on(e) yallowish quie (young cow) about 3 yeares ould, and one gowne lined with lambe skinnes; the rest to my wife Ursula, my dau. Marie Issott, they exrs. Witn. Henry Riley, alderman. (Prov. 5 Dec. 1612.)

⁶ Will of Lee Dearman, of Doncaster, mercer, d. 12th Nov. 1616. Thomas D., my son; my dau. Jane; Ann, my wife; my loving coz. Mr. Philip Adams, of Owston; Wm., Mary, and Jane, his children; Sibil Cooke, my sister; Philip, Jervis, and Alice D., my brother's children; John Burton, of Clayton; his son Thomas; Ralph Cook, my sister's son; Symon Dobson, my father-in-law; John Childers, my maister's son; Margaret and Francis Childers.

BURIALS—continued.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1617 Sep. 25 Anne Gilla, spinster. | 1625 Sep. 11 John Stockes, gent. |
| „ Jan. 9 Robt. son of Wm. Childers. | „ Jan. 11 Mr. Wm. Barrowe, Ald. |
| „ Feb. 18 Mr. Rich. Levett, Ald. | „ Mar. 17 Thos. Barrowe, Mercer. |
| „ Mar. 16 Robt. Gurdon, stirilis. | 1627 June 9 Wm. son of Thos. Gregory. |
| 1618 May 18 Mrs. Joane Fenton, widowe. | 1628 Dec. 3 Robert, s. of Rodoricke Johnes, clerk. |
| „ „ 25 Thos. Wilbore, gent. | 1629 April 28 Dorathie wife of Wm. Marsden. |
| „ July 16 Edw. s. of John Eyre of Rotherham. | „ Aug. 15 Mr. John Lucas. ² |
| „ Nov. 19 Thos. s. of John Clark, Clother. | „ Jan. 22 Mrs. Jane Barwicke, Alderesse. ³ |
| 1620 Nov. 16 Wm. s. of Mr. Wm. Gregory. | „ Feb. 8 Mr. Rob't Copley. ⁴ |
| 1621 June 10 Robert Briggs, clocke keeper. | „ May 25 Anne Rhoides, widow, out of the hos-
pitall. |
| „ Oct. 22 Wm. Sparke, who d. in prison. | „ Oct. 19 Zachary Wilbore. |
| „ „ Thos. Fullwood, gent. sometyme Alder-
man. | 1630 Mar. 8 Richard Savage, Clerk. |
| „ Nov. 10 John Lacie, Musicion. | 1631 Jan. 14 Roger Oglethorpe. |
| „ Nov. 19 Hugh Clark, gent. who died in pryson,
upon murther. | 1632 April — George Browne, Apothecary. |
| „ Dec. 18 Mrs. Anne Wirrall, widow. | „ July 4 Mr. Henry Gamble. |
| „ Jan. 10 Leonard Mote. | „ „ 19 Thomas Bancks, parish clarke. |
| „ Mar. 11 John, s. of Mr. Hugh Childers. | 1633 Sep. 7 M ^{rs} Marie Vavasour, spinster. |
| 1622 June 2 Mr. Wm. Cowlinge, gent. sometimes
Maior. | „ April 15 Wm. Drummond of the kingdom of
Scotland, merchant. ⁵ |
| „ Sep. 3 Isaac, s. of Mr. Thos. West. | 1634 Feb. 27 Mr. Thurstan West. |
| „ Nov. 8 Wm. Barnefather. | „ Nov. Filadelfia, d. of Mr. Thos. Lylie. |
| 1623 June 16 Wm. Hunsley, al's Litton, gent. | „ Dec. 10 Gilbert Pattison, postmaster. |
| „ Feb. 2 Willm. Hayford, Postmaster. | 1635 April 20 Wm. Bingley, goaler. |
| „ Mar. — Mr. John Carlill, Ald. ¹ | 1636 Aug. 16 Susanna wife of Thos. Warton of Gil-
linglands, Esq. |
| 1624 Mar. 1 Ric. Copley, gent. | „ Nov. 28 Willm. Marsden, clerke. |
| „ „ 31 Eliz. w. of Mr. Christopher Jackson,
Vicar of D. | „ Jan. 12 Edw. Walker of the Parish of St.
Martin's in the fields, London. |
| 1625 April 7 Alice, wife of Wm. Usher of Carcrofte. | 1638 Mar. 31 Nicholas Lowther, Esq. |
| „ June 3 Ric. s. of Mr. Ric. Ayre, minister.
(bapt. May 10.) | „ „ Mr. Thomas Birkes, mayor. |
| „ July 21 Mrs. Kath. Weste. | „ Jan. 7 Wm. Frobisher, gentl. |
| | 1639 April 22 Richard Parnell, drowned. |

¹ 23 May, 1622. Will of John Carlill, of Doncaster, Ald. Jennet my wife; to my son Robert, my skarlet gowne; to my grandchild John Horne, a great brasse pott, w^{ch} was my grandfather's; John Craven, my grandchild; my grandchild Thomas Horne; Ann Horne, my daughter; to my grandchild John Armitage, a gold ring, which was John Nowell's; my grandchild Cotton Horne; my dau. Dorothy Craven. [Dorothy Craven is mentioned as wife of John Craven, 14 June, 1622, in a lease granted to them of Hextroppe Hall and grounds for the expiration of 100 years, with covenant that if John, son of late Anthony Armytage, of Doncaster, shall, within the first seven years, pay £84, the grant shall be thenceforth to his use. (Corp. Courtier.)]

² Of Doncaster, Gent. Bur. by will. (Torre.) John Lucas of Braintree, Essex, had a son John Lucas of Doncaster, who married Audryan dau. of John Lynleye, of Resbye, co. Lincoln. Their children were John, son and heir, 1630, and Richard, s. p. Harl. MS. 1174, p. 180.

³ The word "alderess" is nearly obsolete; it survives in the name of the pew occupied by the wives of the Aldermen. Of Doncaster, Gent. Buried by will in St. Catharine's Quire, near his father. (Torre.)

⁵ Of St. Johnston's, co. Perth. By the verdict of an Inquest holden 15th April, 1634, before Thomas Lee, Mayor, it appears that this person was travelling on horseback, and whilst attempting to pass through Marsh Gate, then flooded, "so ryding in the water, the horse founderyng, he fell from the horse and was drowned."

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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BURIALS—continued.

1639 May 17 Thomas son of Mallory Normavile.	1646 Aug. 28 John Allen the sexton.
„ Feb. 20 Richard Routledge, Parish Clarke and Organist	„ „ 31 Mr. Anthony Beckett.
1640 April 18 Mr. Edw. Howard, a trooper.	„ Sep. 16 Rob ^t . Hall, freemason.
„ Feb. 5 John Moncton, gent.	„ „ 19 Wm. son of Mr. Alexander Cook, Cler.
1641 July 4 Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Hayford, Postmaster.	„ Oct. 6 Vallentine Gray, Barber Chirurgion.
„ Aug. 10 Roger Gifford, gent.	1647 Dec. 23 John West, gent.
„ Sep. 3 Louncelett Tuke, Spurryer.	1648 Sep. 24 Thos. Mainewareinge, gent.
„ Oct. 18 Powle Hammerton.	1649 Dec. 22 Mr. Rich. Harvie, vicar there.
„ Nov. 12 John sonne of Mr. Thos. Nickholls of Drewery Lane, London.	„ „ 28 M ^{rs} Lucie Aslabie, widdowe.
„ Nov. 17 Matthew Walker, gent.	„ Mar. 12 Andrew, son of Mr. Rich. Wilbore.
„ Feb. 9 Mr. Robt. Candie of Monck Friston.	1650 May 2 Edw. Bubble, a stranger.
1642 Mar. 20 Mr. James Hutchinson, Clerk.	„ July 1 John Mason, Taylor, drowned.
„ April 28 Mr. Francis Vincent.	„ Aug. 6 Mrs. Eliz th . Copley, widdow.
„ June 23 Anne wife of Mallory Normanvile.	„ Sep. 27 M ^{rs} Sara Boyne, Spinster.
„ Dec. 5 Mr. Robert Thompson, Practiconer in Phisick.	1651 Sep. 24 John Stockes, gent.
„ Feb. 1 Charles Quiffe.	1652 July 22 Roger, son of John Copley, Esq.
„ „ 21 Mr. John Stockes, alderman. ¹	1653 May 28 Mr. Thomas Birks. ³
1643 July 21 John Beeton, Esquire and Collonel.	„ June 2 Wm. s. of Abell Carey, gent.
„ „ Thomas Ellerker, woollen draper. ²	„ Sep. 29 Ralph Oglethorpe, gent.
„ Oct. 31 Mr. George Barratt, a souldier.	1654 Sep. 24 Edw. Gamble, currier.
„ Jan. 30 Mr. Charles Hastings.	„ „ 27 Mr. Goad.
„ Mar. 26 Mr. Christof. Jackson, Vicar.	„ Nov. 9 Wm. son of Mr. Ashenden
„ „ Henry Ryley, alderman.	1655 Feb. 13 Nathaniel, son of Major Waterhouse.
1644 April 12 Luke Colson, gent.	1656 Dec. 8 Thos. Hirst, Parish Clerke.
„ June 26 Rich. Dawbikin, keeleman.	„ „ 24 Thos. Kay, Gent. and Sargiant. ⁴
„ Nov. 19 Charles Wilson, of Sheepewash, co. Linc. gent.	1657 July 30 Ladie Jane Waitson, widow.
1645 April 12 St. John Wadeson, K ^t .	„ Sep. 10 John, son of Maior Watterhouse.
„ [The Plague, July 4, 1645, to Jan. 29.	„ Oct. 20 Joseph Head of Selby, a souldier.
„ „ June 10, „ Feb. 8.]	„ Nov. 5 Eliz th . Binningley, widow, lived at Hyelles (High Ellers).
„ Aug. 20 John Armitage, woollen drap:	„ Mar. 4 Lodwicke Burnell of Bentley, gent.
1646 April 15 Thos. Lerveocke, gent.	1658 April 30 Elizabeth wife of John Winn, School-master.
„ May 22 Gregory Danbie, gent.	„ Nov. 18 Henry, s. of James Shillito, beagle.
	„ „ Mr. John Lane, a Londoner.
	1659 Nov. 17 Savill s. of Mr. Wm. Maddox, Inholder.

¹ John Stockes if not the Founder was in some way related to the Founder of "Stock's Almshouses," as appears by an extract from his will, d. 18 April, 1642, and pr. at York 24 Aug. 1647. Item. "I give to every of the three poore people nowe dwelling in the Almshouse neere the Hall Crosse in Doncaster vs. and to every of them a mourninge coate." Robert Wood, his son-in-law, exor. (See Hunter's S. Y. ii. p. 427.)

² The Ellerkers ended in John E. a solicitor of the Inner Temple, who died in 1774 leaving no issue. See page 77.

³ Will of Thomas Birkes, of Doncaster, Alderman, dated May 11th, 1650; mentions his eldest dau. Mary, his wife Jane, his youngest dau. Ann . . . Birkes, of Arksey; Mr. Wm. Fletcher, clerk, Mr. R. Kay, clerk, and Edward Shepperd, executors; his brother Fletcher and brother Kay Kirchevall. (Proved at London.)

⁴ He occurs in 1611, and for some years after, as Clerk to the Mayor, as well as Serjeant-at-Mace, and writes his name in the Courtier, Kaye. The addition of *Gent.* at that time implies probably something more than would be intended by it at the present day.

BURIALS—continued.

1660 April 20 Thos. Vickars, oastler, living at Brige, co. Linc	1663 Mar 15 Mr. Thos. Goade, clerke.
„ May 19 Richard Culchoch, Esq. of Arthington, ncare Coward Castle.	1664 April 5 Mr. Thos. Lilly, a souldier.
„ June 22 John s. of Mr. Th. Rawson, Clerke, of Whiston.	„ Aug. 28 A Skootchman, d. at Rich. Asceme's.
„ „ Jane, wife of Gregory Middleton, drowned.	1665 May 20 Nicholas Moulson, bodie maker.
„ „ Cotton, son of John Horn.	„ Nov. 5 Ellen Willerton, widow and grace-wife.
„ Nov. 6 Jonathan Haggea, Cl. of Rotheram.	„ Mar. 11 Mrs. Mary Gregory, widow.
„ „ 18 Matthew Falkinburgh, gent. ¹	„ „ 12 Mr. Geo. Gibbons, batchelor.
„ Jan. 16 John Wilson, translator.	1666 Sep 3 Mrs. Eliz th . Walcott, widow.
„ „ 17 Jane, d. of Geo. Nevile, Esq. at Thorney in Nottingham.	„ Dec. 30 Joseph Jiesep, a stranger, d. in prison.
1661 Dec. 25 John Newland, gent. of Haxey, co. Linc.	„ Jan. 5 John Bright, Apothecary.
„ Mar. 11 James Moore, sargeant.	„ „ 16 Rob ^t . s. of Geo. Burdett, Esq.
1662 April 4 Lettice, wife of Mr. Rich. Brigham, bar- ber.	„ Feb. 26 Rob. Gray, batchelor and Barber Kirur- gion.
„ „ 16 Mr. Thos. Elmsall.	„ April 9 Mrs. Latham, widow, dior (<i>i. e.</i> dyer)
„ „ Rich. Flower of Grayes Inn, Esq.	„ „ 23 Walter Hammelton, Edenborough, Schotld.
„ Aug. 25 Wm Gray, Barber and Kirurgion.	1667 April 4 Mr. Thomas Fitzwilliam, attorney. ²
„ Nov. 8 Dorothe Wilson, widow, schoolmistris.	„ June 30 Thomas Dickinson, Inhoulder and labourer.
„ Jan. 16 Alex. Henley, a stranger } Husband	„ Oct. 11 Mrs. Margaret Crawford, a Scotch- woman.
„ „ 19 Mary do. widow } and wife.	1668 April 21 Mr. Jo. Vickers, Attorney.
„ April 27 Roger Burgon, scholmaister.	„ Aug. 1 Susanna d. of Sir Samuel Moreland of London.
1663 Mar. 2 John Holme of Leeds, attorney.	„ „ 5 Mr. Wm. Greenwood of Hallifax, Attorney.
	„ Nov. 26 Daughter of Thos. Schoola, Baxster.

¹ Perhaps the Matt. Valkenburgh who came with Sir Cornelius Vermuyden from Holland to drain the levels. (H. S. Y. i. p. 164.)

² Thomas Fitzwilliam was a son of Edward Fitzwilliam, of Hayton, co. Notts (by Catherine his wife, d. of Robert Royston, of Doncaster), son of Thomas (by a d. and coh. of Richd. Lacon) son of Humphrey F., of Clayworth, who was a grandson of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam and Elizabeth Clarel. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam appears to have settled in Doncaster about 1637, as on the 22nd of Sept. in that year he took up his freedom of the borough, in the presence of Peter Webster, the Mayor, whose daughter he afterwards married. His name is the first of the regular Town-clerks that has yet been met with (by "regular Town-clerks" is meant, of legal profession; before Fitzwilliam's time the Serjeants-at-Mace are called "Clerks to the Mayor," *clerici majoris*), the appointment of John Fayram to the Mayoralty 23 Sept. 1658, being signed in the Municipal Courtier (B. p. 206) by Thomas Fitzwilliam, "Towne-clerke." In the Charter of King Charles the Second, 2nd May, 1664, (where he is styled "the now Deputy Recorder,") his appointment as "Clerk of the Statutes" is referred to. See Miller, App. xxxiv. In his will (proved at York, June 4, 1667) he mentions "Heaton" as his birth-place; his brother Francis, his son Edward. His children are given in the following pedigree:—

Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Doncaster, Gent. Attorney at Law and Town Clerk, bur. there April 4, 1667.		Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Webster, of Doncaster, Ald. mar. Aug. 4, 1635; bur. Oct. 16, 1653.	
Thomas Fitzwilliam, son and heir, of Hatfield, Gent. bap. at Donc. 4 Aug. 1641; will d. 25 Aug. 1675, p. at York, 23 Oct. 1676; mentions in his will his cousin Mr. John Kay.	Mary, bap. at May 21, 1648.	John Gilby, Gent. and Mercer of London; mar. at Donc. Dec. 31, 1667.	John Roundell, Gent. mar. at Donc. Jan. 28, 1672.
		Sarah, wife of Wm. Sheppard, Gent. son of Edw. Sheppard, Ald.	Elizabeth, wife of John Bradbourne, Esq. of Hatfield.
			Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 22, 1642; bur. May 29, 1653.
			John, bap. March 26, bur. April 11, 1644.
			John, bap. July 28, bur. July 29, 1645.
			Francis, bap. Aug. 18, 1646; bur. Sept. 15, 1650.
			Katherine, bap. June 17, bur. July 22, 1649.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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BURIALS—continued.

1668 Feb. 11	Susanna Wanles, a stranger.	
1669 May 17	Judith Hartley, widow, at the Moore side.	
„ June 19	James Misson of Wheatley, Inholder.	
„ Sep. 19	Martha wife of Mr. Thos. Pollerd in Wakefield.	
„ Oct. 24	Mary Young, widow, living at Newcastle.	
„ Nov. 8	Lawrence Hasland, horse rider.	
„ „ 16	Benj. Marshall, Maior, and Inholder. ¹	
1670 May 7	George Raisin, Attorney, of Selby.	
„ Aug. 19	John Copley of Smeeton, Esq.	
1671 April 13	Robert Copley, Esq. ²	
„ June 14	John Sugden, Inholder and grocer.	
1672 Aug. 31	Mr. Brian Vincent. ³	
1673 Aug. 9	John Holmes, dancing master.	
1674 Aug. 21	Ann dau. of Robert Hudson, Clerk.	
1675 July 7	Mr. Wm. Crawshay, attorney.	
1676 Mar. 14	Mr. Barch, clerk.	
„ May 16	Wm. Reddich, gent.	
„ Nov. 23	Wm. Latham, gent.	
„ April 17	Wm. son of Ed. Yarbourn, docter.	
1677 Mar. 14	Rich. Wilbore.	
1678 Nov. 13	Wm. Cuedon, Bellfounder.	
„ Aug. 2	Obadiah Martin, Alderman.	
1679 Sep. 22	Mr. William Malivera, Apothecary.	
1680 May 4	Mrs. Mary Eastoft, widow.	
„ Feb. 17	Robert Parnell, Inholder.	
„ Mar. „	Wm. Shepherd, attorney.	
„ Mar. 21	Nicolas Wilbore, Sargeant.	
1681 June 16	Mrs. Ann Thwaites, widow and Aldress.	
1682 Feb. 27	Margaret wife of Dr. John Mawhood.	
„ Mar. 28	Prudence, wife of Mr. John Brizben.	
„ Oct. 11	Mrs. Isabel Dodsworth, widow.	
„ Nov. 25	Thomas Birknard, an apprentice.	
„ Feb. 8	Mary Mizne, widow.	
1683 Feb. 15	Mrs. Ann. Kettleby.	
„ Mar. 5	Mrs. Alice Martin, widdow and Alldriss.	
„ June 14	Mrs. Margaret Jackson.	
	<i>Memorandum.</i> Was a very great frost;	
		and by reason of the depth and long continuance thereof was forced to bury in the Church the poor as well as the rich. It began about the eleventh Nov 1683; continued for the space of 3 months.
1683 May 31	Jo. Postlethwaite, Parish Clarke.	
1685 Mar. 16	Eliz. Croft, widow.	
„ June 28	Ferdinando Stanhop.	
1686 May 28	Thomas Cooke, butcher. ⁴	
„ Aug. 12	Mrs. Mary Marshall, widow.	
„ Sep. 7	James Dickman, Muzitioner.	
1687 Sep. 20	Nich. s. of Nich. Bosevile.	
„ Oct. 30	Mrs. Eliz. Marshall, Inholder.	
„ Mar. 2	Mrs. Abigaile Withers, widow.	
1688 Oct. 6	Mr. Thos. Bradford.	
1688-9 Feb. 5	Mr. Thos. Martin. ⁵	
„ „ 6	Hannah Flecher, spinster and spinner.	
1689 April 21	Partrick Wilson, a souljeare.	
„ Jan. 19	Ann, wife of Edmund Wilbore.	
„ Nov. 18	A very lame stranger, a Duchman.	
1690 April 3	Mr. Anthony Cooke of Wheatley.	
„ July 20	John Maddox, serjeant.	
1691 Nov. 3	Mr. Wm. Gamble of Kendall.	
„ Dec. 12	Ann, d. of Mr. Rich. Kellam.	
„ Jan. 4	Nich Bosevile, Inholder.	
„ „ 31	Mrs. Dunsabella Dearslove.	
1693 June 19	Samuel Nesendine, a Captin.	
„ Mar. 25	Mrs. Ann Maddox, widdow.	
„ Dec. 8	John Barton, Parrater (<i>Apparitor</i>).	
1693 Feb. 7	Edward son of Mr. Marmaduke Hopkins of St. Foster's, London.	
1694 Sep. 3	Mr. Wm. Burks, late of London.	
1695 May 23	Wm. Wright, Maltster and scoolmaster.	
„ „	Wm. Colyer, trensher maker.	
„ Jan. 5	Boynton, son of Mr. John Arthur.	
1696 „	James Huddle, late of Pontefract, a driver.	
„ Jan. 21	Robt. Ramske, glassner.	

¹ His token bears this inscription, "Benjamin Marshall in Doncaster. His Halfpenny ^{M.} B. E.," with the figure of an Angel.

² Bur. by will amongst his ancestors. (Torre.)

³ Brian Vincent was of the city of Gloucester. By a bond dated 1641, upon becoming tenant of a house of Katherine Gifforde's, "neare Magdalen Gate," he enters into a covenant with the Mayor of Doncaster not to become, either himself or family, in any way chargeable to the Corporation. In 1650 he is called "gentleman," and uses a seal with the arms of Vincent of Barnborough. Two bars, on a canton a trefoil. He was Serjeant at Mace and Clerk to the Mayor.

⁴ A halfpenny of his issue is thus inscribed, "Thomas Cooke in Doncaster. 1667. His Halfpenny. T. C." with the Arms of the Butchers' Company.

⁵ Founder of a charity; and believed to have been the Town-clerk of that name. See Appendix, No. XII., "Church Yard."

BURIALS—*continued.*

1697 Oct. 16	John Servant, a black to the Duke of Queenebery.	1705 April 12	Rich. Heaton, Alekeeper.
1698 Oct. 15	Arthur Todd, oyle drawer.	„ Jan. 6	Jo. Williams, a seller of books i'th Market: dyed at Black Bull.
1699 Mar. 7	Richard Long, a poor soldier late come from Jermamy.	„ Feb. 20	Hugh Ennice, a foot poste.
„ Dec. 11	A woman that was found dead off Wheatley Common.	„ „ 23	Mrs. Jane Bosvile, widdow.
„ May 19	Edmund Yarborough gent. ¹	1706 Nov. 26	Dennis Wright, teacher of arethmatic.
1700 May 12	Wm. Kellam, Attorney.	1707 July 5	Robert Butterwood, stapler.
„ July 8	Stephen Hirst, Cord winder.	„ Aug. 7	Mr. Wm. Squire.
„ Oct. 20	Wm. Boyce, servant to Cornet Jackson.	„ Sep. 21	Mr. Rich. Kelham, attorney.
„ Dec. 19	Dorothy Wells, widdow and middiff.	„ Oct. 22	John Johnson, a trancelater.
1701 April 12	John Ellerker, Alderman and Justice of Peace.	1708 Mar. 3	Mr. John Webster, Proctor in York.
„ June 5	Eliz. Brygs, widow and nurse.	1709 Nov. 28	John Ayleby of Ewing in the parish of Wisbech.
„ Dec. 28	Dorothy Watson, widdow: dyed at the French Surjeon's.	„ Jan. 19	Mrs. Hanna Cogan, widow (aged 51, M. I.)
„ Nov. 18	Wm. son of Edward Greene, occulist and operator. ²	1710 Feb. 17	Wm. Perkins, lath-river.
1702 Oct. 16	Thos. Squire, gent.	„ Mar. 21	Philip, s. of Ruth Rigleston, was drowned.
„ April 9	John Bosevile, Inholder.	„ May 5	Mr. Thos. Hawksworth of Wheatley.
1703 April 12	Rob. Parsisson, Saxon.	1711 July 18	Mr. John Mawhood, Major.
„ June 13	Elizabeth Ellerker, widow and Alldress.	„ Aug. 20	Charitie, d. of Mr. Everit, lived at Dr. Green's.
„ „ 19	Sara Atkinson, a poor woman in Marsh gate.	„ Nov. 29	John Mills of the Isle of Shephey.
„ Sep. 3	Lewis Owtrich, Chyrurgeon.	„ Dec. 25	John Richerson, millener.
„ „ 11	John Tipton of London, haberdasher of small wares.	„ Mar. 22	Rich. Sharp, Rabbit seller.
„ Dec. 4	James Stopford, Vicar of Wadworth.	1712 Feb. 8	Mr. Edmund Lee, Clerk.
1703 Feb. 28	Sara d. of Wm. Addams gone for a souljeer.	„ Mar. 11	Mr. Wm. Birks, late Steward at Wheatley.
„ May 7	Ersbel Longon a Scotchman, dyed at 3 Crowns.	1713 April 26	Rich. Spensack, a taylor and <i>beagle</i> .
„ Aug. 9	Frances d. of Edmund Briggs of Bradfield, co. Norfolk, gent.	„ „ 28	Mr. John Abbey, late of Hull.
„ Dec. 17	Edward Abbott, dragoon in Major Leveson's troope.	1714 July 2	Rich. Harrop a Cheshier man, was drowned.
„ Feb. 23	Cartwright, son of George Vickars, Apothecary.	„ „ 13	John Jackson, a servant of Mr. Thorne, was killed with a draught.
		„ Aug. 5	Ann, d. of Edw. Dobson, a priz'ner.
		„ „ 7	Mr. Nathaniel Badge, a serjeant in Doncaster.
		„ Nov. 2	Thos. Mastin, Jarsey weaver.
		„ Dec. 11	Mrs. Obedience Grant, widdow.
		1715 —	Mr. Wm. Heaton, senior, tanner.

¹ Edmund Yarborough, M.D.

² Edw. Greene was probably one of those itinerant practitioners who attended fairs and markets, proclaiming their nostrums in front of a booth, &c.; for amongst some old magisterial proceedings of July 26, 1699, at Doncaster, we meet with informations laid before Peter Hudson, the Mayor, against one "Doctor Greene," his servants, and Philip and Wm. Bassett, for assaults committed by them in some defence of their exhibitions. John Barnes deposed that Edw. Greene came forth with his hanger, and "swore and dambde that he would strike the first man," &c. Another received several blows with a spade; and a third swore that "the doctor, in violent language, declared that he would go upon the stage, whether the Mayor would let him or not."

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

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BURIALS—continued.

1715	April 26	Mr. John Ellis, Steward at Wheatley.	1746	June 6	Christian Frederick Von Brandt, T.O.R. Hessian General.
"	June 27	Geo. Wright, a dragoon, died at the sign of the Ring of Bells.	"	July 8	Samuel Slaughter, gent.
"	Oct. 18	Stephen Briggs, of Fishlake, waterman, was drowned.	1748	Dec. 3	Leonard Childers, Esq. of Car-house.
"	Dec. 16	Mrs. Winnefrid Newark.	1756	June 3	Wm. Molyneux, Ald. ²
"	Mar. 1	John Arthur, sen. Attorney.	1757	May 21	Joseph Matthewman.
"	Jan. 13	Mr John Kirkgarth, Mercer, sen.	1758	Mar. 15	Robert Butterwood, Clerk.
1716	July 7	Mary, wife of Capt. Adams.	1760	May 20	Lionel Willats, Clerk.
"	Sept. 14	Mrs. Ellen Hazell, alldriss.	1762	Dec. 27	Solomon Holmes.
"	Nov. 28	Hannah Ellerker, gen.	1763	Mar. 19	Mr. Joseph Gill, gent.
"	Feb. 5	John Cowley, gent.	1764	Aug. 8	John Kay, innholder.
1717	June 13	Jo. Lister, gent.	1765 ³	Jan. 4	Lucy, wife of Isaac Morley.
"	May 21	Barbara Ravenhil.	"	Feb. 3	Mr. Conrad Stiffel.
"	Dec. 11	Mr. Wm. Walker, Alderm.	"	April 8	Rev. John Roberts, Clerk.
1719	Feb. 21	George Barnerd, a Captaine.	1766	Dec. 14	Godfrey Ingman, gent.
1720	April 17	Jane, d. of Darcy Wivell, Esq.	1768	May 27	Edward Thompson, gent., from York.
"	Jan. 28	Mr. Nicholas Waller, mercer.	"	Aug. 31	Catharine, wife of Mr. Mason, from London.
"	Mar. 18	Mr. James Whitaker.	1769	April 14	Mary Ann, wife of Wm. Townsend.
1721	May 25	Henry, son of Mr. Thos. Rayney, Alder- man.	"	Dec. 24	William Jerrard, Liminor.
"	Sept. 28	Margaret Goodlad.	1775	Dec. 31	Mr. Richard Dewitt, a stranger.
1722	Mar. 17	Mrs. Susanna Newman.	1778	Oct. 18	Wm. Robbins, a Hackney Riter.
1723	Dec. 15	Mr. Edw. Lamplugh.	1779	May 17	Henry Cook, gent., from Newark
1724	Feb. 10	Dorothy Dove, gentlewoman.	1780	Mar. 4	Mary Leithgo, widow, aged 108.
1725	Jan. 4	Mr. Philip Gill, Ald.	1781	Jan. 14	Edmond Walker, schoolmaster.
"	Dec. 25	Mr. Hery France, Alderman.	1782	Apr. 4	John Martindale, gent.
1727	Mar. 15	Wm. Erratt, Physician. ¹	"	June 22	Wm. Pigot, esq.
"	" 26	Thos. s. of Thos. Inventus.	"	July 6	Samuel Sanders, a tumbling boy belong- ing to Dr. Green.
"	Jan. 11	Francis Janson, supernumery.	"	July 15	John Close, gent.
1728	Aug. 14	James Cranbourn, jockey.	1783	Mar. 13	Richard Poulter, schoolmaster.
1729	Dec. 31	John Wigfall, gent. from near Leeds.	"	July 15	Mrs. Garthrude Carr.
1730	Mar. 2	Thos. Ravenhill, dancing master.	1784	Jan. 29	James Balantine, a vagrant from the cripple cart.
"	Oct. 10	Wm. Wade, Town Clerk.	"	Apr. 10	Rev. Harrison Ford, Vicar of Kirk Bramworth.
"	Dec. 12	Elihu Jackson, Physician.	"	June 23	Rev. Christopher Anstey, Rector of Armthorpe.
1731	May 26	Thos. Rainey, Ald. and J.P.	1785	Jan. 22	Mrs. Mary Delabene.
"	Nov. 16	Deborah Haigh, wid. gent. from London	"	June 1	Mr. Wm. Bowyer, late Schoolmaster.
1735	May 7	Jo. s. of Wm. Slack, aldraper.	"	Oct. 28	Elizabeth Brummitt, letter carrier.
1737	May 27	Eliz. Wright, call'd Mrs. Ellerker Wright.			
1738	Nov. 16	Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Partrick.			

¹ Son of Wm. Eratt, Vicar of Hatfield, by Mary, widow of John Gilby and daughter of Thos. Fitzwilliam, Town-
clerk of Doncaster.

² Of the family of Molyneux, of Teversal, Notts, Bart. His mother was a Basset, of Doncaster.

³ 1765, Sept. 25. Died at Doncaster, Mr. Jonathan Middlestoke. He acquired 100,000*l.* in the famous year 1720.
(Gent. Mag. 1765, p. 444.)

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

BURIALS—continued.

1786 Oct. 4	Wm. Bingley, saddler, ¹ aged 54.	1812 Jan. 13	Ann Halifax, spinster, aged 63.
1788 Apr. 21	Mrs. Alice Allatson, from York.	„ June 3	Sarah Killem, from Sheffield, late of D. aged 16 yrs.
1790 June 5	Mrs. Mary Gough, from Wakefield.	„ July 8	Ann Rickard, spinster, aged 42.
1793 Apr. 15	Edward Bower, surgeon, aged 56.	„ Aug. 3	Benjamin Crawshaw, breeches maker, aged 67.
1795 Feb. 27	John Butler, parish clerk.	1813 Apr. 4	Samuel Crawshaw of Balby, farmer, aged 74.
„ Apr. 9	Henry Northcote, gentleman.	„ July 2	George Beale of Sandall, gent. aged 84.
1797 Oct. 15	James Jackson, Alderman.	1814 Oct. 21	Lady Margaret Penelope Munro, widow of the late Sir Alexander Munro, aged 53. ⁴
1799 Jan. 19	Thomas Buck, a Half-pay Capt. aged 71.	1817 Aug. 1	George Harrison, gent. aged 50.
„ Apr. 6	Edward Teare, surgeon, aged 42.	1818 Apr. 29	Elizabeth, widow of late John Cave, gent. aged 72.
„ Sept. 30	Rev. Andrew Scott, aged 57.	„ June 30	Catherine, widow of the late Robert Cave, gent. aged 65.
1808 June 21	Dorothea, wife of Lowther Rutter, Esq. aged 71. ²	1819 Jan. 26	Ann, widow of the late Geo. Beale, Esq. of Sandall, aged 70
„ Aug. 6	Richard Beaumont, aged 88.	1821 Jan. 16	Matilda d. of the late Richard Maw, mercer, aged 14.
1809 Nov. 14	Thomas Marriott, late of Stand, aged 100 years—old age.	„ Mar. 20	James Jackson, Esq. banker.
1810 Feb. 28	Harriet, wife of John Worsop, jun. Esq. aged 23.	1824 Mar. 9	Nicholas Robinson, gent. aged 30.
„ Aug. 20	Nicholas William Thomas, surgeon, aged 28.	„ Mar. 12	George Hopton, gent. aged 91.
„ Sept. 10	Thomas Bell, late Huntsman to the Corporation, aged 67. ³		
1811 Apr. 30	Thomas Timm, horsefarrier, aged 69.		
„ June 20	Ann, wife of Thos. Holberry, tailor, aged 42.		

¹ Father of the Rev. Wm. Bingley, author of "Animal Biography."

² Lowther Rutter, Esq. of Ripon, d. at Doncaster, 21 March, 1820, æt. 79. —Dorothea, dau. of John Bacon, Esq. of Newton Cap. co. Durham, and Staward, co. Northum.; bap. June 10, 1737; died 15th June, 1808, æt. 71.

Wm. Rutter, only son, in 2d Regt.; Thomas Ruddiman Steuart, of Doncaster, —Dorothea Rutter, living at Huntingdon, 10 April, 1847. died s.p. 1806; bur. at Doncaster. M.D. Mar. at Doncaster, 19 Nov. 1798. at Burford, 1855.

³ Thomas Bell having been the last who filled this office, to his name may be appended a few memoranda relating to this extinct establishment. The Corporation of Doncaster formerly kept a pack of harriers for the indulgence of this variety of field sports over their manors of Rossington, Sandall, and elsewhere within seven miles of the town. When the season was over, the hounds were quartered upon the tradesmen and innkeepers until the following year. In 1762 £20 a year and a frock of blue shagg, faced with red, were voted for the huntsman, who had also a small house for himself and a kennel for the hounds at the top of Laithgate. The Mayor and six senior members formed a monthly committee for the management of the hunt; and if none of the committee were out on field-days, the majority of the Corporation present were to be directors of the sport. In 1771 it was ordered that a good strong horse be bought for the huntsman, not exceeding fifteen guineas in price. He was to use it only in the hunting season, the Corporation providing "a joist" (agistment, or feeding) for it in the summer. In 1775 the harriers were sold, and a pack of slow beagles were provided. William Stevenson (recollected as "Will. Stag") was then huntsman. An item for "sheep worried by hounds" may have been one of the reasons that led to a resolution, in April, 1782, that "the hounds should be immediately disposed of, Mr. Wrightson and Mr. Athorpe of Dinnington, to have the choice and refusal, the huntsman the rest for his own benefit."

⁴ Sir A. M. was formerly Consul General at Madrid, and Commissioner of Customs.

IX. THE RECTORY OF DONCASTER.

Appurtenant to the history of the Church, is that of the Fund, with the crumbs of which the resident officiating clergy of *St. George's* have been uniformly sustained. Under the system of leases, the provision for spiritual attendance upon a large parish (including an important town and three villages annexed to it, Balby, Hexthorpe, and Loversal), was for centuries limited to the insufficient maintenance of one clergyman. Instead of supporting parochial ministers in number at all times equal to its increasing wants, the tithes of Doncaster have been almost from first to last applied to other uses.

EARLY HISTORY.

At the Conquest there was a Church and a single Priest, whose nomination lay with the Fossards, feudal Lords of the town. In the reign of William Rufus, Nigel Fossard, leaning with the special favour of those times towards the establishment of monastic houses, made to the newly founded Abbey of *St. Mary's*, near the walls of York, a donation which is thus described in his charter:¹

"The Church of Doncaster and whatsoever belongs to it; xvi mansures of land (*quantity uncertain*) in the said town; a carucate of land in Kinermundes-hale;² ten bovates of land at the moors (or marshes);³ one carucate of land in Wermesworth; all my tithes in Doncaster and about Doncaster; and in Car-thorp⁴ four carucates of land. This gift I have made on behalf of the souls of myself, of my wife, and of all the faithful deceased," &c.

Under what influence, or whether under any other than that of the new Patrons, does not appear; but in the reign of King John we find the Rectory divided into two moieties. There were two Rectors, whose income was large for those times: the one receiving 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the other 40*l.* per annum: each paying besides, an annual pension of five pounds to the Abbey.

But in A.D. 1303, the Monks of *St. Mary's* changed this arrangement, and not for the better. They discovered that for two Rectors to divide the profits between them, leaving only a small pension to the Abbey, could never have been the meaning of Nigel Fossard. So having succeeded in convincing Archbishop Corbridge, and the other ecclesiastical authorities in such cases appealed to, that the Latin of Fossard's charter ought to be differently translated, they obtained leave to appropriate the Rectory to themselves. The act of appropriation does not appear to have taken effect for about 17 years; as the institution of Rectors continued to 1318, and it was not until 1320-1 that the Royal Patent was granted, and that Archbishop Melton confirmed the proceedings. The two Rectors at that time were Roger and William de Staines. The former probably died about that time; as we find only the latter pensioned off, with the liberal allowance of 80 marks per annum for his life. From this time all the tithe, both great and small ("totam" in Fossard's charter) flowed to the treasury of *St. Mary's* at York; and one clergyman, under the title of Perpetual Vicar, was appointed to be the resident guardian of parochial duties. One of the two Rectory houses, "with the whole place," was assigned to the Vicar, with the annual stipend of 50 marks (33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), to be paid him by the Abbey. With the amount of this provision, considering the times, no fault was to be found; nor would his successors in the Vicarage have had any reason to complain, if the stipend had been proportionately increased according to the change in the value of money: but in this material point the endowment was neglected. Whilst the Abbey and all succeeding owners of the Tithe altered the amount of their receipts, no change was for a

¹ See Monasticon; and Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 34.

³ Qy.? Langthwaite and Tylse.

² Probably the modern Crimsale.

⁴ Qy.? The Carr House property.

The Rectory of Doncaster.

very long time made in the original figures of the Vicar's stipend. Besides this money payment, the Ordination awarded to him, "his vigils for his labour, with the penny offered at funerals and the penny at the Church door for marriages:" in other words, certain perquisites resembling modern "surplice fees." He was to be exempt from payment of tithe upon his own cattle, but was burdened with one-fourth part of the charges upon the Rectory. Archbishop Melton, in giving his sanction to this arrangement, stipulated with the Monks for two pensions out of the Rectorial tithes: one of 10*l.* a-year to himself and his successors in the see of York,¹ the other of five marks a-year (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), to be distributed amongst the poor² of Doncaster for ever.

In 1534 the value of Doncaster Rectory was thus certified:—

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Rents and Farm, &c. at Car-house, per annum	3 6 8
Tithes at Doncaster, including (Qy.? excluding) £33 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> paid to the Perpetual Vicar	56 13 4

LEASE BY THE ABBEY TO THE WYRRAL FAMILY.

On 27th July, 1538 (30 H. VIII.), Abbot William Dent and the Convent leased the Rectory of Doncaster to John Wyrrol of Loversal, Hugh his son, and Thomas his grandson, from three years to three years, for the term of sixty years. John Wyrrol had been Mayor of Doncaster in 1515 and 1525. The Wyrrols were Lords of Loversal, and other estates. They also attempted to get Rossington Park, but were opposed by the Corporation.³

The terms of this Lease included—

The Parsonage of Doncaster, The Chapel of Loversal, and The Manor of Car-house, with their appurtenances. ⁴	}	And all manner of tithes, offerings, mortuaries, &c. to them belonging. Except the gift of the Vicarage.
All tithes of hay and corn yearly growing in the Lordship of Warnsworth within the Parish of Doncaster. Also, certain lands at Hexthorpe and Balby lately purchased to the Monastery by William Lambert.		

SURRENDER TO THE CROWN.

St. Mary's Abbey, with all its possessions, including this Rectory and Advowson, was surrendered to the Crown 29th November, 1539 (31 H. VIII.).

In 1541 the Crown's Bailiff returned the annual value as follows :—

¹ See Miller, p. 42, and Archbishop Sharp's MSS. in Brit. Mus. (Addit. MSS. No. 11,397, Plut. ccxxx. E.) Archbishop Sharp adds that this pension of 10*l.* a year had been paid down to the time of his predecessor, Matthew, but had never been paid whilst he had himself been in the See.

² Archbishop Sharp, in his MSS. above quoted, and Mr. Hunter (S. Y., i. 34) say "ten" marks to the poor. But in the "Minister's accounts" of A.D. 1541-2 this pension is entered as only 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (5 marks). These orders by Diocesans for provision to the poor may have been at this time discretionary, but at a later period they were made compulsory by Act of Parliament. In 1391 (15 R. 2) it was enacted, "that upon every appropriation of a benefice by a Religious House, the Diocesan should ordain that a convenient sum of money, according to the value of the benefice, should be paid and distributed yearly out of the profits, by those that shall have the said Churches in proper use, and their successors, to the poor parishioners of the said Churches, in aid of their lives and sustenance for ever."

³ Hunter, S. Y., i. 67.

⁴ Some explanation of these constituent parts of the Rectory will be found at the end of this Section.

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The Rectory of Doncaster cum Warnsworth, co. York.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Farm of the Rectory of D. with the Chapel of Loversal, and Manor of Car-house, under lease to the Wyrrels, payable at Candlemas and Midsummer	26	13	4
The Farm of the Tithes of Wheat and Hay of Warnsworth, payable at Candlemas and St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1)	2	13	4
Farm of Lambert's lands at Hexthorpe and Balby	0	11	0
Rent and Farm of certain tenements in Warnsworth, payable at the Feast of St. Martin in the Winter (Nov. 11) and at Pentecost	5	6	10
<i>Charges.</i>			
Gavel-guild and Free Rent out of the Rectory payable to the chief Lord of Doncaster at Michaelmas only ¹	0	2	0
Pensions paid by the Lessee of the Rectory over and above the aforesaid rents, &c. viz. :—			
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Archbishop of York	10	0	0
To the Vicar of Doncaster	33	6	8
Alms	3	6	8
		46	13
Total	£81	19	10

EXCHANGE WITH ARCHB. HOLGATE.

On 6 Feb. 1545 (36 H. VIII.), in a great exchange with Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, for certain manors and rectories in Northumberland, the Crown granted to the See of York (amongst other things):—

- The King's Rectory and Church of Doncaster, with the appurtenances.
 - The Chapel of Loversal.
 - The Manor of Car-house.
 - The Tithe of Hay and Corn in Warnsworth belonging to the Rectory of Doncaster.
 - All late parcel of the possessions of St. Mary's of York, and now in lease to Hugh Wyrrel, &c.²
 - With all woods, &c.
 - Also the Vicarage of Doncaster late belonging to St. Mary's Abbey.
 - To hold the same of our Lord the King by one whole Knight's Fee.
 - Except such yearly Rents and charges as the Farmers and occupiers stand charged with. And all salaries to Vicars and priests, Synodals, Proxies, and charges for bread, wine, and wax.
 - And except an Annual Pension of 10*l.* payable to the Archbishop of York out of the Rectory of Doncaster.
- This exchange was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament.

LEASE BY THE SEE TO THE CROWN.

19 July, 1578 (20 Eliz.), Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, in right of his reversion to the Rectory, on the determination of Wyrrel's interest, leased to Queen Elizabeth,
The Parsonage of Doncaster;

¹ In an old Corporation Rental of 1458 this "Gayngild" was paid to the Corporation (as Lords of D.) by the Abbot of St. Mary's.

² Hugh Wyrrel was this year (1545) Mayor of Doncaster, and being already Lessee of the Tithes, by his Lease from the Abbot of St. Mary's, he was both Mayor and Rector.

The Rectory of Doncaster.

The Chapel of Loversal ;
 The Manor of Car-house ;
 The Tithes of Warmsworth ;
 For 30 years from the determination of the lease granted to the Wyrrels by the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's,
 rendering per annum :

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rent to the Archbishop and his successors	36	13	4
To the Vicar of D. 5 marks ¹	3	6	8
To the Archbishop 4 marks more for the Tithes Corn and Hay of Warmsworth	2	13	4
Gavel-gild, to the Chief Lord of D.	0	2	0
To the Poor, 5 marks	3	6	8
To the Churchwardens for bread and wine for the Sacrament	0	13	4

Also doth let to the Queen all Rents and lands at Hexthorpe and Balby, purchased to the Monastery by William Lambert.

LEASE FROM THE SEE TO JONES.

12 January, 1614 (12 Jas. I.). Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York, leased the Rectory to Francis Jhones, Citizen of London, for 21 years, rendering 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, &c.

(Sir Francis Jones, Alderman of London, had about this time purchased the Wyrrel's estate at Loversal. He was Lord of that manor in 1620).²

LEASE TO ANLABY.

3 Nov. 1620 (18 Jas. I.), Archbishop Matthew leased the same for twenty-one years to Thomas Anlaby of Towton, Esq.; rendering the same rent, &c.

LEASE TO SIR JOHN JACKSON.

3 October, 1622 (20 Jas. I.), the same Archbishop granted a lease for three lives to Sir John Jackson, Kt. of Ederthorpe in Darfield (the purchaser of Hickleton).

Rendering the rents, and subject to the charges aforesaid. The Lessee to repair the Chancel of the Church and all houses; and to bear all charges, except subsidies and dismes; and to save the Archbishop harmless from all forfeitures from non-payment.³ The gift of the Vicarage was reserved to the Archbishop.

LEASE TO THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

3 October, 1635 (11 Charles I.). By deed of this date, between Richard Neile, Archbishop of York, of the first part, Robert Pierrepoint, Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, of the second part, Robert Royston, of Doncaster, gentleman, and Robert Mapples, gentleman, of the third part, the Archbishop granted a lease to the said Earl for three lives, of

The Parsonage of Doncaster.
 The Chapel of Loversal.
 The Manor of Car-house.
 Tithes, &c.
 The Tithes of the Lordship of Warmsworth in the parish of D. Excepting the gift of the Vicarage of Doncaster.

¹ This payment of 5 marks to the Vicar, not being mentioned elsewhere, is probably an error for 50 marks, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the usual stipend.

² Hunter, S. Y., i. 62.

³ Hunter, i. 35.

The Rectory of Doncaster.

In granting this lease, the Archbishop augmented the Vicar's stipend by ten marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), making the total 40*l.* per annum.

The Earl's son Henry (created Earl of Dorchester in 1644), underlet the Rectory to Richard Sheppard, at the yearly rent of 330*l.* to the year 1683, when Lady Grace Pierrepont (daughter of the Earl of Dorchester) obtained a fresh lease from Archbishop Dolben, who, in granting it, made a further augmentation of 30*l.* to the Vicar's stipend, which thus became improved to 70*l.* a-year.

Lady Grace Pierrepont's steward, in a letter, written in 1706 to William Pearson, Archdeacon of Nottingham, stating the particulars for Archbishop Sharp to whom it had just fallen, says that

The Rectory had been underleased to Richard Sheppard, of Doncaster, at 330*l.* a-year; and that, when his term expired in 1683, he refused to take it on, except at a reduction of 30*l.* a-year. It was better than it is now by the East Croft Close at Carr-house (recovered by Dr. Brearey, Archdeacon of the East Riding, for his son-in-law¹ Mr. Childers). In spite of this, it was then taken by one Cuthbert Gibson, a very forward man, at 335*l.* a-year, but at a loss to himself. For some time no one could be found to take it; so her Ladyship was her own Tenant till 1699, at which time one Robert Wright, of Epworth, ventured it at 310*l.*; but he was also a loser. In 1702 Edw. Hollyday, at 280*l.* a-year, was no great gainer. The Tenants always had the assessments to the Crown, Town-dues, and Repairs of the Chancel allowed them out of their rents. At this time Sir George Cooke had, under a lease from Lady Grace, the Tithes of Langthwaite and Ingartales, apart from the principal lease.

Lady Grace Pierrepont died 1703.

1706. At the expiration of the Kingston Lease in this year, by the death of Mr. Pierrepont, the Profits of the Rectory are stated by the Steward as follows:—

- " Doncaster Town. A Parsonage-house, two barns, stables, and a large fold-yard.
Four Cottages, and part of another, or rent-charge out of it. Some gardens and a fold-yard.
Tithes of corn and grain, hay, flax, hemp, wool, and lambs. Easter oblations, mortuaries.
Burials in the Chancel at 10*s.* per grave.
- Wheatley and Sandal. All sorts of Tithes, oblations, &c.
- Hexthorpe and Balby. Ditto; also a cottage and some glebe land.
- Carr-house. . A small tenement (by some called the Manor-house), and some glebe land, Tithe, &c.
Copyhold Rents, there and at Warmsworth, worth by the year 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
- Warmsworth . Tithes of the copyhold lands there.
- Loversal . . Tithe, &c.
- Tilts (Tylse) . . Tithe, &c.
- Skinthorpe. . Tithes.² Tithes of some lands *within the parish of Sprotborough*. The land is unknown to me; but the Rector there, Mr. Thos. Malevery, paid me 3*l.* a-year for it.

Total underlet at about 300*l.* a-year, the Tenant being charged with the following out-payments, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Lord Archbishop of York, per annum	40	0	0
To the Vicar of Don. His old Rent	40	0	0
His augmentation	30	0	0
To the poor of Doncaster on St. Thomas's Day and Good Friday	3	6	8
Gavel-gild to the Mayor of Doncaster	0	2	0
To the Sexton for tolling the Bell for Easter oblations	0	2	6"

LEASE TO THE FAMILY OF ARCHBISHOP SHARP.

1706. Dr. John Sharp succeeded to the See of York in 1691. Being then only forty-seven years of age, he ran his life against the then Lessees; and, about August, 1706, by the death of Mr. Pierre-

¹ His step-son.

² See about the lost vill of Skinthorpe, Hunter, S. Y. "Additions," vol. ii. p. 490.

*

The Rectory of Doncaster.

point (the last life in the lease), the Rectory of Doncaster lapsed to the See. The Archbishop granted it to his own family, in which it continued for 110 years, until 1816. During this long period the population of the Town and the pastoral duties continued to increase; but the Vicar's means of living and of providing for assistance in Parochial work were suffered to remain (so far as the Rectorial Tithe was charged with it) at 70*l.* per annum.¹ Out of this it is to be remembered that the Vicar had also to provide for the service of the church of Loversal.

The following Tabular Pedigree of Archbishop Sharp's Family may be useful to explain the legal descent of the Rectorial property held in lease:—

FAMILY OF JOHN SHARP, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.²

John Sharp, D.D. of Little Horton, near Bradford, co. York, born at Bradford, Feb. 1644; successively Archdeacon of Berks, Dean of Norwich, Dean of Canterbury, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, July 5, 1691; died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1713-14, æt. 69; bur. in York Minster.		Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Palmer, of Winthorp, co. Lincoln, Esq.; mar. 1676.						
John Sharp, Esq. (M.P. for Ripon?)	Thomas Sharp, D.D. born Dec. 12, 1693, Archdeacon of Northumberland; died 15 March, 1758; bur. at Durham.	Judith, 9th and youngest dau. of Rev. Sir George Wheler, Kt. ³						
John Sharp, D.D. Prebendary of Durham and Archdeacon of Northumberland; died 28 April, 1792, æt. 69; will dated 17 April, 1792. (See obituary, <i>Gent. Mag.</i> vol. lxii. p. 480.)	Mary Dering, of Ripon, died 26 Jan. 1798.	Thomas Sharp, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Less, London.	William Sharp, Esq. a Surgeon, died at Fulham House, co. Middlesex, March, will dated 12 Sept. 1809.	Catharine, dau. of Thos. Barwick, of Friday Street, 1765.	James Sharp, of London.	Granville Sharp, Esq. of Middle Temple, London. born 1735; died July 6, 1813, æt. 79.	Other issue.	Mrs. Prowse, relict of George Prowse, of Wicken Park, co. Northam. died Apr. 1810.
Ann Jemima Sharp, only child, died suddenly at Durham, 23rd Jan. 1816.		Thos John Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke Court, co. Gloucester, Esq.		Mary Sharp, born 19 April, 1778.				

On 4th February, 1773, the lease was renewed by Archb. Drummond to Dr. John Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland (the late Archbishop's eldest grandson), for three lives. By will dated 17th April, 1792, a few days before his death, the Archdeacon devised his whole right and property in the Rectory and Tithes of Doncaster, after the death of his wife Mary, to his only daughter, Ann Jemima Sharp, her heirs and assigns. A renewal was then granted by Archbishop Markham, 25th Feb. 1793. By deed dated 14th October, 1797, Mrs. Mary Sharp (the Archdeacon's widow) and her daughter, Miss Ann Jemima

¹ To which add the Surplice Fees, then estimated at 14*l.* per annum; "so that now," says Archbishop Sharp in his MSS., "this Vicarage is worth better than 80*l.* per annum."

² The Archbishop would scarcely have approved of the publication of this pedigree. In a letter, dated Dec. 12, 1710, to Thoresby, who was then busy upon one of his topographical histories, and had been curious about the Archbishop's family, &c. he tells him of "his sister and her son, his brothers, and that his son John has some estate about Leeds," but he is "to take no notice of these things in his book; only to say in John's pedigree that he was the Archbishop's son." He adds that his own wife was descended by the mother's side from Lord Chief Justice Wray.

³ Sir George Wheler, Kt. Vicar of Basingstoke and Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham. He was son of Colonel Charles Wheler (of Life Guards), of Charing, Kent; was born at Breda, in Holland, 1650, where his parents were in exile for loyalty to King Charles II. He was knighted on his return from some travels. In 1667 he was of Lincoln Coll. Oxon. Died January, 1723-4, aged 74. (See *Surtees's Durham*, i. 171-176, where there is a long account with an engraved portrait of him. See also *Chalmers' Biog. Diet.*)

Sharp, settled the Rectory, &c. (in default of the marriage and of any issue of the latter), upon William Sharp, Esq., of Fulham (uncle of Ann Jemima), and his heirs. Another lease was obtained 10 Feb. 1798. By will of Mr. Wm. Sharp, dated 12 Sept. 1809, the interest in the Rectory and Tithes, after the decease of Ann Jemima, his niece, became vested in his daughter Mary, wife of Thos. John Lloyd Baker, Esq., of Langford, afterwards of Hardwick Court, co. Gloucester.

THE PURCHASE BY THE LANDOWNERS.

On 18 June, 1814, Miss Ann Jemima Sharp and Mr. Baker (in right of his wife) contracted with five gentlemen, landowners in Doncaster, viz. Sir George Cooke, Bart., Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., John Henry Maw, Esq., James Jackson, Esq., and John Branson, Esq., for the absolute sale of all the interest which the Sharp family had in the Lease. Before this sale was completed, Miss Sharp died suddenly at Durham, 23 January, 1816. Mr. Baker becoming (in his wife's right) sole Lessee, obtained, on 23 July following, a renewal from Archbishop Vernon, in which a young life was inserted in place of Miss Sharp; and on 21 January, 1821, he completed the sale, receiving for his interest the sum of £39,500. The Fines to the Archbishop, Fees and other expenses, amounted to £3,873. 5s. besides.

The five gentlemen above mentioned, who had made the original contract with Miss Sharp and Mr. Baker, had in the meantime offered to sell to each of the owners of titheable lands the portions of tithe issuing out of their respective properties, upon the same terms as they (the Five) had reserved for themselves, and without desiring to make any profit by the sale.

The whole Parish of Doncaster being titheable,¹ the greater part of the landowners accepted this offer: a few of them did not care to avail themselves of it; but the redemption of their portion of tithe being undertaken by two gentlemen on their own account, Sir George Cooke and Mr. John Henry Maw, the proposal was accepted in the name of the general body of landowners, who, for simplicity's sake, agreed to be represented by two "*Trustees of the Rectory*," Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., and Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Bryan Cooke (son of Sir George).

¹ The whole parish of Doncaster (including 40 A. 32 P. of Glebe, and 657 acres at Langthwaite and Tylse, which pay a modus of £12 a-year) is titheable to the Rector Impropriate, and contains 8391 A. 2 R. 36 P. viz. :—

		A.	R.	P.			
Arable land		3890	1	30			
Meadow and Pasture		3478	2	4			
Woods		654	1	25			
			A.	R.	P.		
Common { Race Ground	186	0	26	}	328	0	25
{ Low Pasture	141	3	39				
Glebe at Doncaster and Carr House	21	2	23	}	40	0	32
Ditto Hexthorpe* and Balby	18	2	9				
						<u>8391 2 36</u>	

* The statement given above is from the Parish Map. Upon referring for the purpose of this volume to the Schedule of the Tithe Commutation Deed (confirmed March 11, 1839) a discrepancy was observed in the quantity there given of the Glebe at Hexthorpe and Balby, which that document exhibited as only 12 A. 3 R. 24 P., being 5 A. 2 R. 25 P. less than the Parish Map. It appears that (under the powers of the Deed of January 25, 1821) the Trustees of the Rectory conveyed to the late Mr. Robson, of Hexthorpe, a close of 5 A. 36 P. and a piece of garden 1 R. 29 P. (Nos. 102 and 103, Parish Map) making together 5 A. 2 R. 25 P., the interest so conveyed being leasehold, terminable with the three lives on which the Trustees for the Tithe-purchasers hold the entire Rectory under the See of York. Mr. Robson's purchase (5 A. 36 P.) has since (1841) been transferred to Mr. Silvester. There are 3 R. 5 P. of Glebe at Loversal which do not appear to be included in the 40 A. 32 P. of the Parish Map.

PURCHASE CONVEYANCE, 1821.

This important arrangement was effected by an Indenture dated 25 January, 1821, to which the parties were, 1. Mr. Baker. 2. The Five original Purchasers. 3. The Landowners of the Parish. 4. The Two new Rectory Trustees, Sir F. L. Wood, and W. B. Cooke, Esq. By this deed the Rectory estate was conveyed to the two gentlemen last named, in trust for the whole body of proprietors of land in the parish.

Under this system the Rectory now consists of—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| I. The GLEBE LANDS and TENEMENTS. | { | 1. Redeemed. |
| II. TITHE | { | 2. Unredeemed. |
| | { | 3. Of Inalienable Lands. |

Which three subdivisions may be thus explained:—

1. TITHE REDEEMED.—This (still under lease from the See of York upon lives renewable) belongs to the several landowners who purchased their respective portions of Tithe.

2. TITHE UNREDEEMED.—Belongs (under the same tenure) to the Representatives of Sir George Cooke and J. H. Maw, Esq. Sir George and Mr. Maw (as before stated) engaged to buy, upon their own account, all Tithes declined to be redeemed by landowners, leaving it, as it still is, open to landowners to redeem from them at any future time at twenty years' purchase. Several such sales have been made since 1821; consequently, lands so freed pass into Subdivision I. Messrs. Cooke and Maw did not complete their original purchase, which amounted to £4,525 15s. 3d., but pay it off by degrees with the produce of sales from time to time. Upon lands still unredeemed by the owners tithe continues to be paid, to the credit of Messrs. Cooke and Maw, who, on the other hand, are charged with interest at 4 per cent. upon the balance of their own debt, now reduced to £3,680.

3. TITHE ON INALIENABLE LANDS.—This portion (amounting in 1854 to £62 19s. 7d.) arises out of the lands belonging to Charity Trusts and Hospitals, &c.

RESIDUARY FUND.

Under the Indenture of 25 January, 1821, the Purchasers of the entire Rectory estate became liable to all burdens belonging to it, viz. the Vicar's stipend, Chancel repairs, Fines, Insurances of lives in leases, and all other expenses, specified or incidental.

For these payments provision was made by a "Residuary Fund," the income of which at present consists of—

	Annual.
	£ s. d.
1. The Rents of the Glebe lands, Tithe yard, Tenements, &c. amounting in 1854 to	279 11 1½
2. The Interest of Messrs. Cooke and Maw's purchase-money, or of such part as may from time to time remain, according as it is reduced by fresh sales of Tithe	} 267 4 0
3. The Interest of Monies already received from Messrs. Cooke and Maw, or upon debts still due from others who originally contracted to redeem their tithe, or upon monies accumulated and invested	} 62 19 7
4. The Tithe on Inalienable Lands (Hospital lands, &c.)	62 19 7
	£309 14 8

After defraying the annual charges upon the Rectory, the balance is allowed to accumulate.¹

On 31 December, 1844, the lease of the Rectory was renewed by Archbishop Harcourt (late Vernon) to the (then) trustees, Sir F. L. Wood and Sir W. B. Cooke.

NEW AUGMENTATION OF THE VICARAGE.

It will be seen, by reference to the early history previously detailed in this Section, that down to the year 1846 the gradual augmentations of the Vicarage out of the tithes of Doncaster had been as follows:—

A.D.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1. 1303. Original Endowment by St Mary's Abbey, at the Ordination of the Vicarage, 50 Marks (p. li.)	33	6	8											
2. 1320. Augmentation by Arch. Neile, 10 Marks (p. lv.)	6	13	4											
							40	0	0					
3. 1683. Augmentation by Arch. Dolben (p. lv.)				30	0	0								
										70	0	0		
4. 1706. Augmentation for Loversal by Arch. Sharp (p. lvi.)										10	0	0		
												80	0	0

The endowment of the Vicarage was at length to be more substantially improved. The division of the town for the purpose of annexing an ecclesiastical district to Christ Church, lately erected, having been sanctioned by the Church Commissioners in 1846, it was considered that the Vicar's income would be affected by the withdrawal of a voluntary Christmas collection heretofore made from the inhabitants, and by the loss of the complimentary surplice fees. In order, therefore, to compensate the Vicar by an adequate endowment, Archbishop Harcourt agreed to grant £200 a-year out of the tithes of Doncaster, to commence on the expiration of the tithe lease then existing. This point having been gained, the next step was to endeavour to secure the augmentation at once, as well as permanently. A valuation applicable to the case having been made, the Archbishop consented to put into the lease three younger lives, and a subscription to raise the necessary means was set on foot, by which (including two considerable donations of £500 from the Archbishop and £250 from Robert Baxter, Esq. of Doncaster,) the (net) sum of £1,294 18s. was obtained. The further sum of £698 12s. 11d. being received for surrender of two life-policies under the then existing lease, the whole, amounting to £1,993 10s. 11d., was paid over 28 June, 1847, to the Trust "Residuary Fund," which thenceforth became charged with the new augmentation.

Sir F. L. Wood dying 31 December, 1846, Charles Jackson, Esq., by deed dated 26 April, 1847, was appointed by Sir W. B. Cooke and the tithe purchasers Trustee of the Rectory in his stead.

On 2nd June, 1847, a renewal of the lease was granted by Archbishop Harcourt to Sir W. B. Cooke (surviving trustee under the Indenture of 25th January, 1821) upon the following terms:

Subject to the approbation of the Queen in Council,² as by law required for granting a new lease with a view to

¹ It was out of the invested accumulations belonging to this Fund that, after St. George's had been destroyed by Fire, at a meeting of the Tithe Proprietors within the Parish, held October 3rd, 1853, the sum of £2,100 was granted to the Church Building Committee, towards the rebuilding of the Chancel, and restoring the fittings to which the Tithe Owners are liable, "on the said Committee undertaking to rebuild such chancel and restore such fittings, in full discharge of such present liability."

² Approbation endorsed, and signed "Lansdowne," 22 July, 1847.

The Rectory of Doncaster.

effectuate an exchange of lives, the Archbishop demised for the lives of Frances Ann Swann, aged 11; Mary Elizabeth Clarke, aged 8; and Matilda Emily Barstow, aged 5 years (each of whose lives is insured),

The Parsonage of Doncaster;

The Chapel of Loversal;

The Manor of Carr-house;

And all those several Annual Rents for which the Tithes to the said Parsonage and Chapel belonging had been commuted¹ (under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV.). viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For the tithes of the township of Doncaster	503	6	0
For the tithes of the district of the townships of Balby and Hexthorpe	362	15	0
For the tithes of the township of Wheatley	310	12	6
For the tithes of the township of Sandal	202	10	0
For the tithes of the township of Loversal	412	15	0
For the tithes of the district of the townships of Langthwaite and Tylse	13	7	6
And for so much of the tithes of the parish of Warmsworth as belong to the said Parsonage of Doncaster	59	17	0
Making together the total Annual Rent of	£1865	3	0

Excepting, to the Archbishop and his successors, the Right of Presentation to the Vicarage, and the Surplice Fees and Rectory Pew for the use of the Vicar.

Subject also

To an Augmentation of £200 a-year to the Stipend of the Vicar and his successors;

The yearly payment of £36 13s. 4d. to the Archbishop and successors;²

And of Four Marks (£2 13s. 4d.) a-year to the same (*for Warmsworth Tithe*, p. liii.).

Also to be employed as formerly by way of augmentation, and over and above the ancient pensions heretofore paid to the Vicar (viz. Nos. 1 and 2, *see* p. lix.), the yearly sum of £30, being the Vicar's ancient augmentation (No. 3).

Also the yearly sum of £10 by way of Augmentation over and above the ancient dues heretofore paid to the Curate of Loversal (*i.e.* to the Vicar as Curate of Loversal, No. 4).

The lessee (as representative of the *whole body* of tithe-payers, who, in 1821, purchased severally the right for ever of being lessees each of their own portion of tithe) covenants to pay :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To the Vicar of Doncaster (<i>for the original endowment by St. Mary's Abbey</i>), 50 marks per annum (No. 1, p. lix.) =	33	6	8			
And for the better maintenance of the said Vicar, and towards the Annual Tiths, payable out of the said Vicarage, 10 marks per annum (<i>Archb. Neile's augmentation</i> ; No. 2) =	6	13	4	40	0	0
Also to the Vicar, as above. (<i>The New augmentation of 1846</i>)	200	0	0			
Also to the Archbishop, 4 marks per annum	2	13	4			
Also to the Chief Lord of the Town of Doncaster, as "Gavelguild," per annum	0	2	0			
Also for Alms to poor Parishioners of Doncaster at the Feasts of St. Thomas the Apostle and Easter, 5 marks per annum	3	6	8			
Also to the Churchwardens of D. annually for Bread and Wine at the Holy Communion	0	13	4			

And to pay all other charges heretofore accustomed, and all extraordinary charges and reparations in and about the said Parsonage or Chancel of the Church, and of all houses and farmholds thereunto belonging (except dismes and subsidies to be granted by Convocation, which shall always be of the charges of the Archbishop).

¹ The agreement for Commutation of Tithe was confirmed 11 March, 1839.

² This 36l. 13s. 4d. appears to consist of the 26l. 13s. 4d., old rent mentioned in the Crown Bailiff's Account 1541 (p. liii.), plus the 10l. which Archb. Sharp (p. lii. note 1), says had not been paid in his time.

The Archbishop further demised—

“ All such rents, lands, tenements, and services, as were heretofore purchased to the late dissolved Monastery of Our Lady without the Walls of York by William Lambert in Exthorpe and Balby, otherwise Dalby, and sometime demised by the Abbot and Convent of the said Monastery to John Wirrall, Hugh Wirrall, and Thomas Wirrall, at the yearly rent of 5s. half-yearly at the feasts of St. John the Baptist and the Annunciation.”

On the 28th June following, Sir W. B. Cooke granted the premises to Edmund Baxter, of Doncaster, gent., to the use of the said Sir W. B. Cooke and of Charles Jackson, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts of the deed of 25th January, 1821.

Sir Wm. B. Cooke, Bart., died 24 Dec. 1851, leaving Mr. C. Jackson the sole surviving Trustee.

The Revenues of the different Dioceses in England, being (under Acts of Parliament 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77,) now managed by the “ Ecclesiastical Commissioners,” any future renewal of the Doncaster Lease, or purchase of the remainder, so as to constitute an estate in fee, though still done in the name of the Archbishop, will require to be made with the approval of the Commissioners.

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS “ THE MANOR OF CARR-HOUSE,” “ WARMSWORTH,” ETC. AS USED IN THE RECTORY LEASES.

CARR-HOUSE.

This place lies S.W. of the town, and consists of one mansion-house, with offices, and one small cottage. There is now no trace of any other buildings, but an old plan of 1595¹ marks a house at Carrcroft. Though this property lies within the bounds of the Parish, and was always titheable to the Rectory of Doncaster, it is in some respects peculiarly situated. It formerly included Elmfield,² but, though so near the town, and the latter almost in it, neither of them belongs to the parish of Doncaster. They are commonly said to be in the parish of Warmsworth; but it is thought more correct to say that they are in the Constabulary of Warmsworth, being extra-parochial and a Liberty of themselves. They form in fact what lawyers call a “ quillet,” or outlying district, connected with Warmsworth, but entirely surrounded by lands of Doncaster Parish. How this happened is not known. Domesday Book³ mentions one carucate in Wermesford (Warmsworth) as part of the *Soke of the Manor of Estorp* (Hexthorpe), which is understood to be equivalent in that record to the *Soke of Doncaster*.

THE ESTATE.—Of the ownership nothing appears to be known with certainty before it was bought by the ancestor of the Childers family, about, as it appears, the year 1620.⁴ The names of the following

¹ Belonging to the late Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley.

² Elmfield was built about 1803 by Col. Childers of Cantley (then owner of the Carr-house estate), as a dower house. It was sold in 1821, with some land contiguous (altogether 28A. 1R. 3R.), by the present J. W. Childers, Esq. to the late John Sturges, Esq. of Bowling Hall, near Bradford, who resided there till his death, in 1823. In 1843 it was purchased by the Trustees of Mr. Jarratt (the Founder of Christ Church), and under the provisions of his will it is now in the possession of Geo. J. Jarratt, Esq. It had been previously occupied by Ellis Hodgson, Esq., R. J. Coulman, Esq., Mr. Lawrence Peel, and Lady Radcliffe (widow of Sir Joseph R. Bart.), and F. J. Woodyear, Esq. of Crookhill.

³ Hunter, S. Y. i. 8.

⁴ All references to Mr. Hugh Childers's purchases that have been met with are dated about this year. Amongst them, a small piece of land lying near Carr House, formerly belonging to St. Mary's Chantry, was granted by the Crown after the confiscation, to certain parties, who conveyed it to him in 1620. (See Note on Hobeross Hill, “ Chantry Lands,” Appendix, p. xii.)

persons are alluded to in the Parish Registers and other records as being, at the respective dates, "of Carr-House," but whether as owners or only occupiers is uncertain:—

- A. D. 1569. Christopher Rawson.¹
 1570-1. Richard Johnson, clerk.²
 1582. Christopher Rawson.
 1585. Wilfrid Pickburne, gent.
 1596. Thomas Wyrrol.³
 1598. Richard Wyrrol.³
 1612. Robert Issot.⁴
 1613. Robert Wilbore.⁵
 1621. Hugh Childers.

Hugh Childers, Mayor 1604, and described in deeds as "of Doncaster, Alderman," in 1615, 1619, and 1621, appears in 1622 as "of Carr-House." The older parts of the present house are believed to have been built by him on purchasing the estate.

- A. D. 1631. Francis Childers, Esq.
 1683. Joseph Washington, Esq.
 1748. Leonard Childers, Esq.
 1750. John Manners, Marquis of Granby.⁶
 1764. Anthony Wharton, Esq.⁷
 1793. Rev. James Stovin, D.D., Rector of Rossington.

Carr-House was sold by the Childers family to J. H. Maw, Esq., and by him to Mr. Jarratt, Founder of Christ Church, when it was occupied for some years as a school by the late Rev. P. Inchbald, LL.D. It was then bought by George Cooke, Esq., father of the present owner, Hamilton Cooke, Esq., of whom it is now rented by Lieut.-Col. Prothero, of the 3rd West York Light Infantry. Part of the land lying at Carr-House (the glebe) being in all respects of Doncaster Parish, and of the rest some being within and some not within the Constabulary of Warmsworth⁸ (the boundaries not appearing to be exactly known), but all extra-parochial, yet titheable to Doncaster, Carr-House has been sometimes described (even, as will be seen, by one of its owners, Mr. Hugh Childers) as "of the Parish of Doncaster." If this had been the case, it would have possessed the rights common to, and would have been within the

¹ Probably of the family of Rawson of Bessacarr; for whose pedigree see Hunter, S. Y. i. 85.

² Probably the Vicar of Cantley, 1566. In Thos. Ellis's endowment of his hospital (1557) is mentioned, "an acre in Carr-House in the Parish of Doncaster, in a certain place of Richard Johnson, clerk, called Carr House Brecke." He had also some land at Wheatley. (See Falconar, p. 47.)

³ These two do not appear in Hunter's Pedigree of the Family, S. Y. i. 62. The Wyrrols of Loversal having the Lease of the Rectory from 1538, possibly some of them may have settled at Carr-House.

⁴ Torre's Testamentary Burials; S. Y. i. 48. A Robert Issot (mis-spelt in Miller, p. 171, *Jessott*) was Mayor of Doncaster in 1589.

⁵ Parish Register.

⁶ The celebrated soldier, eldest son of John third Duke of Rutland. He occupied Carr-House occasionally, about this time, for hunting the deer with which the Carr and other contiguous tracts, being undrained and uninclosed, then abounded. For his accommodation in this sport the Corporation caused many banks and passages to be made about Rossington.

⁷ Carr Drainage Act.

⁸ There was within the last 40 years a Pound at Carr-House, called "Warmsworth Pinfold," in the corner of the glebe land, called Eastercroft.

jurisdiction of, the Borough. But in 1621 Mr. Childers, on leaving Doncaster to reside upon his new purchase, was pronounced by the Corporation to be disqualified to act as a Justice of Peace for the Borough, on the ground of his residing there, and consequently being no longer within the Liberties of the Borough and Soke of Doncaster.¹ In 1622 the inhabitants of Carr-House were, by order of the Corporation, forbidden the right of common on the Low Pasture.² In 1628 Mr. Childers brought to an issue with the Corporation his right of common on Doncaster Moor (since the race-ground), as appears by some papers relating to this case,³ exhibiting the proceedings in an action of replevin in the court at Doncaster, before Mr. Copley, Recorder. Mr. Childers averred that *all the Tenants of the Rectory Manor* had, time out of mind, exercised that right of common; that *Carr-House was an ancient vill in the Parish of Doncaster and of the Manor of the Rectory*; that *he was seised of an ancient messuage, garden, and croft there, in that Parish and that Manor*, and also held of the same other customary lands, to which the right had always been attached. He appears to have been nonsuited; but the particulars detailed in evidence have not been met with.

Whether the jurisdiction of the Borough Magistrates and Coroner extended to Carr House and Elmfield, has, even of late years, been disputed. But by an Order, dated 2 Nov. 1835, of the Barristers appointed to carry out some of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, all places not of the Parish of Doncaster, but lying within its western boundary, are thenceforth to be considered as within the Borough for municipal purposes.

"THE MANOR OF CARR-HOUSE," mentioned in the Tithe Leases as part of Doncaster Rectory, means the rights of the Church in and upon the lands of the estate, including Elmfield.⁴ In 1706 this Rectorial Manor consisted of a "small tenement called by some The Manor House" (the cottage mentioned in p. lv.), "some glebe land, Tithes, and Copyhold Rents."⁵ In 1534 the "Rents and Farm" belonging to the Church were worth £3 6s. 8d. a-year. In 1538 "the Manor" was leased to the Wyrral family. In 1545 it passed, with the rest of the Rectory, in exchange, to the Archbishops of York. All the land is titheable, and the glebe originally consisted of about 12 a. 2 r.

At the inclosure of Pottery Carr in 1771, that portion of the Carr lying below and nearest to Carr-House, amounting to 119 a. 0 r. 24 p., was awarded to five parties, claiming rights of common on the Carr "in respect of their estates within the Manor of the Rectory of Doncaster." 1. To the then owner of Carr-House (Mrs. Childers), claiming for two houses and about 148 acres (all lying about Carr House, within the said Rectory Manor, but only 88 alleged to be within the Constabulary of Warmsworth), 31 a. 3 r. 2. To the Lessee of the Rectory (then Dr. John Sharp, grandson of the Archbishop,) in right of glebe at Carr-House, 5 a. lying immediately below East Croft. The other three claimants are mentioned in the next page, under Warmsworth.

The Tithes of Carr-House (under the Rectorial Lease) were redeemed by the late owner, George Cooke, Esq.

¹ Corporation Courtiers, A. p. 149.

² *Ibid.* p. 256. In 1686 John Grene of Carr-house submitted to a Fine by the Leet Jury of 5s. in acknowledgment of his trespass on the Low Pasture by putting horses therein. (Court. B. 366.)

³ Orig. Doc. Corpor.

⁴ In the reign of William Rufus, Nigel Fossard, Lord of Doncaster, gave to the Church "one carucate in Warmsworth, and four in Car-thorp." (Hunter, S. Y. i. 34.) It is merely a conjecture that this gift may refer to the tithes upon these lands at Carr-House; and perhaps also to those, which will be mentioned in another note, as lying at Warmsworth itself. But the attempt to explain a transaction so remote is vain.

⁵ Original letter of the Steward amongst the Rectory papers: from which it also appears that in or before 1683 the glebe had suffered a diminution, when Dr. Brearey (Archdeacon of the East Riding) "recovered for his (step)son Mr. Leonard Childers a piece of ground formerly parcel of it, called East Croft." (See App. p. lv.) There is a field of this name still part of the glebe.

WARMSWORTH.

The rights of the Rectory under this head in the leases are to be distinguished as lying, (1st,) at Carr House, in the Constabery of Warmsworth, and (2dly), at Warmsworth itself. The former have already been mentioned in the preceding page, as included under the title of the "Manor of Carr House:" consequently, by the "Tithes of Warmsworth," mentioned in the leases, is meant such part of the Rectorial property as lay at Warmsworth itself. This consisted of great tithes and copyhold rents; to which must now be added the tithe upon the remainder of the 119 acres (mentioned under Carr House) awarded at the Carr Inclosure to claimants in right of property at Warmsworth, within the Manor of the Rectory. These claimants were Mrs. Isabella Wrightson, widow of John Wrightson, Esq. (heretofore Battie) of Cusworth, Mr. Aldam, and W. Pearson. Mrs. Wrightson's allotment (60A. 2R. 31P), when afterwards sold, was stated to be "copyhold, and holden of the Lord of the Manor of the Rectory of Doncaster, not to be alienated but by a surrender in the court of the said manor."

The great tithes at Warmsworth were let, in 1816, at £50 a-year: they were commuted, in 1841, for the annual rentcharge of £59 17s., payable to the Archbishop or his lessees. The tithe of the present Mr. Wrightson's estate at Warmsworth was redeemed by him in 1829, under the arrangement described above with respect to the Doncaster Tithes. In the year 1816, the copyhold rents payable to the Rectory were,—Mr. Wrightson, for 245 acres (including Oakes's 4s. 4d.), £4. 1s. 11½d., and Mr. Aldam, 160 acres, £2 13s. 5d.¹

CHAPELRY OF LOVERSAL.

By the Chapelry of Loversal, so constantly mentioned, is meant, in fact, the tithes of the parish of Loversal (a township of Doncaster). For the ministerial duty the Vicar of Doncaster is responsible.

Upon the subject of the small endowment of this Chapelry there is, in Archbishop Sharp's MSS., the following memorandum:—

"The Chapel of Loversal is parochial. The Curate thereof (who is at present Mr. Pegge, Vicar of Wadworth 2) is paid 4l. by the Vicar of D. And Sir John Worsman" (*Wolstenholme*, the last of his family who was owner of Loversal, and who died 1716) "useth to give 4l. This is all the profits, except Church yard and Surplice Fees."

¹ The Warmsworth Tithe is called in the Leases of 1538 and 1635 (See App. pp. lii. and liv.), "Tithes in the Lordship of Warmsworth, in the Parish of Doncaster." Archbishop Sharp finding them thus described, as "in the Parish of Doncaster" (whereas it was only a part of them that happened to be geographically within it, viz. those about Carr-house and Elmfield), conceived that he could account for their belonging to Doncaster Rectory, by supposing that Warmsworth had probably once been a Chapel to Doncaster: his reason being, that Warmsworth was not charged, like other Rectories, with the usual ecclesiastical dues called Synodals and Procurations. But there appears to be nothing to warrant this explanation. If Warmsworth, before it became an independent Rectory in 1235, had been a Chapel attached to any other Church, that Church, from Mr. Hunter's account (S. Y. i. 126), would have been Conisbrough. Two or three points relating to this Warmsworth Tithe may be deserving of notice. In the lease of 1578 (see above, p. liv.) Archb. Sandys augmented the Old Rent of 36l. 13s. 4d. reserved to the See of York, by "4 marks more (2l. 13s. 4d.) for the Great Tithes of Warmsworth." This will account for the reserved Rent being afterwards stated at 40l. a-year, in p. lv.

In the Crown Bailiff's Account, 1541 (above, p. liii.), the Rectory property arising out of Warmsworth land is described as—1. *Great Tithes*, payable at Candlemas and Aug. 1st, 2l. 13s. 4d. a-year; 2. *Rents and Farm*, payable Nov. 11, and at Pentecost, 5l. 6s. 10d. a-year.

A letter from the steward, 1706 (quoted above, p. lv.), mentions, "Tithes of the Copyhold Lands there."

² Abraham Pegge, V. of Wadworth, 1661—1702.

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"1704. Robert Wace admitted Curate.¹

"1705. Certified by the Minister, Church-wardens, and others, that the Revenue of this Chapel does not exceed 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

"1706. Certified again, that it is worth 8*l.* viz : 4*l.* paid by the V. of Don.; Surplice Fees 10*s.*; Paid by Sir John Wolstenholme, as a voluntary contribution, 4*l.*: to which I have this year made an augmentation of 10*l.* per annum, and charged it upon my tenant: so that it is now worth 18*l.* 10*s.*"

By a later hand:—

"1715. Charles Arthur, Curate.²

"1767. Luke Willey, Curate on nomination of the Vicar of D."

· LANGTHWAITE WITH TYLSE.

These lands pay only a modus of Tithes to the Rectory; about 12*l.* a-year. On 26 May, 1823, a Perambulation of the Boundaries of the Hamlets of Langthwaite and Tylse, within the Parish of Doncaster, was made by the Parish authorities. There is a minute description of them in the Old Vestry Book, p. 467. For some account of these lands see S. Yorks. I. 59.

LAMBERT'S LANDS.

"Lambert's Lands," at Hexthorpe and Balby, are mentioned in the Lease to the Wyralls by Abbot Dent, A.D. 1538 (see above, page lii.), as well as in succeeding documents, but it is not known what ground is alluded to.

¹ R. Wace, also Vicar of Wadworth, 1703—1711.

² Vicar of Wadworth, 1711—1748.

X. CLERGY OF ST. GEORGE'S, DONCASTER.

1. RECTORS.

A.D.	Name of Rector.	Patron.
1207 (9 John)	{ Peter Had one moiety. Hugo Ditto.	
1251	Ralph de Newton, Clerk. Instit. 5 Dec.	The Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's.
.	Adam de Hereford	Ditto
1291 (21 Ed. I.)	{ Bogo de Clare. ¹ Had a moiety £43 6s. 8d. each paying a pension of Roger ² Ditto £40 0s. 0d. £5 to the Abbot	Ditto
1302	John of Rotherham, Subdeacon. Inst. 30 April. Had the moiety late Roger's	Ditto
1313	John de Gything. Inst. 1 April. Vacated by death.	
1316 The Abbot presented to a moiety. (Harl. MS. 801.)	
1318	Wm. de Staines, Priest. Instit. 1 July. Had a pension of 80 marks.	
.	Reginald. ³	
1321	Roger. Parson of Doncaster. (Miller, p. 42.) The Patent of Appropriation to the Convent is dated 14 E. 2. (1320-1.)	

¹ The name of one of these moiety Rectors in Pope Nicholas's Survey is "Bego." Another authority calls him "Hugo." But from a deed printed in Prynne's Records (p. 594) his proper name seems to have been Bogo de Clare: who is there described as "a great Pluralist," a character which he certainly deserved, being, in the year 1293-4 (22 Edw. I), Canon of York, Parson of Pykehall, Ceterington, Hemingborough, Acaster, and of "Half the Church of Doncaster," besides several other preferments.

There is a strange story in Harl. MS. 980, p. 132, of a Bogo de Clare, who, in the year 1289 (18 Edw. I), being served with letters of citation by an officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the aid of his relatives compelled the unfortunate messenger "to eat the said letters, together with the seals hanging at them" The identity of names and dates almost obliges one to attribute this irreverent (and, to the "bearer," anything but agreeable) consumption of parchment and wax, to a Rector of Doncaster.

² The name of this Rector will remind readers of Robin Hood history, that an influential Churchman of the same name and place, Sir Roger of Doncaster, is said by Grafton the Chronicler and others to have been accessory to the death of the Hero of Barnsdale, by persuading the Prioress of Kirklees to let him bleed to death. Of course the history requires that it must have been a different person from the Rector of 1291. But it is not unlikely to have been some former Rector. What the grudge arose from, the ballads say not. But as Barnsdale lay on the high road between this town and its Patrons the Abbots of York, and as Robin had a frolicsome propensity to waylay Churchmen, one may easily understand that he had many opportunities of molesting the Clerks of Doncaster on their journey to and from their friends at St. Mary's Abbey.

³ He occurs as witness to the following Deed (translated from the Latin), which is without date, but belongs to this century:—

"To all, &c. William Gruntal of Doncaster, greeting: Know that I have given, &c. to St. Mary and the Monks of Rivaux and the Monks of Rufford for the health of my soul, all that part of my dwelling-house at Doncaster in which I used to dwell, where their houses are situate, with free ingress, &c. from the King's Highway to their houses: so that the said Monks coming to Doncaster may have a House of their own to lodge in. And because I have no seal, I have affixed the seal of William de Bleseby. Witnesses, Reinald the Parson of Doncaster, Wm. de Bleseby, William de Balby, Thomas de Trumflet, Reinald de Burton, and Robert his son," &c. (From the Register of the Monastery of Rufford, co. Notts. Harl. MS. 1063, p. 88.)

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2. VICARS.

Date of Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Name of Patron.	Vacated by
12 March, 1320 .	Walter de Thornton, Priest	The Abbot and Convent of St. Mary of York	Death.
17 June, 1355 .	William, son of Thomas, son of Ellen de Appelby, Chaplain.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
5 Oct. 1360 .	Robert Murray, Chaplain	Ditto . . .	Resignation.
18 March, 1361 .	John de Gisburn. Alan Raysine. In his will, dated 1396, he calls him- self Vicar of Doncaster, and desires to be buried in the Church there. ¹	Ditto . . .	Death.
8 Jan. 1396 .	William Farndale, Priest	Ditto . . .	Resignation.
31 Aug. 1403 .	William Cooper, Priest. Desires in his will to be buried in St. Nicholas' Quire in the Church of Doncaster. ²	Ditto . . .	Death.
19 June, 1430 .	John Selow, Priest, Bachelor of Decretals ³ . . .	Ditto.	
8 July, 1430 .	John Fythian, or Fychiane	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
29 Sept. 1450 .	Richard Wymarks, alias Blythe. His will proved 15 June, 1460.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
27 May, 1460 .	John Rokley, Priest. By will, 1475, he gave all his goods and chattels to the Monks of Roche Abbey. ⁴	Ditto . . .	Resignation.
2 Dec. 1471 .	Thomas Pesson or Pereson, Doctor of Decretals . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
17 Jan. 1484 .	John Weller, Professor of Theology. John Hatton, Bishop of Nigropont. Suffragan to the Archbishop of York. In 1503 Prebendary of Gevendale; and in 1504 of Ulleskelf; in 1506 Archdeacon of Nottingham. He died 1526. ⁵	Ditto . . .	Resignation.
23 Sept. 1511 .	William Draycote	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
5 Oct. 1511 .	William Burgh, Doctor of Decretals	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
19 Jan. 1522 .	Simon, or Thomas, Robinson, Priest. By his will, 1528, he desired to be buried in the High Quire of St. George's.	Ditto . . .	Death.
13 Nov. 1528 .	William Clayton	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
26 Mar. 1533 .	Milo Colynson	Ditto . . .	Resignation.
17 Dec. 1534 .	Anthony Blake, M.A. (miscalled <i>Rector</i> in the Valor Ecl.) In Archbishop Parker's " <i>Certificatorium</i> ," or General Register of the names and qualities of the Clergy in his province, A.D. 1561, this Incum- bent (misnamed <i>Blage</i> by Strype) is unfavourably	Ditto	

¹ Torre's Testamentary Burials. The name of Raysin is of frequent occurrence in the parish registers and municipal courtiers, and continues to the beginning of the 18th century.

² Ditto.

⁴ Torre, T. B.

³ A degree in the Canon Law.

⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. I. 560.

VICARS—continued.

Date of Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Name of Patron.	Vacated by
17 Dec. 1534— <i>continued.</i>	exhibited as the holder of five unconnected benefices, viz.: Whiston near Sheffield [to which he was presented, in 1550, by Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury]; ¹ the Vicarage of Doncaster; Rugby in Warwickshire; Barnet in Middlesex; and St. Dunstan's in the West, London. ² He was removed in Queen Mary's reign as a married Priest, and John Hudson was put in his place; but on the accession of Elizabeth, Blake was restored. That he resided at Doncaster on his first appointment appears in an old roll of Court Proceedings. On 12 Aug. 1539, Anthony Blake, Vicar, was bound over, with two sureties, before the Mayor, to keep the peace towards Geo. Monson, Parson of Clayworth in the Clay. And Monson in 10 <i>l</i> , with two sureties, towards the said Blake.	The Abbot and Convent of St. Mary of York	
1554	John Hudson, substituted for Blake. (He is mentioned as Vicar in Thos. Ellis's Endowment Deed, 1557.) Displaced in 1560, when he probably went to Rossington.	Queen Mary.	
1560	Anthony Blake (<i>restored</i>)	Queen Elizabeth	
7 Nov. 1570 .	Henry More, Bachelor of Laws	Archb. Grindal.	
23 May, 1579 .	Arthur Kaye, also Rector of Rossington 1591, and Dean of Doncaster. His first wife was Alice, dau of Brian Cooke, of Sandal, (sister of Alderman Brian Cooke, who died 1653.) ³ His second wife was daughter of Robert Wood. She was buried 21 May, 1585. (<i>Don. Par. Reg.</i>) Kaye was one of the four clergymen in the Deanery, who <i>circa</i> 1612 were reported by Toller, Vicar of Sheffield, in a "Return" made by him of the professional character of his clerical neighbours (<i>Add. MSS. B. Mus.</i> 4293, No. 21), as "in part nonconformists." He was buried at Doncaster 15 Jan. 1613-14. (<i>Par. Reg.</i>)	Archb. Sandys.	Death.

¹ Hunter's Hallamshire, p. 293.

² Strype's Parker, B. II. Ch. v. p. 189, 8vo. 1821.

³ From the Will of Brian Cooke of Kirk Sandal (dated 20 Jan. and proved at York 28 Feb. 1591), we obtain some addition to the earlier part of the published pedigree of Cooke. He had four sons, Brian (the Alderman, who died 1653), George, Robert, and Thomas, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Alice, and Dorothy. He made the four daughters co-executrices: but, being young, each was left under a separate guardian. Alice married her guardian, the Rev. Arthur Kaye. Anne was wife of Thomas Birks. The Testator mentions his Brother, Hugh Cooke.

Clergy of St. George's.

VICARS—continued.

Date of Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Name of Patron.	Vacated by
2 Feb. 1613-14	Christopher Jackson, M.A. During his incumbency Mr. Hutchinson (for some unknown reason) officiated (See "Lectureships.") His wife, Elizabeth, died 31 March, 1624. He was buried at Doncaster 26 March, 1643. (<i>Par. Reg.</i>)	Archb. Matthew.	Death.
1643	Richard Harvey. ¹ Buried at Doncaster 22 Dec. 1649; a son, Stephen, was baptised Feb. 1644-5. (<i>Par. Reg.</i>) ²	Archb. Williams.	Ditto.
1650	John Jackson, the elder, succeeded Mr. Harvey, upon (as Mr. Hunter infers) an irregular presentation, the see of York being vacant for 10 years from 25 March, 1649; but, conforming at the Restoration, he was instituted 14 January, 1662. ³ In Feb. 1667-8 he was appointed to the Rectory of Rossington, which he held with Doncaster. In 1656 and 1658 the Corporation voted him a gratuity of 20 <i>l.</i> "for his great pains in his calling, and not to continue longer." He was also Dean of Doncaster. He died July 1690, having been Vicar nearly 40 years, and was succeeded by his son	Archb. Frewen.	Ditto.
1690	John Jackson, the younger, born at Doncaster 25 June, 1651; Rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, until his father's death, when he was presented, by the respective patrons, both to the Vicarage of Doncaster and Rectory of Rossington. ⁴ He died July 1706. He was the father of the celebrated John	Archb. Lamplugh.	Ditto.

¹ The date of Mr. Harvey's appointment, which does not appear elsewhere, may be sufficiently gathered from a memorandum (of a kind not unusual) in the Chamberlain's Accounts; from which it appears that the Corporation were in the hospitable custom of greeting new comers in an official capacity with some sort of complimentary symposium. Upon this occasion, under the date of November, 1643, there is the following item of provision for a loving cup and other creature comforts in honour of the new Vicar:—"Paid for nutmegs, ale, sugar, tobacco and pipes, when the Mayor and Aldermen went to drink with Mr. Harvie, 6*s.* 8*d.*"

² This Stephen Harvey, son of the Vicar, is no doubt the same who (probably through some connection with the Cookes) was Vicar of Arksey for six years, from 1662 to 1668, when he died. (Hunter, S. Y. i. 328.) Arksey is in the gift of the Cookes; and in the will of Brian Cooke, Esq. of Wheatley, 3 Jan. 1660, is a bequest of "20*l.* yearly to Stephen Harvie until he should be a Maister of Arts, and then six score pounds. Also to Richard Harvie (his brother) 50*l.* towards binding him apprentice, and 150*l.* when he should have served his full time."

³ In Archbishop Sharp's MSS. is this entry:—"1662. John Jackson, pater; per Arch. Ebor. *ad corrob.*" (i. e. ad corroborandum: in confirmation of his original institution). Miller (p. 87) only gives one Vicar of this surname, and erroneously calls him Joseph. There was a Vicar of Cantley of this name, 1643 to 1672. (Cantley Register.)

⁴ He married, Feb. 14, 1681, Mrs. Mary Revel (*Don. Par. Reg.*), who is believed to have been daughter of William Revel of Ogston by Mary, daughter of George Sitwell of Renisbaw, and aunt to Mary Revel, wife of Richard Turbutt of Doncaster.

VICARS—continued.

Date of Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Name of Patron.	Vacated by
1690, <i>continued</i>	Jackson (also Rector of Rossington but never Vicar of Doncaster), the Master of Wigston's Hospital at Leicester, and author of "Chronological Antiquities," who was born at Sessay 1686.		
1706	Patrick Dujon. He signs the Armthorpe Registers as "Dean of Doncaster" in 1721-2; also Prebendary of York. He built a Vicarage House in 1707, and died Dec. 16th, 1728, aged 57. ¹ His eldest son, the Rev. John Dujon, A B, was buried at Arksey 1738, aged 30.	Archb. Sharp.	Death.
1728	Hollis Pigot. Also Vicar of Eperston and Prebendary of York. He married Ellen, dau. and coheir of — Andrews, of Halam, near Southwell, and died 1762. ²	Archb. Blackburn.	Ditto.
June 1762	George Hatfield. ³ Late Chaplain to General Barington's Regiment of Infantry. ⁴ Of a family seated at Hatfield, near Doncaster, from the time of the Commonwealth. He married Katharine, dau. of Thos. Hallows, of Glapwell, co. Derby, and widow of John Cromwell; and died 25 May, 1785, aged 67. He and his wife were buried in the South Chancel.		
1785	George Wm. Auriol Hay Drummond, sixth son of the Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond (brother of the Earl of Kinnoul, Bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards Archb. of York). Mr. George Drummond was born 13 March, 1761: was M.A. of Ch. Ch. Oxon; Vicar of Doncaster at the age of 24; Prebendary of Ulleskelf in the Church of York; Rector of Tankersley and Rawmarsh; and Vicar of Braithwell, all in co York. He married Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of Sir Samuel Marshall, Capt. R.N. by whom (who died 15 Feb 1799,) he was the father of Robert William Hay, Esq. (afterwards Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and other	Archb. Markham.	Exchange for Brodsworth.

¹ On the 24th Feb. 2 Geo. II. (1729), Mary Dujon, his widow, took the oaths of allegiance, &c. before the Mayor: probably to clear her husband's estate. (Corp. Papers.)

² His Will, dated 7 April, 1759, mentions his son, William Pigot of Doncaster, Mercer; his son-in-law, George Gretton, Rector of Norton, co. Salop, clerk; his daughter, Catherine Pigot of Doncaster; his son, John Pigot; his son-in-law, Mr. William Otter of Welham, Notts.; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bridget Pigot of Eperston, Notts.; property at Oxton, Southwell; house in Guthrosgate, York, Somerford, in par. Astbury, co. pal. Chester.

³ The Vicar always so spelt his name. There is a pedigree of his family in Hunter's South Yorks. i. 178.

⁴ General Even. Post, 24 June, 1762.

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VICARS—continued.

Date of Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Name of Patron.	Vacated by
1785, <i>continued.</i>	<p>children. In 1790 he exchanged with Mr Moore for Brodsworth, the property of his family; but, upon the sale of that estate and the death of his wife and three children, he quitted it to seek relief from sorrow by travelling, and was drowned in the wreck of a brig off Biddeford in Devonshire, on his passage to Scotland, 7 December, 1807, being the second of the Archbishop's sons who perished at sea. A portfolio, containing 360 sketches of places that he had visited, was washed ashore. He was a man of highly cultivated mind and much accomplishment, very attentive to his parochial duties, especially the education of the children of the poor. Of his literary taste and performances Mr. Hunter gives the following account: "He printed several sermons delivered on public occasions, and a commemoration speech on the life and character of Compton, Bishop of London. The memoir of his father's life, prefixed to the collection of his theological writings, was by his pen. There were few subjects in the range of English literature to which his active and inquiring mind was not directed, and few subjects which he was not capable of illustrating and adorning. While at Doncaster he formed the design of preparing a history and topographical description of the town, to which was to be added an account of Brodsworth, Marr, and other places, where the estates of the Kinnoul family lay. He made some considerable collections for this object, consisting of drawings, extracts from manuscript authorities in public and private collections, and references to printed works, which show his extensive acquaintance with our old writers."¹</p>		

¹ The following Memorial is about to be placed in Brodsworth Church:—

" This Tablet, erected by ROBERT WILLIAM HAY, Esq.,
the sole male survivor of this branch of the family,

is dedicated,

A. D. 1855,

To the Memory of

GEORGE WILLIAM AURIOL HAY DRUMMOND, A.M.

[Sixth Son of ROBERT, Archbishop of York.]

Vicar, first, of Doncaster, and afterwards of this Parish

Clergy of St. George's.

VICARS—continued.

Date of Institution.	Name of Vicar.	Name of Patron.	Vacated by
1790	Stephen Moore, M.A. He had been Chaplain to Archb. Drummond (who died 1776), by whom he had been presented to Brodsworth. Also a Prebendary of York and Vicar of Hayton, co. Notts, sometime Vicar of Bugthorpe, co. York. Died 12 July, 1807, aged 59, and was buried at Marr, ¹ where he had formerly been Minister for 33 years.	Archb. Markham.	Death.
1807	Robert Affleck, M.A., ² brother of Sir James Affleck of Dalham Hall, co. Suffolk, on whose death, Aug. 10, 1833, he succeeded to the baronetcy and estate. Also Rector of Treswell, co. Notts, and a Prebendary of York. He married in 1800, Maria, 2d dau. of Sir Elijah Impey, Kt. of Newick Park, co. Sussex, by whom he had a numerous family. He died 7 May, 1851, aged 83.	Ditto	Resig. for Silkstone 1817.
23 May, 1817 .	John Sharpe, D.D. 1831. Also Vicar of Brodsworth 1827, Prebendary of Grindall in the Church of York, and Rural Dean 1842.	Archb. Vernon.	

who, in 1807, in the 46th year of his age, was wrecked off the coast of Devon, but whose remains were deposited in the vault of the Cleveland family in the Church of Northam.

Also of

ELIZABETH MARGARET, his wife,
(daughter of SIR SAMUEL MARSHALL, R.N.)
who died in Guernsey Feb^y. 15, 1799,
three weeks after giving birth to a Son,
who dying on the same day as his Mother
was interred with her in the Cemetery of St. Pierre.

Also of

ALEXANDER, their fourth Son,
who while serving as Midshipman
was killed in action on board the Hotspur Frigate
9 Sep. 1811.

Their eldest Daughter, HENRIETTA, aged 15 years,
died at Edinburgh in 1802, and lies interred
in the Royal Chapel of Holyrood.

Three of their Children of tender age
died in 1795, and were buried at Chelsea."

¹ Hunter, S. Y. i. 362.

² Then "of Retford."

3. LECTURESHIPS.

It is probable that for some time after the Reformation no Sermons were delivered in Doncaster Church, as a regular appendage to the Service, except by licensed Preachers: those only of the Clergy being then permitted to preach, who held, from the Archbishop, certificates which they were now and then required to render up, in order to be renewed. This may explain why Arthur Kaye, Vicar, in 1579-1614, is described as "Clerk and Preacher of God's word."¹ But as soon as preaching had become a part of the regular duty, the Parishioners were at pains to maintain it. Accordingly, when Mr. Christopher Jackson, appointed Vicar in 1614, was from some cause incapacitated, the Authorities of the Town supplied this ministration out of the public income. In 1619 we find them "agrecing that Mr. Paston, 'the Preacher,' shall have quarterly paid him for his friendly pains in preaching in our Church upon the Sabbath Day, so long as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the more part of them, shall think good to allow it, the sum of Five Pounds a quarter."

The incapacity of the Vicar continuing, Mr. Paston was succeeded by Mr. Bell: and a few years afterwards, in 1639, upon the breaking out of the Scotch Insurrection against Episcopacy in the reign of Charles I., one of the fugitive Clergy of that country, Mr. James Hutchinson, was employed, upon the recommendation of the Crown, at a greater salary, and still at the expense of the Corporation, who seem to have submitted, not very cheerfully, to the increased charge upon their funds.

The following documents relating to this appointment, which proved in some respects an unfortunate and troublesome one, are preserved amongst the Town Records.² The first is from the King to the Archbishop of York (Neile), dated Nov. 19, 1639:—

"To the most Reverend Father in God our right trusty and right intirely beloved Counsellor Richard Lord Archbishop of Yorke, Primate and Metropolitane of England.

"Most Reverend Father in God, right trustie and right entirely beloved Counsellor, wee greet yo^e well. Wee lately commanded the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to signifie our pleasure to yo^e for the preferment of some of those poore Ministers of Scotland who have suffered there for the maintenance of truth, and of Sovereigne authority. And wee thanke yo^e for yo^r readines to performe those our commands, and doe hereby further require yo^e to take the speediest way yo^e can for their releife. Wee are now informed that the present Vicar of Doncaster is an unworthie and an insufficient man, and that the Corporation there have for divers yeares past been forced to give to a neighbour Minister (one Bell, Parson of Thurnscough)³ an Annuitye of sixtie pounds per annu. to come once a weeke on Sundayes, sometimes in the forenoone, sometimes in y^e afternoone, to preach to them. Wee are likewise informed that this Bell hath a good Benefice, and that it cannot but be a great trouble to him to preach both at Doncaster and his owne Cure everie Sundaay, w^{ch} hee must doe, or else leave his owne cure destitute, to serve them at Doncaster, w^{ch} is not fitt. These are, therefore, to require yo^e to send for one or two of the chiefe of Doncaster, and to acquaint them with what wee have here written; and to require them, in our name, to allow the sixty pound p. ann. w^{ch} they now give the sayd Bell, to this bearer, James Hutchinson, one of the Ministers of Scotland, who hath suffered for us, and is an honest hable man, and fit for that employment. Wee doubt not of yo^r care in this busines, havinge ever found yo^e ready and willing to serve us; nether can wee distrust the readines of o^r loving subiects of our sayd Towne of Doncaster in these o^r soe iust and easie com'ands. Given under our signett, at o^r Pallace of Westminster, the nineteenth day of November, in the fifteenth yeare of o^r Raigne."

¹ Ellis's Hospital Accounts. Courtier A. The pages in the first Baptismal Register are also signed by him, not as "Vicar," but as "Minister of the Word of God in Doncaster Church."

² The second and third of these have already appeared, but with a few verbal errors, in Mr. Hunter's Work. They are now reprinted, after comparison with the originals.

³ Hunter's S. Y. ii. 156.

On receipt of this letter the following Minute was made, under 13 Dec. 1639:—

“It is this day agreed upon, and so ordered, that Mr. Wm. Gamble, Mr. Robert Roiston, Mr. Thomas Lee, Aldermen, and Mr. William Levett, one of the Capital Burgesses of this Burrough of Doncaster, shall forthwith be sent to the Lord Archbishop of York his grace, to treat and conclude with him what stipend or yearly sum this Corporation shall give or allow to Mr. James Hutcheson for his paines to preach, who is commended to us by His Majesty to be our Lecturer; and what yearly sum of money shall by them be agreed upon to be paid him, shall be satisfied and paid by the Corporation so long as Mr. Christopher Jackson shall continue Incumbent in or upon the Vicarage of Doncaster aforesaid, or untill His Majesty hath by God's grace composed the Scotch business in his kingdom of Scotland.”

On the 17th the following letter was addressed to the Archbishop:—

“Most reverend Father in God, and our very good Lord, we were confident that our late letters would have well satisfied your Grace, inasmuch as we tendered our willingness to give Mr. Hutcheson, the Preacher, such stipend as we of late paid to Mr. Bell, being as much as we are able to performe. But seeing your Grace is not satisfied with our offer, and perceiving by your Grace's letters that the Scottish Ministers are to be returned into Scotland, so soon as His Majesty can compose the affairs of that kingdom, and being rather willing to overcharge ourselves for the present, than not to give your Lordship good satisfaction, we have met together again, and in this case of necessity are agreed that our Corporation shall pay unto the said Preacher the annual stipend of fifty pounds, until he be otherwise provided for, or that God do send us a new Vicar, who, we hope, will be able to teach us, without any charge to us. And so we humbly take our leaves, resting your Lordship's humble servants,

“RIC. BRADFORD, Mayor,
(and 34 other Names).”

“To the Most Reverend Father in God, Richard Lord Archbishop of York
his Grace, Primate and Metropolitan of England, and one of His
Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, these present.”

From some further memoranda in the Town Records relating to this subject, it appears that some time after the death of the Archbishop, Hutchinson filed a bill against the Corporation for ousting him from his situation, and for arrears of salary; also for having locked the pulpit door against him.

The Corporation gave instructions to reply, that the appointment of Hutchinson, and the salary of 50*l.* had been understood by them as only temporary; to last during the troubles in Scotland. That, being in debt, they had been obliged to reduce the salaries of several of their officers; and had also diminished that of Mr. Bell, his predecessor, to one-half: and that it was only at the late Archbishop's pressing instance they had consented to pay Mr. Hutchinson so largely. That Mr. H. himself had often promised to go back to Scotland when the differences should be settled; which had now long since been done. That they had given him fair warning to vacate, and had continued his stipend for a quarter after notice to leave. That it was not the Corporation, but the Vicar, who caused the pulpit door to be locked; the reason being, that Mr. Hutchinson would not suffer any one to preach but himself.

They further say, that the complainant Hutchinson is an irregular man, and not conformable to the Church of England: that when he exercised the office of Lecturer he would sometimes preach before prayers began, sometimes after prayers, sometimes whilst the Vicar was administering the Sacrament of Baptism, sometimes in a private pew. That he was also factious in the Church, and took upon him to be the sole master of the pulpit, saying that the Archbishop had committed the same to him to dispose of. And under that pretence, when sundry grave and able ministers, some of them travellers,¹ some of them

¹ Some occasional items of gratuities paid to itinerant preachers are met with in the Corporation books of this period, as—

“1633. Paid to a blind Preacher, by Mr. Mayor's appointment, xxvi*s.* viij*d.*”

“1639. Bestowed of him in ale, vi*d.*”

“1639. Given to a poor Minister, 4*d.* To a Minister's wife being in distress, 2*d.*”

neighbours, came to the Church to preach on Sundays, he would refuse to give them admittance; would go into the pulpit in the midst of Prayers to prevent them. Sometimes he would sit upon the pulpit stairs to hinder the going up of better preachers than himself. They also say, that he was of a malicious and contentious disposition, for he told the parishioners that the pulpit was his, and that no man should preach there but himself: and being answered by some that the pulpit belonged to the Vicar, and that even the Archbishop could not take it from the Vicar so long as he continued, and that the parishioners thought the Mayor and Aldermen had made a very ill choice when they chose him, he threatened them with an information for disloyalty to the Crown, by whom he had been recommended.

The Corporation further state that divers of his own countrymen, as they passed through the Town, left a very bad report of his behaviour in Scotland; that he was spiteful; and that once to recover Tithe to the value of a Scottish mark, he had put a parishioner to the expense of 500*l*. That he was also very hostile to the Corporation, trying to do them all the harm he could, in the matter of their fee-farm lands, &c.; and that he was no friend to the English, whom he derided; and had showed himself well pleased at the Scots entering Newcastle.¹

In 1642, "Mr. West, the Preacher," receives by the Mayor's appointment a gratuity of 18*s*.

After this time there is no mention of any auxiliary Minister being maintained by the Corporation.

It is probable that hitherto there had been but one Sermon on Sundays, viz. in the morning; and that the desire to introduce a second, upon a permanent footing, suggested the idea of the endowment since known by the name of

THWAITES'S LECTURESHIP.

In 1698, Robert Thwaites, a Mercer of the Town, by his will gave and devised to the Mayor and the Justices of the Peace of the Borough the yearly sum of 20*l*. issuing out of his lands and messuages in Sykehouse, Fishlake, or elsewhere, within the Manor of Hatfield, to and for the use, benefit, and sole advantage of some discreet and learned Minister who should preach every Sunday, in the afternoon, in the Parish Church of Doncaster. He further directed that such Minister "should preach a sermon every year on the day of his death, in order and to the encouragement of charity and good works of this nature, without having any reference to this bequest."²

In 1729, some misunderstanding, with respect to the right of appointment of the Lecturer, appears to have arisen between the Corporation, as representatives of the Town, and Mr. Francis Simpson. Without access to papers explanatory of the dispute, it is impossible to say whence it arose; but the probability is, that Mr. Simpson had become, by purchase, owner of the lands, or of part of them, charged with the endowment, and that an amicable application was made to the Court of Chancery to declare in whom the right of appointment lay. The Lecturers were instituted by the Archbishop.

Robert Thwaites is described in the Epitaph on his Monument (the only mural tablet preserved entire at the destruction of the Church, see p. 111) as "the pious Founder of a Lecture in this Church."

¹ Mr. James Hutchinson, Clerk, was buried 30 March, 1642. (Par. Reg.)

² Thwaites's Will was proved in the Archbishop's Court at York 22nd March, 1698. There is a copy of it amongst the Records of the Corporation. He was probably of an old Doncaster family. In 1596 a Thomas Thwaites had a lease of "John of Sandall's house." Francis, a tanner, was Mayor 1652; Isaac, a Freeman, 1641. In 1708 James was an Innkeeper ("Hospitator"), and kept "the Angel" (heretofore "the Bear," when King James I. visited the town). An Edmund Thwaites was one of the Executors of Thomas Ellis's Will, 1562: probably the same person who, in the Corporation's Courtier (21 June, 1585), is mentioned as "Alderman and late farmer of the Manor House of Hexthorpe."

THWAITES'S LECTURERS.

- A.D.
1698. Thwaites's Lecture founded, "to which I did this year admit Mr. Turbut." (Archb. Sharp.)¹
- 15 Nov. 1698. Richard Turbutt.
1715. Patrick Dujon, Vicar of Doncaster from 1706, admitted Lecturer by Archbishop Dawes.
- 1 Jan. 1729. Hollis Pigot, Vicar, nominated by Francis Simpson, Esq.
- 28 May, 1762. Beaumont Whitehead, Vicar of Arksey 1748 to about 1773, nominated by Wilkinson Blanshard, M.D. Mr. B. W. was son of John Whitehead, by Mary, sister of Wm. Wrightson, Esq. of Cusworth.
- 1 Dec. 1773. George Hatfield, Vicar of Doncaster 1762-1784, nominated by Arthur Heywood, Pemberton Milnes, Esq. and Wm. Goodwin.
- 19 July, 1785. George Wm. Auriol Drummond, M.A. Vicar of Doncaster 1785-1790, nominated by Richard Slater Milnes, Esq.
- 28 April, 1790. Stephen Moore Vicar, 1790-1807, by ditto.
- 1 Oct. 1807. Thos. Wetherherd, Master of the Grammar School, nominated by Rachael Milnes, widow, and Samuel Thornton, Esq.
- 28 Sept. 1811. William Snowden, by ditto.
- 29 Aug. 1817. John Sharpe, Vicar, 1817.

The nomination is now in Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq. of Frystone, by whom, being the owner of the Fishlake lands, the annuity of 20*l.* is paid.

SCORAH'S LECTURE.

Emanuel Scorah² of Doncaster, gentleman, by his Will, dated 8 December, 1675, devised 40 shillings a-year, out of his lands at Hatfield, to the Vicar of Doncaster and his successors for ever, to be paid every Innocents' Day (December 28), for preaching a sermon on that day in Doncaster Church.

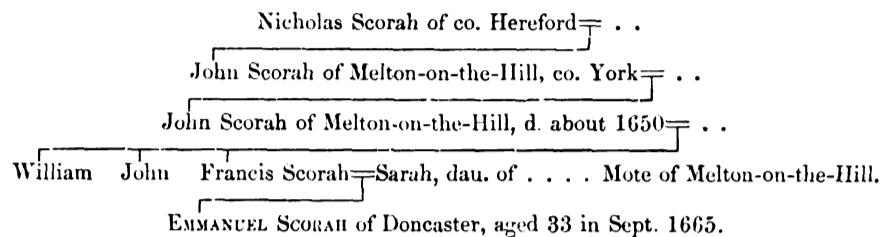
Part of an old gravestone, the rest being hidden by a pew, used to be visible in the North Chancel (see Sep. Memor. p. 96), showing the name of ". . . Scorah, gentleman," with portion of a shield, "*On a saltire five cinquefoils.*" If these (as stated in Burke's *Armoury*) are the arms of Scory of Hertfordshire, the grave in the North Chancel could not be assigned to the Founder of the Lecture; for by a Pedigree taken by the Heralds at Doncaster, 14 September, 1665, ten years before the date of Emanuel Scorah's Will, his family appears to have come from another county (Herefordshire), and to have borne a coat of arms different from those on the stone, viz. "*Vair, a bend raguly.*" (Harl. MS. No. 1420.)

¹ From a copy of Archbishop Sharp's MSS. in the Brit. Mus. (Addit. MSS. No. 11397.) In the MSS at York (vol. i. p. 222) the actual entry, in the Archbishop's writing, stands thus:—

"1698. One Mr. *Skelton* (I think an Alderman of the Town) has given 20*l.* per ann. for ever for the founding a Lecturer in this Town, to which I did this year admit Mr. Turbut."

The name of Skelton is corrected in the margin, in a smaller hand, to "Robert Thwaites of Doncaster, Mercer."

² About 1612 a "Scorer" was Curate of Melton, who is thus described by a self-appointed critic of his brethren (Toller):—"No preacher; in his conversation tolerable; a ceremonialist." For more concerning Scorah of Melton, see Hunter's *S. Yorks.* i. 365, 366.



In his Will he mentions his loving cousin Wm. Simpson of Sheffield, gent. and his brother William Scolah, his executors, to whom he left lands at Melton, Rotherham, The Level of Hatfield Chase, Armthorpe, and Misterton. To Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Dennis Ward, all his household goods in his mansion house in Doncaster, with his coach and horses, and 100*l.* in money, &c.; his brother John; sister Frances. To the poor of Doncaster 5*l.* To the Vicar of Melton, where he was born, and his successors, 20*s.* for preaching a sermon, on Innocents' Day, in the Parish Church of Melton, out of his lands in Silkston. Poor of Melton, 50*s.*

4. CHAPLAINS, CLERKS, AND CURATES.¹

A.D.	A.D.
1377. Sir ² Thomas de Fletheburgh (or Fledburgh), the Chaplain. Founder of St. Nicholas's Chantry (S. Transept). William Partrike, Chaplain. ³ Sir Robert Smyth. ⁴	1416. William Stokbryg, Alan Gate, ditto. Wm. Fox, Hugh Gayte, ditto. ⁷
1328. Adam Vance, the Clerk. Timothy Delvy. ⁵	1427. Richard Walton, ditto. ⁸ John Cowper. ⁹
1350. John (son of Michael) de Paris, ⁶ Chaplain (was dead in 1392).	1448. Thomas Hende, Wm Schirfeld, } Chaplains of Doncaster. ¹⁰ Wm. Bocker, }
1351. John Feuere, ditto.	1458. Robert Tysdalle, ditto. ¹¹
1369-70. Sir John and Sir Richard } de Barneby, ditto. Sir Wm de Farendall, ditto.	1490. Henry Mervyn. 1500 (?) Robert Strey, Chaplain Founder of Chantry in S. E. Chapel.

¹ In this List (capable, no doubt, of additions,) the earlier names are taken from various ancient documents.
² "Sir" is merely the English for the Latin "dominus," the usual title for Clerks: still retained at the university for graduates. Dominus appears so late as 1720 on the monument of Rev. Joshua Brook of Adwick. Hunter, S. Y. i. 356.
³ In a grant, without date, of lands at Wheatley, which he held in commonalty with William Couper, Vicar. Miller, App ii.; where the name (long occurring in Doncaster) is spelt Patrike; but in Tetlow's original MS. Partrike.
⁴ Buried in the North Chancel. ⁵ De la Pryme's Inscriptions.
⁶ Mentioned, as late a householder in Baxtergate ("vico Pistorum"), in a deed dated 1392. Witness Wm. Barbur and others; also Miller, App. iv.
⁷ Conveys this year to John de Thornton, Baester, a tenement next William Barbour's. (Corp. Doc.)
⁸ In a Fine of land in Crinsal, with John Harrington. Harl. MS. 801, 34.
⁹ Old Rental.
¹⁰ Quitclaim to Thomas Fox a rent of 23*s.* 4*d.* from a messuage "in Vico Francisco" (French Gate), 23 April, 26 Hen. VI. Schirfeld held a tenement in the "Raton Rowe," and another, belonging to St. Mary's Chantry, "without Sepulchre Grene." (Old Rental.)
¹¹ Old Rental.

A D.

1527. Sir Wm. Pilkington, Priest.¹
 1534 Edmund Crosby, Chantry of St. John the Apostle.
 Humfrey Gascoigne, Chaplain.²
 Sir William Hodgeson, Chantry Priest.
 Sir Richard Johnson, Chantry Priest of St John
 the Baptist.
 1555. Sir Wm. Palmer (St. Mary's Chantry,) }
 Sir Robert Dobson, } Priests.³
 Sir Thomas Myrfyn (bur. 1560), }
 Robert Hobson, Cantarist of St John the Apostle.
 1562. Sir John Pykaringe, "the Parish Priest of D."⁴
 1569. Sir Miles Walker (Vicar of Arksey).
 1571. Sir John Spynke, Clerk, buried.
 1572. Sir Christopher Witton (Par. Reg.)
 1574. Robert Squire, Curate, bur. Dec. 2.
 1575. Wm. Marshall, Clerk. (Par. Reg.)
 1583. Lionel Cliffe, Clerk, ditto.
 1589. Thomas Bell, Curate.
 1593. Richard Charter, Minister. (Par. Reg.)
 1600. Mr. Hall, Preacher, ditto.
 1603. Edw. Hyrste, Clerk, ditto.
 1607. John Layster, Clerk, ditto
 1625. Richard Eyre, Minister, ditto
 1626. Wm. Howson (St. Nicholas's Chantry), Clerk, ditto.
 1628. Roderick Johnes, Clerk, ditto.
 1630 Richard Savage, Clerk, ditto.

A D.

1633. Thos. Broughton, Clerk, ditto.
 1636. Wm Marsden, Clerk, ditto.
 1640. John Turner, Clerk, ditto.
 1642. James Hutchinson, Clerk, ditto.
 1646 Alexander Cooke, Clerk, ditto.
 1648. Mr. Bynningley, Clerk, ditto.
 1663. Thos. Goade, Clerk, ditto.
 1674. June 11. Samuel Blyth, Clerk, ditto.
 1676. May 28. Thomas Waite, Clerk, ditto.
 1679 Mar. 12. James More, Clerk, ditto.
 1711. Oct. 16 Mr. John Gibson, Clerk and Bachelor,
 ditto.
 1721. Mar. 12. Mr. George Webster, Clerk, ditto.
 1737. John Holmes, Curate.⁵
 1754. Thomas Loxley.⁶
 1761. Christopher Westhy Alderson.
 1762. James Godmond.
 1766. Luke Willey.⁷
 1778. John Ray.⁸
 1785. John Simpson.⁹
 1789. John Wadsworth.
 1792 John Whitaker.¹⁰
 1794. Thomas Deason.¹¹
 Thomas Woodcock.¹²
 1797. Eric Rudd.¹³
 1798. Rev. Benjamin Johnson.¹⁴

¹ Lessee of a messuage in St. George's Gate from the Mayor and Commonalty of Doncaster, betwixt the land of the King on the north, east, and west, and the land of Sir Henry Wiat, Kt. of the south, 1527.

² Of St. James's Free Chapel.

³ Witnesses to the Will of John Shaw of Doncaster, 3 Feb. 1555 (Courtier A. 181); also Agnes Walker's Will, 1563.

⁴ Alderman Thomas Ellis's Will. He was buried at Sprotborough as "Curate." (Sprot. Reg. 1568, Feb. 8.)

⁵ List of subscribers to the organ.

⁶ Died March 5, 1790, having been Rector of Sprotborough more than thirty years. Hunter, i. 345.

⁷ Twenty-seven years Master of the Grammar School, and thirty-nine years Curate of Loversall. Died 1806, aged 67. (Hunter, i. 63.)

⁸ Afterwards Vicar of Cantley.

⁹ Afterwards Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital at Hemsworth. Father of Rev. Thomas Wood Simpson, now Rector of Thurnscoe.

¹⁰ Afterwards Rector of Garforth.

¹¹ Afterwards Perpetual Curate of Whitworth, co. Durham.

¹² Afterwards Rector of Swillington.

¹³ Afterwards Perpetual Curate of Thorne, living 1855.

¹⁴ Uncertain whether Curate. Author of "Original Poems," D. Boys, Doncaster: dedicated to Earl Fitzwilliam. In the Register we have, "Baptised:"

"1792. May 21. Joseph Helden Johnson, son of Rev. Benjamin J., Clerk, son of Joseph Johnson of Embleton, Cumberland, gent, and Catherine his wife, dau. of Rev. George Holden of Tatham Fell, in Lancashire, Clerk.

"1793. July 22. Holden Johnson, son of do.

"1795. Feb. 25. Eliza Jane, daughter of do."

A.D.	A.D.
1799. Thomas Wetherherd ¹	1818. George Harvey.
1801. William Moore. ²	John Lister. ⁷
G. D. Kelly.	1831. William Thorp ⁸
1803. Roger Steele.	James Dransfield. ⁹
Wm. Snowden, B.D. ³	John William Gleadall. ¹⁰
John Sharpe. ⁴	John Loxley. ¹¹
Peter Ashforth.	George Head. ¹²
1818. George Robert Kirke.	John Scotland
William Ellis. ⁵	1849. James Bell. ¹³
William Monkhouse.	1854. Frederick Elmer. ¹⁴
George Pickering. ⁶	1855. Thomas Tickell.

5. DEANS OF DONCASTER.

This was an official title, not confined to any one individual at or connected with the Town or neighbourhood, but used, equally and at one and the same time, by *all the Rural Deans* of the Ecclesiastical District known as the Deanery of Doncaster. That this was so is evident from the fact that, in the official books, called the "Act Books," in York Registry, no less than four Clergymen, in the year 1690, are described on the same day as "Deans of Doncaster;" and in several instances the individual is called "*Decanus partis Decanatus de Doncaster.*" In the Diocese of York the Rural Deaneries in former times seem to have been little more than recognised districts for *receiving proof of Wills*, and other matters testamentary: and the "Deans" were, in point of fact, the officers now called *Surrogates*.

Rural Deans in their Court of Christianity had, at first, as "*locorum ordinarii*," the probate of wills, and decision of all testamentary causes, with cognisance of all matters appendant thereunto, until the Archdeacons broke in upon the privilege, and assumed it to themselves. In the Diocese of Chester, where this local right still exists, their jurisdiction was limited to estates under 40*l.* (the wills of knights and clergymen excepted), but in 1615 it was extended to all wills. But then the office of Commissary was united to that of Dean Rural. The Dean of Manchester still retains the probate of testaments under 40*l.* value. The Archdeacon of Chester and Commissary of Richmond still exercise the power in virtue alone

¹ Master of the Doncaster Grammar School, and Curate of Loversall.

² Afterwards Vicar of Collingham, near Wetherby. Died Oct. 28, 1807.

³ Afterwards Perpetual Curate of Horbury, near Wakefield, and Rector of Swillington. Author of a volume of Sermons, 1820.

⁴ Afterwards Vicar.

⁵ A Schoolmaster at Doncaster. Died Perpetual Curate of the Chapelry of Armin, in the Parish of Snaith.

⁶ Vicar of Arksey, 1831—1839; now of Ulverston.

⁷ Perpetual Curate of Stanley (1833), and Evening Lecturer at the Parish Church, Wakefield: 1844, Vicar of Thorpe, co. Surrey: 1849, Rector of Croughton, Northamptonshire.

⁸ Afterwards Curate of Womersley, and now Vicar of Misson, Notts.

⁹ Afterwards Curate of Wadworth, where he died 9 Nov. 1833.

¹⁰ Son of John Gleadhall of Micklebring; educated at Doncaster under the Rev. William Ellis, above-mentioned; now Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, and Evening Lecturer at St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

¹¹ Afterwards Vicar of Barnby-in-the-Willows, near Newark. Died at Hatfield 7 Oct. 1853. Author of "Recreations in Rhyme," and "Childhood's Daily Offerings."

¹² A younger son of Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart. sometime Lieut.-Governor of Canada.

¹³ Previously Curate of Tickhill; now Vicar of Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury.

¹⁴ Afterwards Incumbent of Over Tabley, Cheshire.

of the Decanal Office. In 1604 there were several Northern Deaneries in Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and elsewhere in the North, exempted from the Bishop's jurisdiction, wherein the Deans and their substitutes had the probate of wills, granting of administrations, &c. Bishop White Kennett proposed that all Rural Deans should be ex-officio Surrogates, as some remuneration for the exercise of a troublesome office.¹

The following imperfect list of persons whose names have been met with as Deans of Doncaster includes, therefore, some who were unconnected with the Town; being *Rural Deans*, or *Surrogates of the general Deanery*: not "Decani de Doncaster," but "Decani Decanatûs, or partis Decanatûs, de Doncaster:"—

1574. . . . Henry Postlethwaite, Rector of Armthorpe. (S. Y. i. 89.)
 1580. 9th June. John Hudson, Rector of Warmsworth. Ellis's Hospital Accounts were taken this day before him as Dean. (See also Hunter, S. Y. i. 128.)
 1617. . . . Richard Winter. (S. Y. ii. 50.)
 1630. . . . Mr. Radcliffe.
 1635. . . . William Mirfyn.
 1640. . . . William Gifford, Dean of Doncaster.
 Ditto . . . Henry Leadbeater, Rector of Thribergh, ditto.
 1665. . . . Peter Levet, Dean *of part* of the Deanery of Doncaster. The Will of Bryan Cooke of Wheatley, Esq. was proved before him, May 30.
 1669. . . . Thomas Skynes, Rector of Thribergh, Dean *of part*, &c.
 1675. . . . Samuel Lees, Clerk, Dean of Doncaster.
 1685. . . . Mr. Banks and Mr. Clark.
 1690. July. Anthony Preston, Dean of Doncaster.
 1690 (and 1706). John Jackson, Vicar, ditto.
 Ditto . . . Mr. Leech, ditto.
 Ditto . . . Mr. Thomas Woodfen, ditto.
 Ditto . . . Nathan Drake, ditto.
 1706-7. 21 Jan. Patrick Dujon, Vicar. Signs a marriage entry, as Dean, in the Armthorpe Registers, Feb. 26, 1721-2.
 Ditto 22 Jan. Francis Drake.
 1729. 1 April. Hollis Pigot, Vicar.
 1745. . . . William Steer. The last who was called "Dean of Doncaster." (S. Y. i. Gen. Hist. p. 1.)

The following are some of those who succeeded the Deans of Doncaster in the exercise of their testamentary jurisdiction as *Surrogates*, some with, and others without, the office of Rural Dean:—

1770. 23 Oct. Geo. Hatfield, Vicar and Rural Dean.
 1785. 21 July. Geo. Wm. A. Drummond, ditto.
 1788. 21 Oct. Geo. D. Kelly, Curate of Doncaster.
 1796. 5 Aug. Stephen Moore, Vicar and Rural Dean.
 1809. 13 April. Roger Steele, Curate and Rural Dean.
 1810. 29 Jan. Thomas Wetherherd, Surrogate.
 1811. 1 Feb. William Snowden, Curate of Doncaster.
 1814. 20 April. Robert Afleeck, Vicar and Rural Dean.
 1817. 4 Aug. John Sharpe, Vicar and Rural Dean.

¹ See Remarks on the Northern Rural Deaneries in Dansey's *Horæ Rurales Decanicae*, vol. ii. pp. 80 and 349.

XI. DONCASTER TERRIER, 1786. COMMUNION PLATE, &c.

"The Vicarage House is situated in the Churchyard, near to the Church; built with stone, and covered with slate: it contains seven rooms on a floor, besides garrets, all papered, and floored with deal boards.

Glebe, only the Churchyard. About 20 plane-trees in the Churchyard for ornament, but of no great value, and an orchard. No Tithes, but an annual income of 80*l.* per annum paid by Doctor Sharp; and 20*l.* per annum, chargeable upon an estate at Fishlake, paid by Pemberton Milnes, Esq.

In the Steeple, eight bells; and North¹ side of the Church, a clock.

1719. Were given by the Corporation two silver salvers for bread, with the arms of the Corporation upon them, each marked P^r 32 : 3.²

By Bryan Cooke, Esq. of Wheatley, one large silver flaggon, containing about three quarts, with his arms on it, marked 64 : 16 : 12.³

By Mrs. Ann and Jane Ellerker, one other flaggon of the same contents, with their arms on it, marked the same.⁴

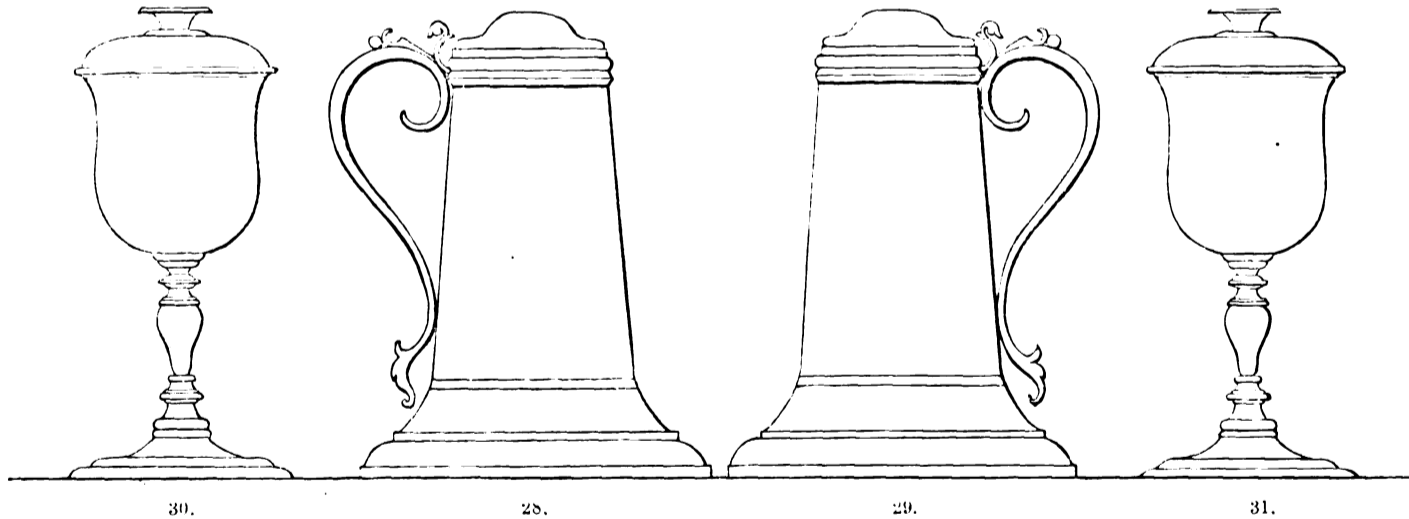
By Robert Copley, Esq. one silver cup, gilt in the inside, containing one pint or more, with his arms on it, and a cover to it.⁵

¹ In the Terrier of 1777 the clock is correctly described as on the south side.

² The Crest used by the Corporation; viz. a lion sejant, holding in its fore-paws a banner, whereon are a castle and the capital letters DON. Below are inscribed the words, "The gift of y^e Corporatioⁿ of Doncaster, 1719." [In Miller, p. 103, "D" is misprinted for "P."] Ten pounds were voted for this purpose 9 Dec. 1718.

³ No. 28 woodcut. On the handle is marked the date, 1719. The arms engraved are,—COOKE, A chevron between two lions passant guardant. . . . On an escutcheon of pretence, three swan's heads erased. . . . SQUIRE, Crest. Out of a mural crown a demi-lion rampant gorged with a ducal coronet. . . . It also bears an inscription, "The gift of Bryan Cooke of Wheatley, Esq."

⁴ No. 29. The Arms, on a lozenge, ELLERKER, A fess between three water-bougets (no colours expressed). The inscription, "The gift of Mrs. Anne and Jane Ellerkers."

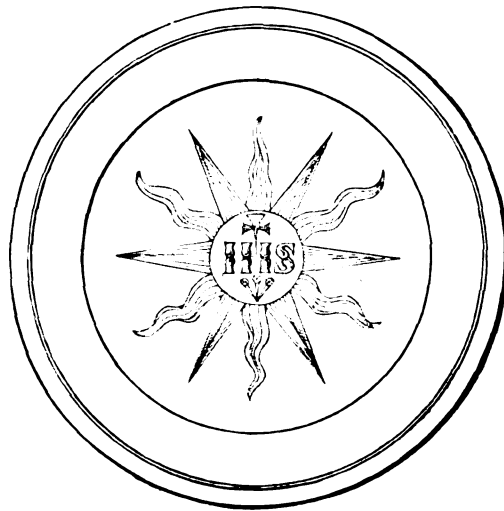


⁵ No. 30. The Arms of Robert Copley, Esq. of Nether Hall: viz. Quarterly, 1. Argent, a cross mo'ine sable, and a canton gules (COPLEY). 2. Argent, on a bend three spouted ewers with handles (SEWER). [The bend is engraved as argent, and the ewers as sable. These should be reversed.] 3. Argent, a fret sable (HARRINGTON). 4. Gules, three escallops argent (DACRE); and 5. Argent, three bars wavy sable, on a canton of the first as many pallets wavy of the second (ELMHIRST);

- By the Parish, in the Churchwardens' accounts, with three guineas given by Mrs. Todd, one silver dish, or bason, for collecting the offerings at the sacraments.¹
1720. By John Copley, Esq. one silver cup, gilt in the inside, containing one pint or more, with his arms on it, and a cover to it.²
- By Mrs. Elizabeth Wright,³ widow, one green velvet cushion for the communion table.
- By the Parish, one green velvet cushion for the communion table.
1721. By Mr. Daniel Whitaker, Alderman and Justice of the Peace, one large common prayer book, bound in blue Turkey leather, gilt, &c. for the use of the communion table.
1729. By Mr. Richard Whitaker, one other common prayer book, neatly bound and gilt, for the said use.
1738. Mr. William Ellerker, in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, widow, gave two large damask table-cloths for the use of the communion table.
- The Gallery at the West end of the Church was erected by subscription of the Parishioners.
1740. The organ was erected. It cost 525*l.* which sum was raised by the voluntary subscription of the Parishioners.
1741. A new pulpit was presented to the Parish by a person desiring to be unknown. The same year Mrs. Bradshaw made the Parish a present of a new pulpit cushion.
1743. Ann Howden of this Parish, having by her last Will left five pounds towards buying a new pulpit cloth, and we having, since her bequest, a present made of a pulpit, the ornaments of which would be hid by a cloth, the said five pounds were applied by Hollis Pigot, Vicar, towards purchasing the irons and marble slab for the communion table; the whole expense of which was twelve guineas.

On an escutcheon of pretence, *argent, a chevron ermines, on a canton a talbot's head erased (SHAW)*; Crest. *A covered cup*; Motto. "*Sub cruce paz.*" On the foot are engraved the date 1719, and the figures 28. 1.

¹ No. 32. On the back is inscribed, "*Mrs. Todd gave 3 guineas, y^e parish y^e rest, 1719,*" and the figures 31. 6.



32.

² No. 31. The same shield, crest, and motto, as No. 30, without the escutcheon of pretence for Shaw; being intended for the arms of John Copley, the father of Robert Copley above-mentioned, but not correctly engraved, as John Copley married the heiress of Elmhirst, whose arms should accordingly have been shown on an escutcheon of pretence. Neither date nor weight is given. The covers of the chalices form patens.

³ Not Bright, as in Miller, p. 103.

1767. The South and North Galleries were erected by subscription, which amounted to 500*l*.
 1768. A new reading-desk was built, and the pulpit removed nearer the middle isle, at the expense of the Parish, which cost 70*l*.
 And on the 25th day of December, in the same year, Mrs. Neale gave a cushion and covering for the pulpit of green velvet ornamented with gold.
 1769. A free loft at the East end of the North side of the Church was built, out of the materials of the old lofts, at the expense of the Parish.
 1772. Three branches in the body of the Church were given by Mrs. Margaret Neale.
 The Churchyard, part wall, part pallsades, and part pales. The pales repaired by the Rector, the rest by the Parish.
 The Clerk and Sexton appointed by the Vicar. Their wages paid by the Parish.

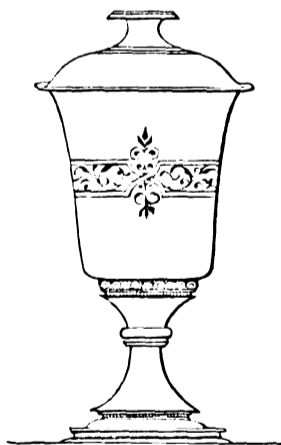
GEO. DRUMMOND, Vicar.
 WM. JARRATT, } Churchwardens.
 WM. KELLAM, }

BENJⁿ. EARNSHAW." ¹

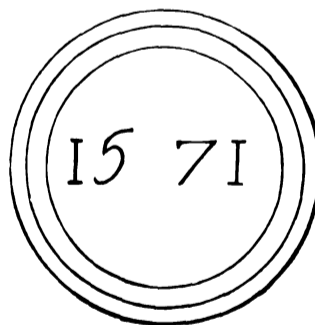
XII. FACULTY FOR BUILDING THE NEW CHURCH.

“ GRANVILLE HARCOURT VERNON, Master of Arts, Vicar General and Official Principal of the Most Reverend Father in God, THOMAS, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan: To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Whereas at the promotion of the Mayor and Vicar of Doncaster, in the county and diocese of York, for the time being, The Venerable Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York, William Battie Wrightson, James Brown, Charles Jackson, Edmund Beckett Denison, Robert Baxter, and Henry Whitaker, We have lately issued a Citation against all and singular the Parishioners and Inhabitants of and within the Parish of Doncaster aforesaid, and all others in general who had or pretended to have any right, title, or interest in or unto the Parish Church of St. George at Doncaster aforesaid, and the Churchyard of the same: To appear before us or our

¹ In the Inventory of Church Plate the Terrier omits an ancient chalice, of silver gilt, with a cover of the same (Nos. 33, 34.) The cover forms a paten, and bears the date of 1571. The woodcut (34) is a fac-simile of the top of it.



33.



34.

The whole of the Communion Plate was preserved from the Fire, in the manner described above, p. 121.

lawful Representative in the Consistory Place within the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter in York, on a certain day and hour now some time past: To show reasonable and lawful cause if they had or knew any, why a License or Faculty, Wholly to take down and effectually remove the ruins and remains of the said Parish Church of Doncaster aforesaid (the said Church having, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, been burnt down and destroyed by Fire), and remove everything now remaining on the site thereof necessary and expedient to be removed: And also to take up and remove all such Corpses, Coffins, Gravestones and Tombs, on the site of the said Church and in the said Churchyard, as might otherwise impede the rebuilding of the said Church, and also level the said Churchyard, or effect other alterations therein if it be found necessary so to do, observing, nevertheless, all decency and decorum in effecting the same, and carefully re-interring the said corpses and coffins (if any) at a suitable depth: Also to erect and build on or near to the site of the said Parish Church, so destroyed by Fire as aforesaid, a NEW CHURCH with Nave, Aisles, Transepts, Chancel, Porches, Vestry, a Tower for Bells (either with or without a spire as may be hereafter determined), agreeable to and in conformity with the Plan and Elevation annexed to the said Citation; such new Church to be built of Stone and covered with Lead, Copper, Zinc, or Slate, and to contain in length from east to west one hundred and sixty-eight feet or thereabouts, and in breadth, between the North and South Aisles, sixty-five feet or thereabouts, and between the North and South Transepts ninety-two feet or thereabouts; the Roof of the said Nave and Aisles to be supported by eight stone pillars, and that of the said Transepts by two stone pillars; the said Tower to be of the height of one hundred and sixty-six feet or thereabouts, with power to carry the same to the height of two hundred feet or thereabouts if it should be hereafter determined so to do, the same to be supported by four stone pillars as indicated in the Plan annexed to the said Citation marked with the letter A: Also to erect and build at the south side of the said nave and aisle a Chapel of Stone, to contain in length from east to west sixty feet or thereabouts, from north to south twenty-five feet or thereabouts, and to be of the height of twenty-seven feet or thereabouts, the same to be in strict conformity with the said Plan annexed to the said Citation, the same to be denominated or bear the name of Forman's Chapel, and to be appropriated exclusively for the Sepulture or Burial of William Henry Forman, of Pipbrook House, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, a Landowner of the said Parish of Doncaster, a principal subscriber to the Restoration Fund of the said Parish Church, and of his Family, the said Chapel to be erected at the voluntary and sole charge and expense of the said William Henry Forman: Also to lay a floor of flags or tiles to the Nave, Aisles, Chancel, Porches, and Vestry of the intended new Church (and the said Chapel), with power, if it should be hereafter determined, to fix pipes for hot air or water therein: Also to erect, build, and fit up in a uniform manner in the Nave, Aisles, and Transepts of such intended new Church, Seats, Stalls, and Sittings with oaken benches, and open Stalls, the whole to contain one thousand three hundred and fifty sittings at the least,¹ for the use and accommodation of the Parishioners and Inhabitants of the said Parish attending the celebration of Divine Service in such Church: Also to erect and place a Font at the south side of the west end of the proposed new Church, a Reading Desk, Parish Clerk's Desk, and Pulpit, all in the respective positions indicated in the Ground Plan annexed to the said Citation marked with the letter A: Also to erect a Chancel Screen to be of the height of twelve feet or thereabouts: Also to erect an Altar Screen of the height of four feet or thereabouts: Also to place all such Monuments, Tombs, or Tablets, as may not have been destroyed or

¹ The utmost number that the Old Church (according to a plan made in 1848) was estimated to be capable of containing, even by improved arrangement, was about 1220. If the more distant and unoccupied portions of it, as the North and South Chancels, could have been made available, the number might perhaps have been increased to 1400. (Mr. W. L. Moffatt, Don. Chron. 25 March, 1853.)

defaced by the said Fire, in such situation or position in the said intended Church as may appear to be best adapted for them and most in accordance with the architecture of the said Church: Also to erect and place an Organ at the north end of the intended new Church (in case it may hereafter be determined so to do), or to place it in some different position in the said Church, if thought expedient, and to erect and build stairs to ascend thereto: Also to affix a Clock and hang Bells in the intended new Tower with proper frames and ropes, with stairs to ascend to the clock and bell-chamber therein: With full power to apply any part of the old material and stone now remaining undestroyed towards the rebuilding of the said Church and refitting up the same as hereinbefore specified and set forth: The whole to be perfected and finished in strict accordance with the Plan and Elevation annexed to the said Citation marked respectively with the letters A and B, and approved and signed by the Venerable the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry: The whole of the cost and expenses of completing the same having been voluntarily raised by subscription, and no rate having been made for the purpose of defraying such expenses attending the rebuilding of the said Church, or any part thereof: Should not be committed and granted to the Mayor and Vicar of Doncaster aforesaid for the time being, The Venerable Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York, William Battie Wrightson, James Brown, Charles Jackson, Edmund Beckett Denison, Robert Baxter, and Henry Whitaker, the Committee duly appointed by the said Parish for rebuilding and restoring the said Church so destroyed as aforesaid, with power to dispose of any part of the old undestroyed materials, and apply the produce thereof (if any) towards defraying the expenses of the aforesaid restoration; Which said Citation having been duly published and returned into our said Court, and all the said parties being called, and none appearing to show cause to the contrary, our lawful Representative, publicly sitting in judgment, decreed a License or Faculty to be granted pursuant to and in accordance with the tenor of the said Citation: We do therefore hereby, in pursuance of and in conformity with the said Decree, grant to them the said Committee such our License or Faculty, willing that no person or persons whosoever disturb them, or any person or persons employed by them, in rebuilding and restoring the said Church so destroyed as aforesaid, or in perfecting and completing the same pursuant to the tenor of the said Citation and Decree, and the Plan and Elevation annexed to the said Citation: And what you or any of you shall do in the premises you shall duly certify us or our lawful Representative in our said Court, as soon as you conveniently may, together with these presents: Given at York, under the Seal of our Office,¹ this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

WM. HUDSON,)
Jos^u BUCKLE,) Deputy Registrars."

XIII. THE CHURCHYARD.

The entrance to the Churchyard was anciently by a stile, probably a turn-stile, as was not uncommon. Bishop Sparrow, in his Rationale, speaks of "the Priest meeting the corpse at the Church-stile." In Doncaster Town Accounts is a curious entry, 1581, of "Paid to John Parker to bestow of Two Maids² at the Church-stell, xii^d." This seems to have been occasionally the place used for public gratuities. A writer in Notes and Queries, vi. 339, mentions a Parish Entry which shows that on such days as the 5th November, drink at the expense of the parish was distributed at the Church-stile. The

¹ The Archiepiscopal Seal of the Consistory of York.

² On their marriage. Charities for this purpose were sometimes founded See Thomas Ellis's bequest, App. p. xvi.

name, if not the thing itself, continued to 1622, when the Corporation granted a lease to Henry Baytman "of a messuage at Church-steele."

1744. The piece of burial-ground on the north side of the Church (sometime used as a tan-yard), together with part of the ground now occupied by the vicarage stables and court-yard (held under the Corporation), was formerly a small field reaching to the water-side, which, in this year, was leased as "The *Castle Hill Close*."

1785. Mr. Drummond, the Vicar, having several times made a demand for a peppercorn rent from the parishioners coming out of Fisher Gate, for leave to come through the Church gates on the east side of the Churchyard, the Parish declare he has no right: and the Vicar announced his intention never to demand it again. (Old Vestry Book.)

— An ancient passage to the common stair (by the river), through the Churchyard, was stopped up by order of Vestry, and thrown into the Vicar's orchard. A new passage was made at the Vicar's expense. (Old Vestry Book.)

— A piece of orchard ground belonging to the Rectory was added to the front garden of the Vicarage.

1820. A right of way from the Volunteer Yard was acknowledged, and a footpath along the wall railed off, to Church Lane. (Old Vestry Book.)

CHURCHYARD ENLARGED 1809. THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The ground lying S.W. of the Church, between the path leading to Church Lane and the present Grammar School (used by license during the rebuilding of the Church as "St. George's Chapel"), was added to the Parish Burial-ground about 46 years ago. It was at that time occupied by various buildings, old and new. From the end of St. George Gate a high wall, with a heavy nailed door in the centre, skirted the Church road on the left hand. Behind it was a long range of ancient gabled houses which continued round the angle near the Church, towards Church Lane. At that angle a portion of these old houses, built of stone and covered with grey tiles, had been converted into a School of Industry¹ (seen in an Engraving of Doncaster Church, by the Fieldings, in 1801). It has been described² to the Author as having had a look of former importance. The rooms were spacious, the wainscot, stairs, and balustrades of dark oak, and upon the cornices were carved texts of Scripture, altogether presenting signs of ecclesiastical origin, but no such history is known.³ The back part was long inhabited by the owners, a family of the name of Marshall,⁴ the last of whom, according to Wainwright, or at least a

¹ An Institution (described in Miller, p. 152) for the better Education of Female Domestic Servants, established in 1799, supported by subscription and the sale of fancy-work. It was afterwards removed to Marsh Gate, near the Dispensary; but on the establishment, in 1816, of a National School it ceased to exist.

² By Mr. Charles White of Baxter Gate.

³ Had it been of ancient foundation, Leland would probably have noticed it. He does speak of a small and pretty house used as a College for the Priests of the town; but that was built of timber, and stood at the eastern end of the Church, probably in Fisher Gate. Mr. Wainwright (p. 48) appears to be wrong in saying that the School of Industry was undoubtedly the Old Town, or Moot-Hall, before St. Mary's Church in the Magdalene's was applied to that use; for the old Moot Hall was on the eastern side of St. George's. (See Memoir on St. Mary Magdalene's by the present Author, p. 32, note 13.)

⁴ See Wainwright, p. 48. They came from Marston, in Lincolnshire. The Will of a William Marshall of Doncaster, gent. was dated 24 Feb. 1776; Mary, his Widow and Administratrix; William Marshall of Little Drayton, Notts, his cousin and heir-at-law 1792. With one of them, settled in Doncaster, we are able to connect Thomas Martin, the Founder of a Charity here:—

person of the name, lived there almost within memory. It was at that time a dreary lonesome place, full of rude old-fashioned furniture. Mr. Haigh, senior (father to Wm. Haigh, buried in the nave), kept a school there about 1780; and his son after him. The whole of this ground (except perhaps a small piece near Church Lane, which is believed to have belonged to the Parish before), including a garden well stocked with old mulberry trees, passed with the buildings, from the Marshalls to Samuel Buck, Esq. one of whose daughters and coheireses married the late Sir Francis L. Wood, Bart.: the other, the Rev. Alexander Cooke. Mr. Buck sold it for 750*l.* to Mr. William Dey, of French Gate, auctioneer and wine merchant. After his death his devisees sold the land, Oct. 2, 1809,¹ to the Parish for 1000 guineas (raised by subscription): and the materials of the old houses for 500*l.* to J. H. Maw, Esq., who, with them, erected a new Race Stand, now the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The present Sexton's house and the late Engine-house were built on part of Mr. Dey's land in 1814.

THE CHURCHYARD CLOSED.

The Act of Parliament for establishing a General Cemetery for the Borough of Doncaster, and for other purposes, was passed 17 and 18 Victoria, Sess. 1853-4. It received the Royal Assent 3 July, 1854.

On Friday, April 6, 1855, an official notice was received by the Churchwardens for closing the old Burial-grounds within the Borough, and for prohibiting in future all interments within the Churches, with certain exceptions. The Order is dated at the Court of Buckingham Palace, 31 March, 1855. After reciting certain general Acts, &c. it proceeds thus:—

“ Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no new Burial-ground shall be opened in the undermentioned Parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and that Burials in the said Parishes be discontinued, with the following modifications, from and after the tenth day of April next (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows, viz.:—

“ DONCASTER.—Forthwith under the *Parish Church*, and in the *Parish Churchyard*; except in

Benjamin Marshall, 2nd son of Thos. M. of Marston, and Mary Baynes of Lincoln, landlord of the Angel Inn at D. Died in his Mayoralty. Bur. 16 Nov. 1669. By will, nuncup. 9 Oct. he left all to his wife, by whom it came. Probably s. p.	Elizabeth Fernley of Thornhill; widow of Wm. Maddox of Don. Bur. 1687.	Alice Marshall.	Obadiah Martin, Elizabeth. Innholder. Mayor 1668-9. Bur. 1678.	Robert Walcot. Bur. at D. 1666.
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Thomas Martin of Don. gent. THE BENEFACOR. Bur. Feb. 5, 1688, aged 32. Will dated 17 Jan. 1688.	Robert, d. y.	Alice, bur. 1728, at. 76.	John Cowley.	Mary, d. y.	Penelope, bap. Oct. 24, 1660.	Rutter.
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MARTIN'S CHARITY.—Thomas Martin of Doncaster, gentleman, having been visited with a long sickness, made his will 17 January, 1688; by which he gave To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of Doncaster, and their successors for ever, Twenty Pounds per annum, issuing out of his lands at Stainforth and Tudworth; and, in case of a total dissolution or discontinuance of the Corporation, then to the Parson or Vicar of the Parish Church and Overseers of the Poor, all for the time being, and their successors for ever; to put out every year three, four, or five Boys to trades (being born and living in Doncaster), whose parents are not able to do so for them. The annuity to be paid every Whitsun Monday. The Apprentices to be named by his sisters, Mrs. Alice Cowley and Mrs. Penelope Rutter, while living, or their children; or in default, by certain gentry therein named. Also he gave 10*l.* to the Poor of Doncaster, and 10*l.* to the Library of the Free School. Some decisions relating to this Charity are recorded in Courtier A. p. 324, B. 462 (Corp. Records). The Trustees of the Town Charities now appoint.

¹ Subsequently to the note in Miller, p. 107. There is a copy of the Agreement in the Old Vestry Book, p. 346; which sets forth the boundaries of the ground purchased by the Parish.

family graves,¹ no more than one body is to be buried in any grave in *Christ Church Burial-ground*, and interments in the *Vaults* under the Church are to be wholly discontinued; burials are to be wholly discontinued under the Chapels and in the Burial-grounds of *Hall Gate Independent Chapel*, the *Wesleyan Chapel Priory Place*, and in the *Unitarian Chapel*, as soon as the Doncaster Cemetery shall be opened for interments.

C. GREVILLE."

The above Order was peremptory; but, in consequence of Mr. Forman's liberal undertaking to rebuild the South-East Chapel of St. George's at his own expense, a special representation was made, with the full concurrence of the Building Committee and the Inhabitants generally, to the Secretary of State, to reserve to that gentleman the right of burial, for himself and another member of his family, within the Chapel. This influence having been successful, an official notice, dated Council Office, Whitehall, 7 May, 1855, was addressed to the Churchwardens of Doncaster, with a copy of the following Order in Council, dated 1 May:—

"And it is further ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and on a representation of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that William Henry Forman, Esq. and his sister, the widow of Thomas Seaton Forman, Esq. may, at their decease, be interred in the family vault beneath Forman's Chapel, under the Parish Church of Doncaster, on condition that the bodies deposited be entombed in an air-tight manner."

The last interment in St. George's Churchyard took place on Sunday, April 8, 1855.

XIV. DONCASTER CROSSES.

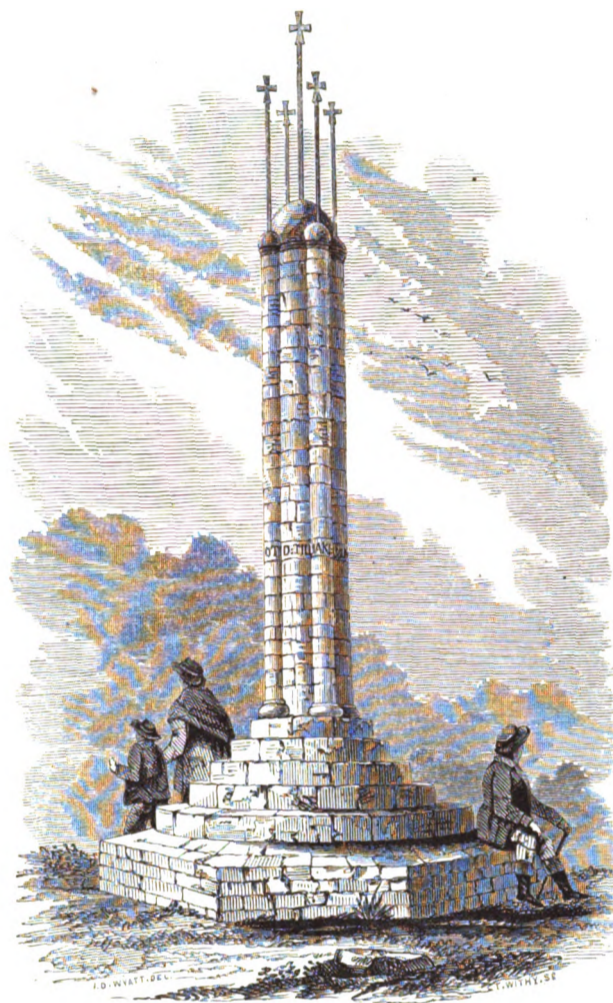
Of these religious memorials there have certainly been several at Doncaster; though it is not unlikely that amongst the following names (met with in various authorities) more than one may have been given to one and the same cross.

1. OTHO, or OTE DE TILLI'S CROSS. Of about A.D. 1180–1200. From its situation in front of an OLD HALL,² where the two roads, from Thorne on the East, and Balby on the West, join the main street

¹ The punctuation of this Order does not convey the sense very clearly: and, consequently, a local newspaper expressed the substance of this part of it thus:—"Burials under the Parish Church and in the Churchyard, except in family graves, shall be discontinued forthwith. No more than one body is to be buried in any grave in Christ Church Burial-ground," &c.: so as, inadvertently, to alter the sense, by connecting with the *Parish* burial-ground the exception of family graves, which, by the original order, was intended to be limited to certain cases in *Christ Church* burial-ground.

² De la Pryme, in his MSS. says:—"The right hand over against this Cross is an old House" (the original Hall Cross House), "with old cherubim's heads, angels, &c., where Mr. Pattison lives; which was a great religious House in days of old, called a Gild, or Hall, purposely designed for the lodging or entertainment of all pilgrims in their travels. There was another of these Halls down the street by the Brigg" (Wildbore's House), "for the same purpose." Such appears to have been the standard history of almost every old house in De la Pryme's days. But whatever Hall Cross House may have been, this was certainly not the case with the other.

In 1701 Hall Cross House belonged to Thomas fifth Lord Fairfax (whose father, Henry fourth Lord, married Frances daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Barwick, Recorder of Doncaster). From deeds, of which Mr. Charles Jackson has some notes, it appears to have been sold in that year by Lord Fairfax, together with "Well Close" and "Clappin Close" (the latter being the ground now covered with houses on the opposite side of Hall Gate), to William Paterson. From him through various hands; Bromfield to Lane, 1681; Booth, 1699. In 1766 Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness, sold it to James Stovin, Esq. In 1755 it passed from Green to Bryan Cooke, Esq.; whose son sold it to the family of Procter (of whom was Dr. Procter, late Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge): and they to Miss Murphy. It was then an old-fashioned red-brick house, two stories high, surmounted by a stone cornice and vases. In 1811 it was purchased, and much altered, by the late John Branson, Esq.; who had the honour of entertaining here her present Majesty, when



40. OTHO DE TILLI'S, OR THE HALL CROSS, IN 1678.

at the top of Hall Gate, it obtained the name of the HALL CROSS; and it is so called in a map of Wheatley, of 1595: sometimes, as in a Rental of 1458, by mis-pronunciation spelled Hawes' Cross, or the Cross de Hawes. The exact site was on or close to the steps before Hall Cross House. In 1792, either to make more room for the highway, or to lower the ground on which it stood (then on a level with the present pavement), it was taken entirely away. The Obelisk now standing on the Hill, further South, was in the following year erected as a substitute: but none of the old materials appear to have been used for the purpose.¹ A large engraving of the Old Cross (from a painting belonging to Ralph Thoresby of Leeds) was made by G. Vertue, at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1753, of which Woodcut 40 is a reduced copy.² It is doubtful whether the five slender shafts, with crosses pattée, were the original termination. But this was its condition in 1678, when, after they had been broken off in the civil wars,

Princess Victoria, on her visit to Doncaster Races from Wentworth House, 15 September, 1835. It is now the property of Thomas Walker, Esq. On the site of an adjoining house, southwards, formerly stood the "Salutation Inn;" a sign perhaps originally of sacred allusion, and not unfrequently found near wayside Crosses.

¹ In digging the foundation for this Obelisk, a skeleton 5 ft. 9 in. long was found just under the surface. The bones, with some old coins, &c. were re-interred in a leaden box.

² Also in Miller, p. 33; and Wainwright, p. 60.

Doncaster Crosses.

Wm. Paterson, Mayor, replaced them by a dial and balls. The Pedestal was renewed in 1737. (Miller, 181.) In 1777 the Cross was repaired with materials from the Old Moot Hall, part of which was then taken down. (Corpor. Accounts.) The main shaft was cylindrical, with four smaller half-cylinders attached. The circumference of the column, 11 feet 7 inches; and its height, 18 feet. The legend round it was in Langobardic character, and rhyme—

† ICEST : EST : LA : CRUCE : OTE : D : TILLI :

A : KI : ALME : DEU : EN : FACE : MERCI : AMEN.†

(“*This is the Cross of Ote de Tilli, to whose soul God show mercy. Amen.*”)¹

The character was poorly imitated upon the modern substitute. Otho de Tilli (temp. Henry II. and Stephen) was Seneschal of Coningsborough, under the Earls Warren. He was of a Norman family, of whom there are many notices in De la Rue's History of Caen. (See also Hunter, S. Y. I. 363.)

2. THE CROSS NEAR THE MILL BRIDGE: probably of about A.D. 1250. Of this a Woodcut (No. 41, at the end) is given below, from a drawing by the Rev. James Bell, reduced from an original sketch taken in 1764, by Mr. Robert Copley of Nether Hall, and by him given to Mr. Waterworth. It is described in 1698, by De la Pryme, as “on the left hand after passing the bridge; a famous old Cross of curious, excellent workmanship, with niches for three images to stand.” Its exact site was a few yards on the North side of the Mill Bridge, at the point where three roads met, viz.: the old North road (of which the curved line can still be traced in the fields), the lane from Arksey, and the road over the bridge into the Town. It was thrown down in 1765.

3. SNORELL CROSS. In a Corporation Rental of A.D. 1458, amongst payments received out of Mary Magdalene's Street, is one from “Whyride, pro ten sup cornariū apud Snorell Crose” (“for a tenement above the corner (?) at Snorell Cross”). The site is unknown.

4. ST. SEPULCHRE CROSS. Mentioned in the same Rental. Site also unknown. Perhaps near where Factory Lane crosses Sepulchre Gate: or it may have been the same as the next.

5. ST. JAMES'S CROSS. Mentioned in the list of lands belonging to St. Mary's Chantry. (App. p. xiii.) This may have stood in Farther Sepulchre Gate, near the Old St. James's Chapel.

6. THE WHITE CROSS. Named in Thomas Ellis's Feoffment Deed, A.D. 1557. (Falconar, p. 40.) “An acre in the fields of Wheteley, near the Cross called The White Cross.” Perhaps near the corner of Broxholme Lane; part of Broxholme Close and Garden (about 1A. 2R.) being still the property of Ellis's Hospital.

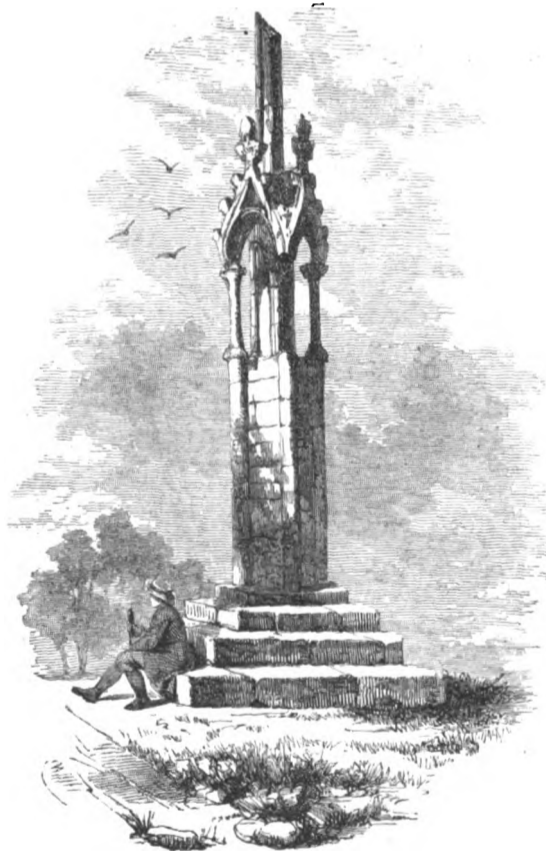
7. CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD. Mentioned in the Will of Margaret Symkinson of Doncaster, widow, dated 15 Dec. 1564; by which she desires to be buried “wheare it pleaseth God, afore the Crosse in the Churchyard in Doncaster.”

¹ De la Pryme says, that it stood a great height before the pillar began. “Looking narrowly into the workmanship between every stone, there is plainly visible oyster-shells, some of them whole. Upon the top of this pillar, before Cromwell's days, there stood curious gilt Crosses, a great height, which the rogues, in his time, did most wickedly shoot down; and were resolved to pull the whole building down to the ground, but could not.” He adds, that Mr. Paterson, “viewing the pillar very narrowly, and rubbing off the moss that was grown thereon, discovered the letters (which he caused to be cleansed and gilt with gold), and the figures XI : XII : I.” But De la Pryme is quite wrong with respect to these numerals. They were not upon the Cross itself, but merely on the margin of the old painting (as they are in that of Vertue's engraving, taken from it), where they were set as a memorandum of the hours at which the sun traversed Mr. Paterson's dial. Seeing them on the painting, from which, no doubt, he copied the inscription, he mistook them for part of it. The “rogues,” above alluded to, were some of the soldiers under the second Earl of Manchester, the Parliamentary leader. “They got a smith's forge-hammer, and broke off the four corner Crosses; and then fastened ropes to the middle Cross, which was stronger and higher, thinking by that to pull the whole down; but a stone breaking off, and falling upon one of the men's legs, which was nearest it, and breaking his leg, they troubled themselves no more about it.” (*Antiq. Soc.* 1752.) The meaning of the following items in Church disbursements, 1619—20, does not appear:—“For a draught (*cart*) to carry the little bell to the Hall Crosse, and back to the Church, ijs. vjd.”

8. THE BUTCHERS' CROSS. Stood in High Street: the site not exactly known, but believed to have been at the corner of Baxter Gate. It was built anew in 1680. (Miller, 177.) On the 5th May, 1713, it was ordered by the Corporation "that a whipping-post be set up at the Stocks at Butcher Cross, for punishing vagrants and sturdy beggars." On 2nd Feb. 1725-6, "Ordered, that the Butchers' Cross, in the High Street, be taken away, it being a great hindrance to coaches and carriages turning down into the market place." "19 Oct. 1714, at the Coronation of King George I. 4 dozen (*wine?*) to be expended, and no more; and in ale, 80 gallons, viz.: 20 gallons at the Butchers' Cross, 20 gallons at the Wheat Cross, 20 at the Maudlin's Cross, and 20 at the Town Hall." (*Courtiers.*)

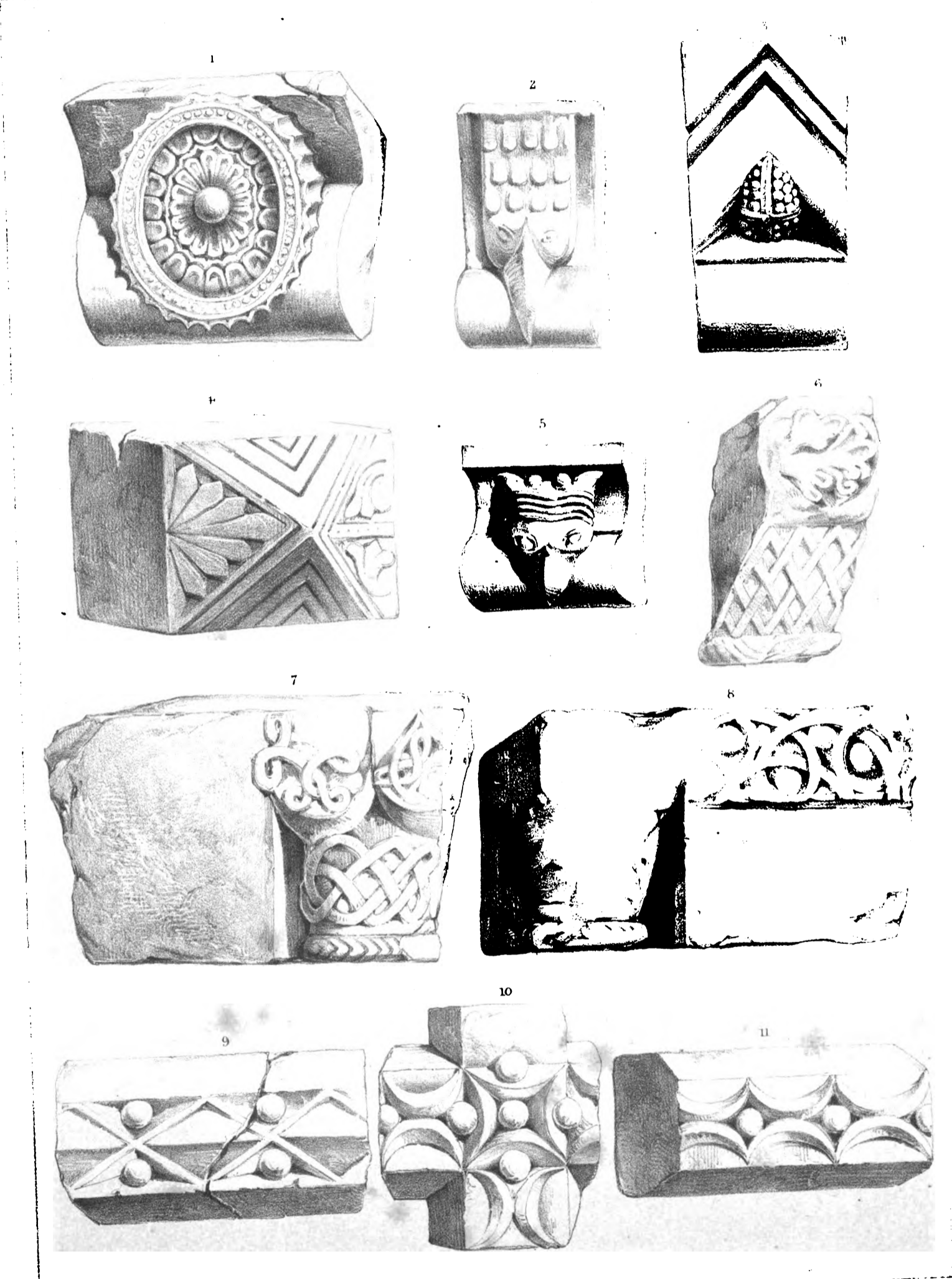
9. THE MAGDALEN'S CROSS was probably the one built 1634 (Miller, 174), "on the site of the May-pole in the Market Place."

10. MARKET CROSS. Mentioned in the Rental of 1458. One in this situation was rebuilt 1522, Thos. Ellis, Mayor (Miller, 168); but whether it stood in the Corn Market, and so was the *Wheat* Cross, just mentioned, or at the Baxter Gate end (afterwards the *Butter* Cross), is not known. At a Cross in the market-place marriages were solemnised, in 1654, by Thomas Lee, Justice of the Peace, banns having been published three previous market-days, according to Act of Parliament. (Miller, 175.) A new one was built in 1679, called the *Butter* Cross, on which dials were placed in 1702. (*ibid.* 179.) This was rebuilt in 1756 (*ibid.* 183), and taken away altogether in 1848, when the market-place was cleared for the erection of the new shambles. It was a roofed building, open at the sides, raised on three or four steps, and surmounted by a wooden bell-case.



41. THE MILL-BRIDGE CROSS. 1764.

LONDON :
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SONS, PRINTERS,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.



FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE RUINS OF
ST. GEORGE'S, IONA, SCOTLAND.



Rev^d James Bell, del. F. Bedford, lith

FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE RUINS OF
ST GEORGE'S DONCASTER.

Par & Son, Lith^{rs} to the Queen



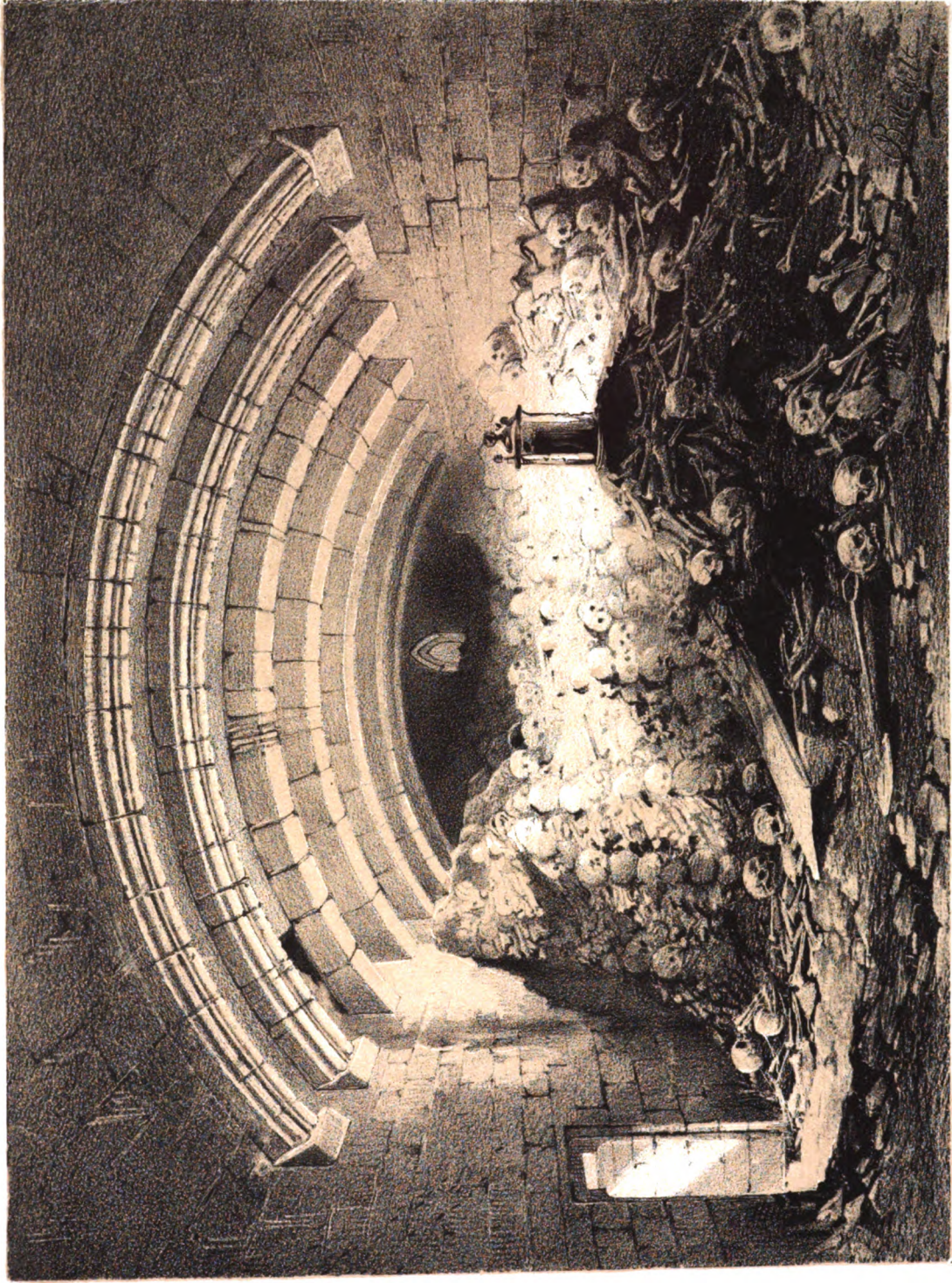
Rev^d Jas Bell, del.

INCISED CROSS SLABS FOUND IN THE RUINS OF ST GEORGE'S, DONCASTER. (No 9, IN THE ROOF OF THE CRYPT.)



INCISED CROSS SLABS FOUND IN THE RUINS OF ST. GEORGE'S, DONCASTER.

(Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, IN THE ROOF OF THE CRYPT)

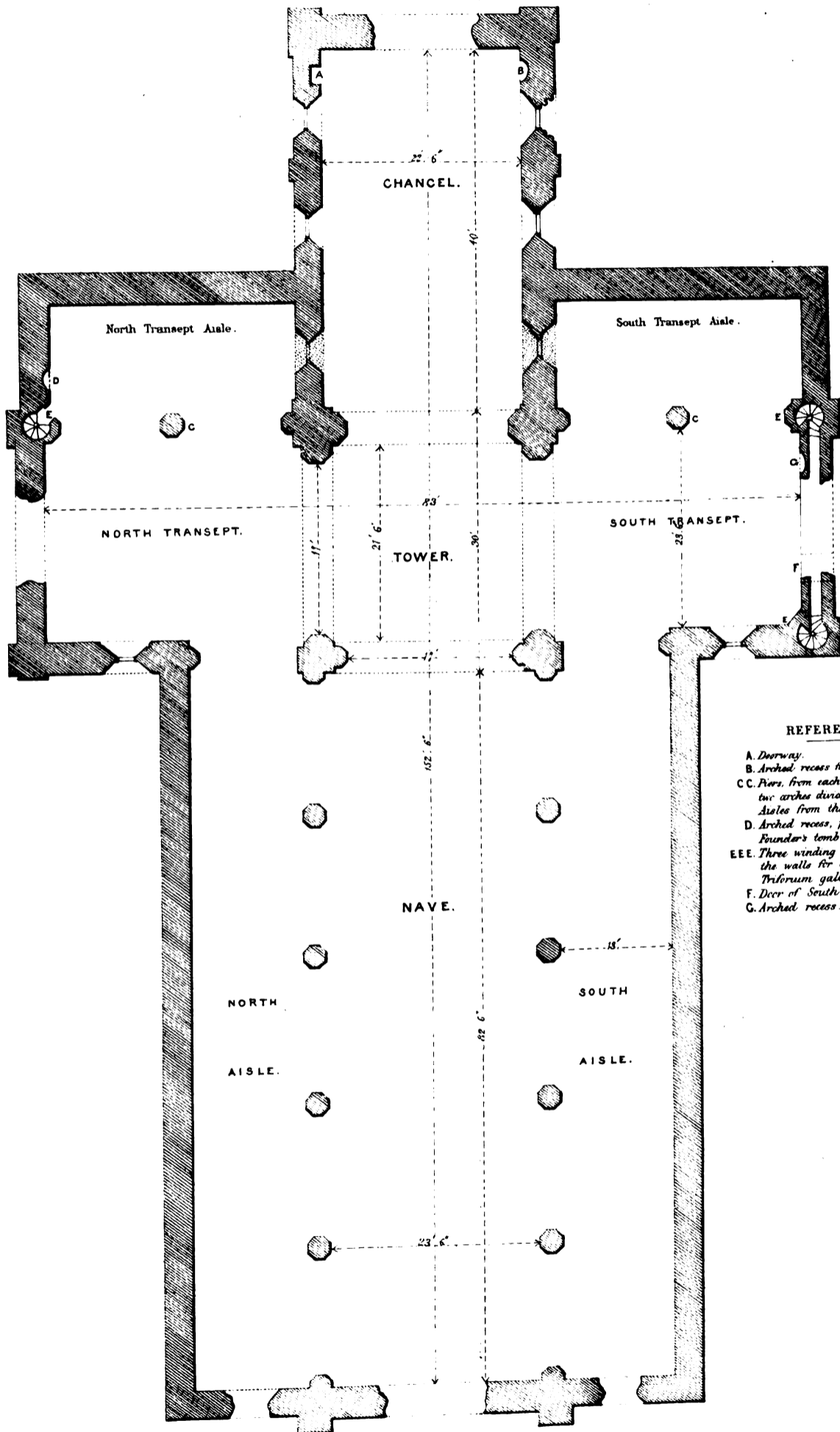


Day & Son, Litho to the Queen.

Per' James, Engraver, F. Beckett del.

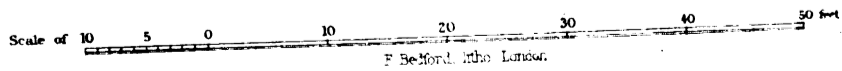
GROUP OF SKELETONS IN THE GREAT CHAMBER OF
ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

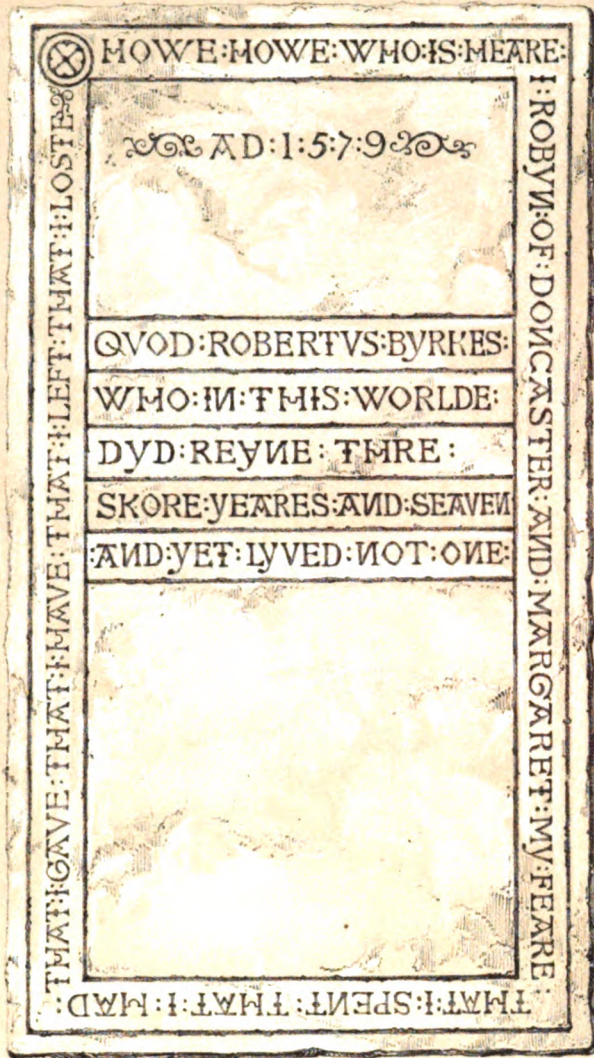
GROUND PLAN OF THE OLDER CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, DONCASTER.



REFERENCES.

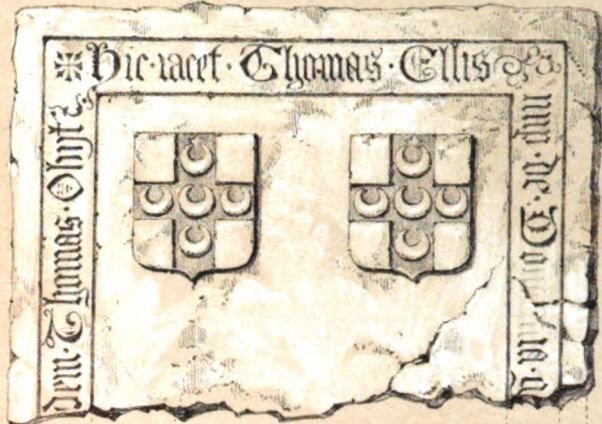
- A. Doorway.
- B. Arched recess for Sedia.
- C.C. Piers, from each of which sprung two arches dividing the Transept Aisles from the Transepts.
- D. Arched recess, probably for a Founder's tomb.
- EEE. Three winding stairs within the walls for connecting the Triforium gallery.
- F. Door of South Transept.
- G. Arched recess.





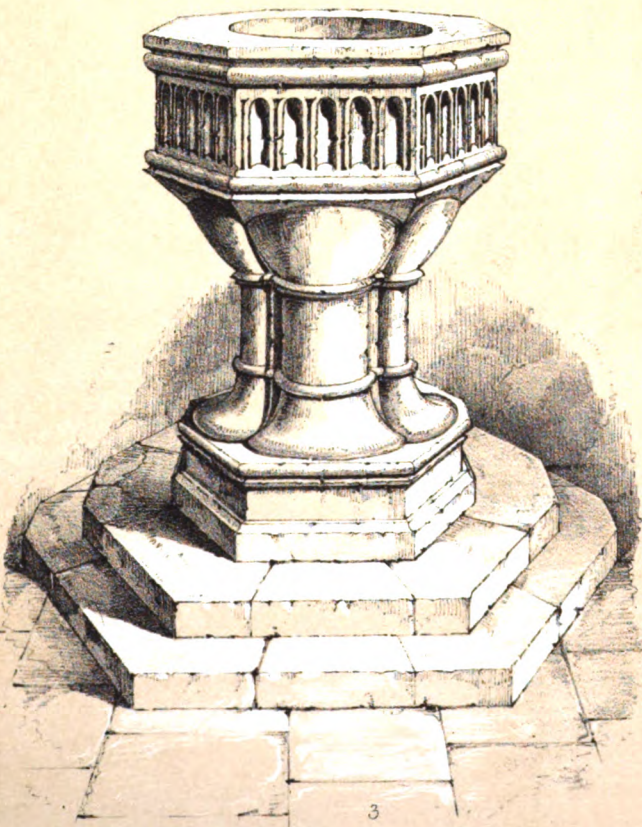
Rev^d Geo. Ormsby del.

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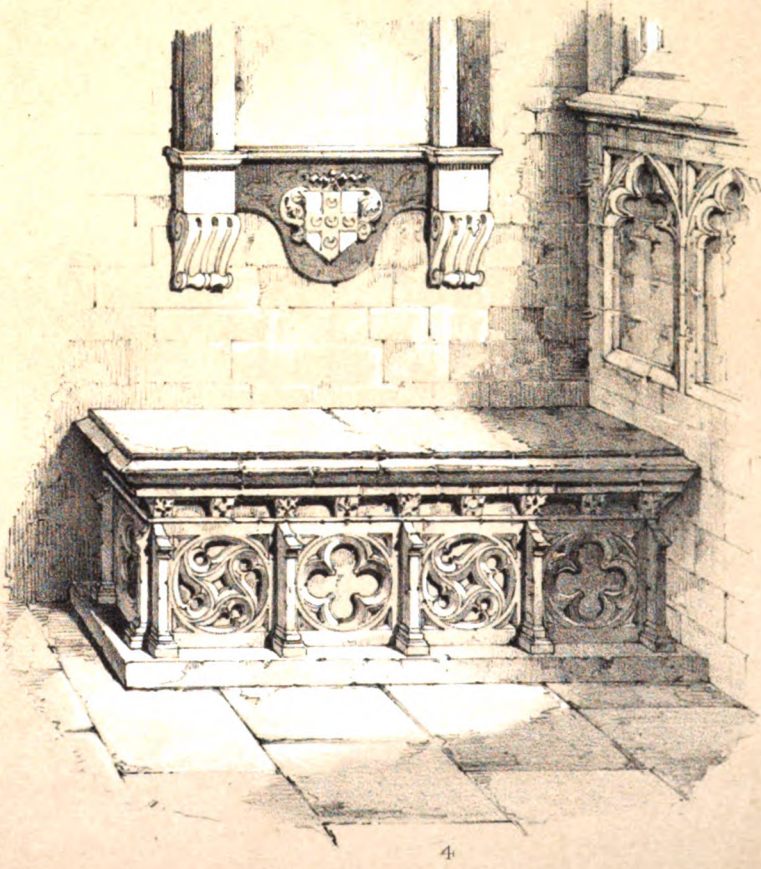


Rev^d Geo. Ormsby del.

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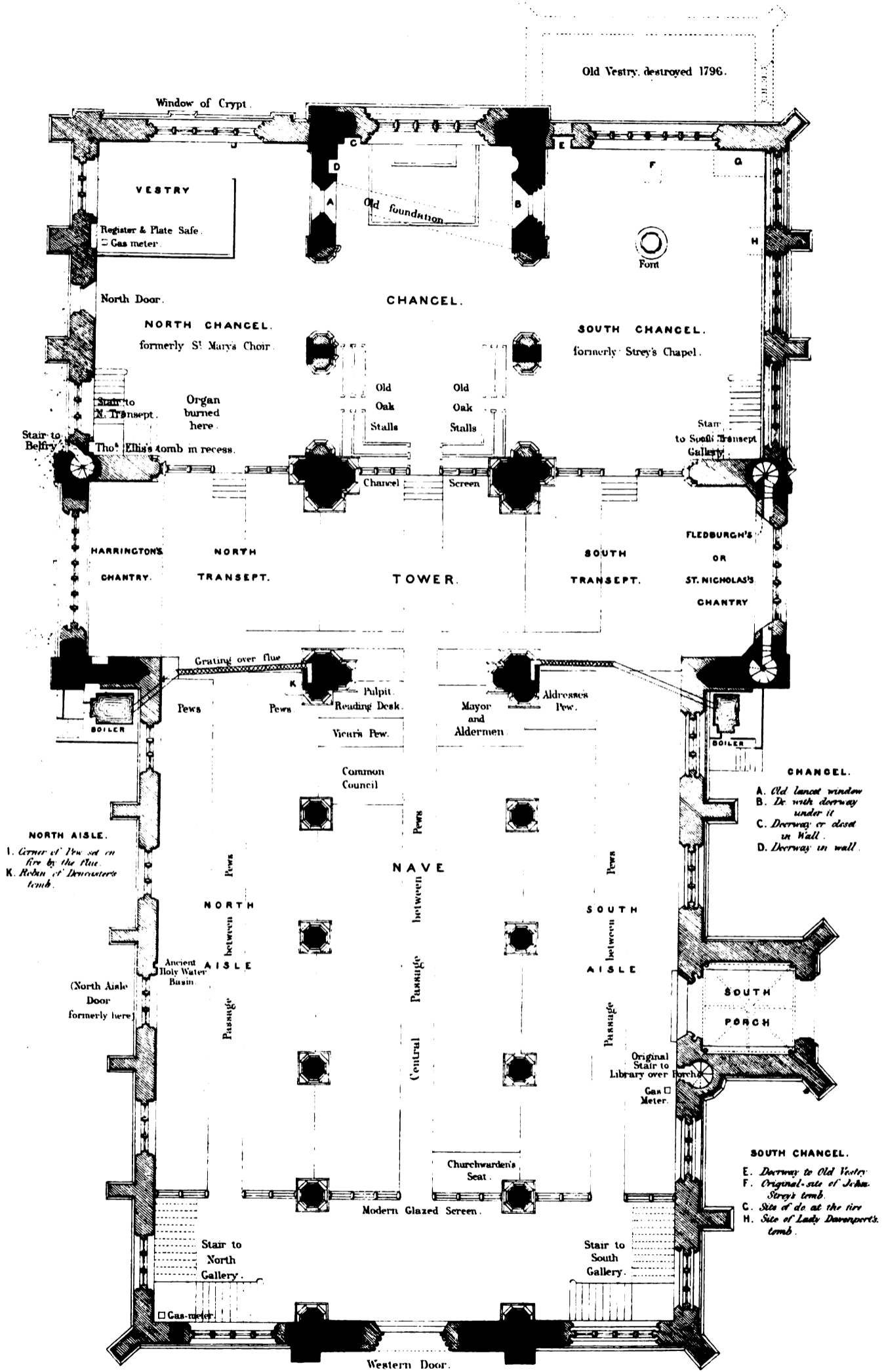
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Dwy & Son Lith^{rs} to The Queen

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER

N^o1 Robin of Doncaster's Monument
N^o3 The font

2 Oldest Gravestone of Tho^s Ellis
4 John Strey's Tomb

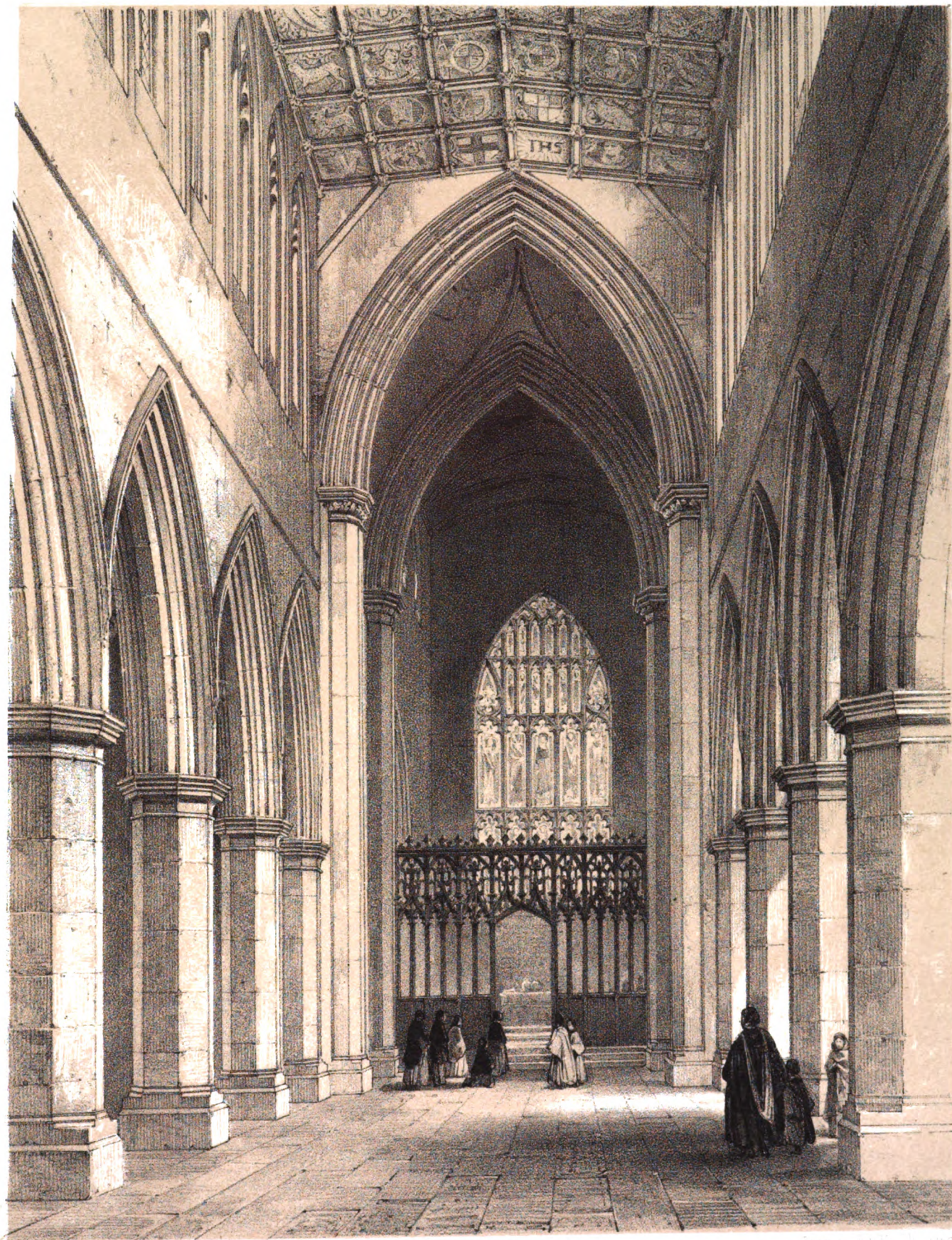


GROUND PLAN OF ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, AT THE TIME OF THE FIRE, 1853.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

NOTE. The Black shows those portions of the ancient Church which had been left, and were found within the later work.

F. Beckwith, London.

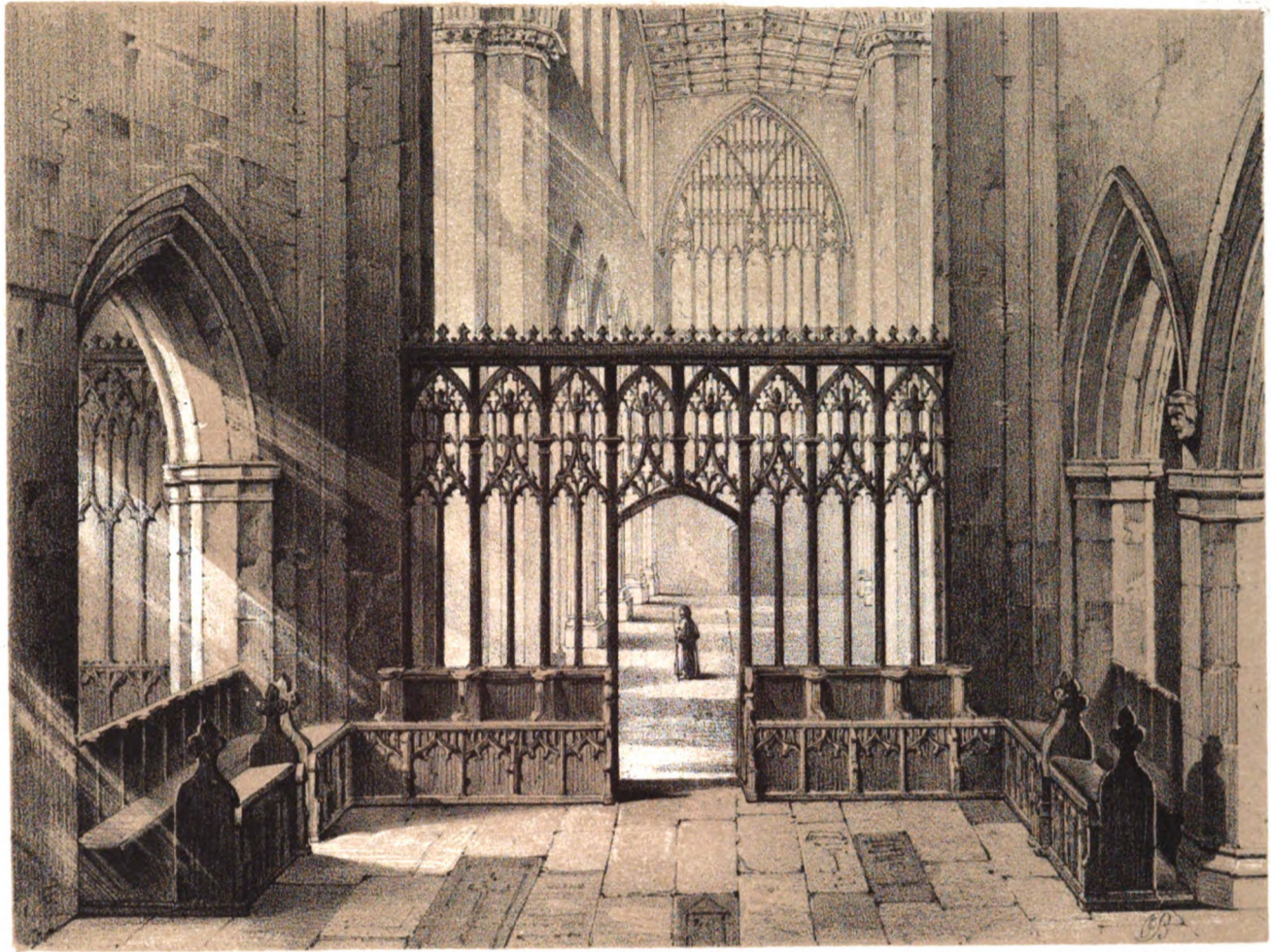


Interior of the Cathedral of ...

... of the Cathedral of ...

... of the Cathedral of ...

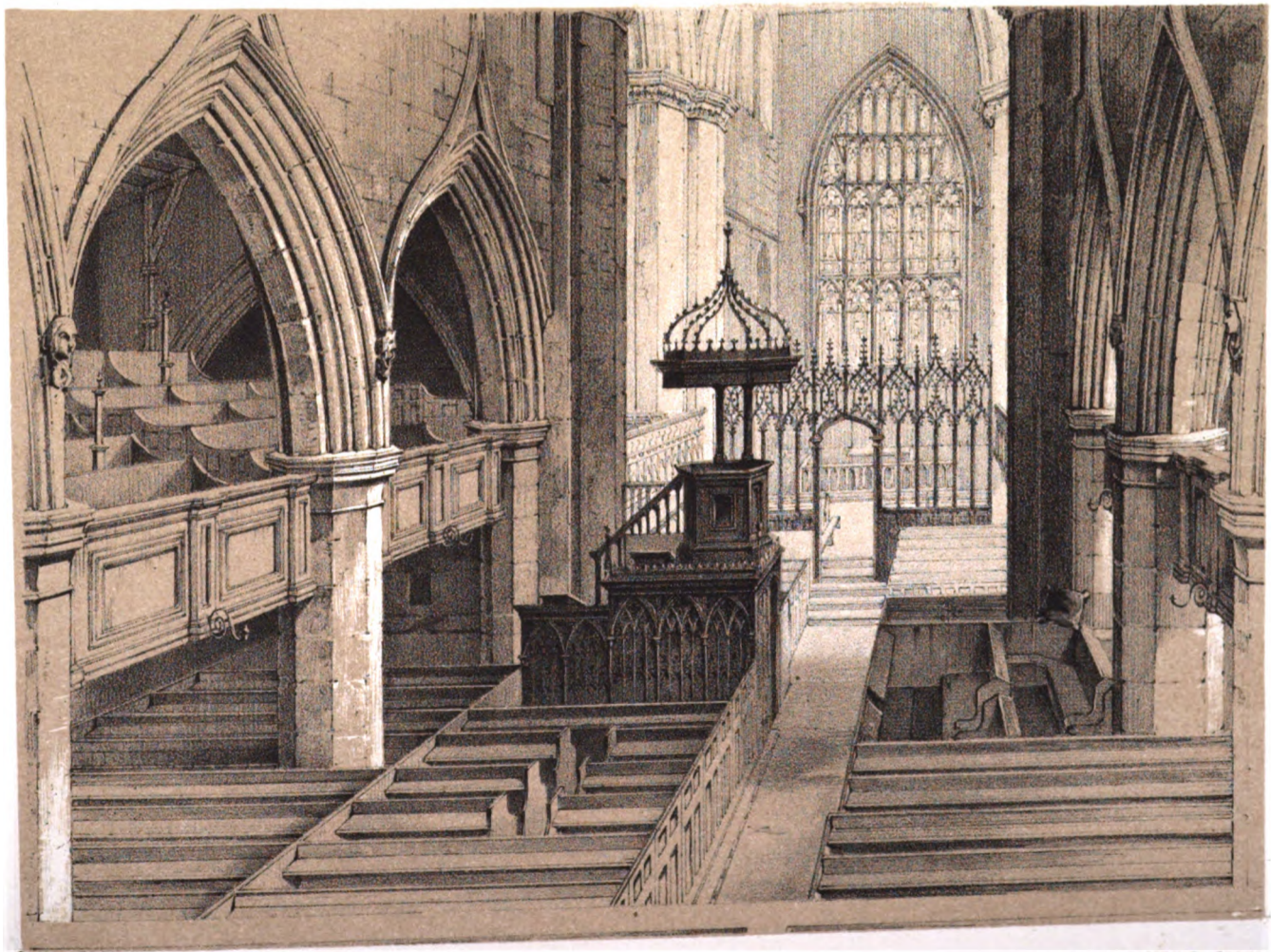




Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey

1



Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey

2

THE INTERIOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

1. Interior view, looking West
2. Interior of Choir looking East with the screen



PL XII

Rev'd James Hill del. F. Bodford int.

Day & Son. Intern. de Queen

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CHICAGO, ILL. 60607





Das Westwerk der Kölner Kathedrale

F. Leber del. et sculp.



F Bedford lith

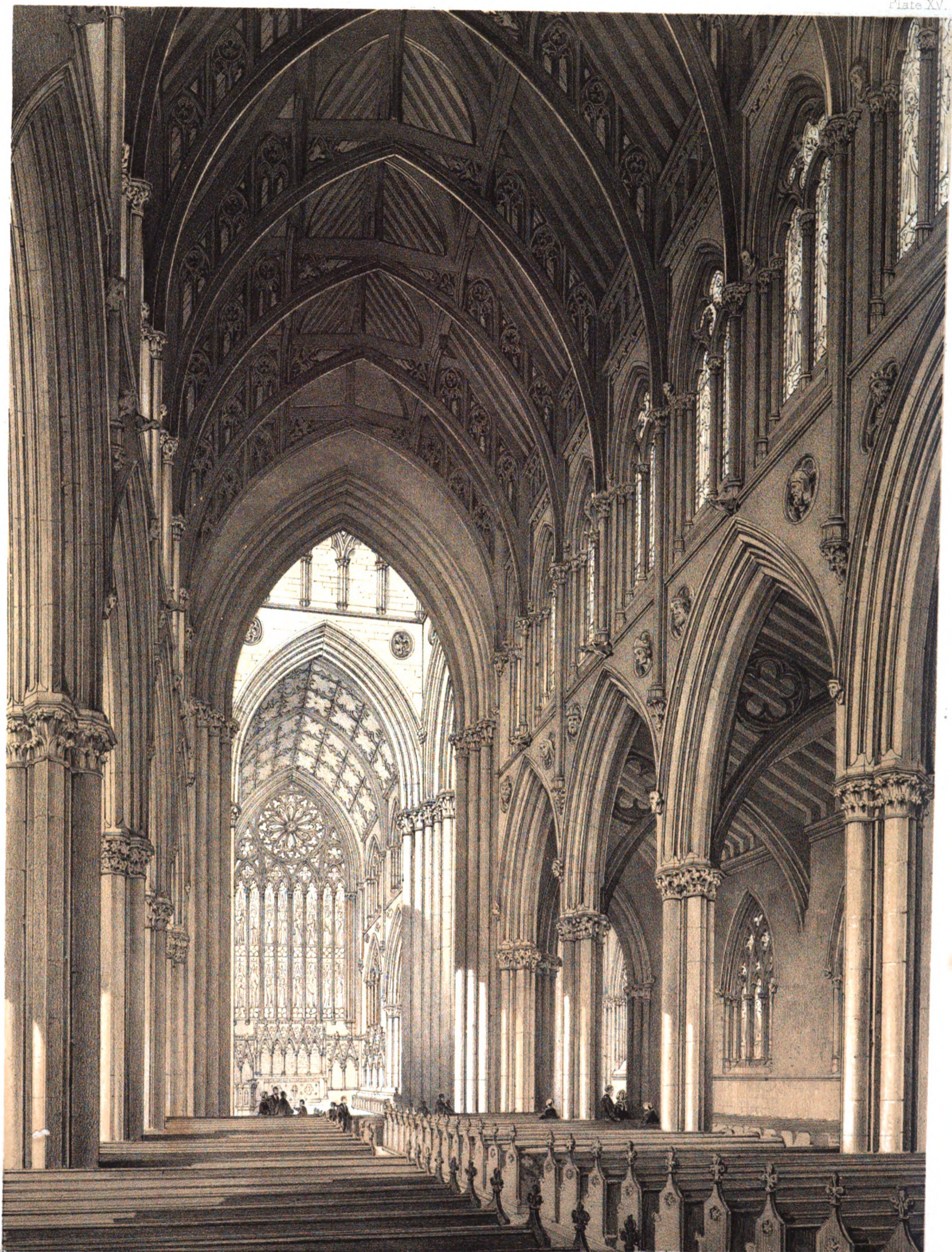
SOUTH-EASTERN FACI OF ST. GEORGE'S, LONDON

From the South-East, showing the

SOUTH-EASTERN FACI

Engraving of the Facade of St. George's Cathedral, London, by Henry Edmond Esq. of Piccadilly House, Surrey.

Day & Son, Lith'rs, The Queen



F. Bedford lith.

Printed by Day & Son, Lith^{rs} to The Queen

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

EDWARD THE GREAT

14
V. 22

